

Regiment, they shall be formed into a Battalion, under the Lieutenant and One Field-Officer, One Adjutant who shall be a Subaltern in the Army, a Serjeant-Major, a Drum-Major, and a Clerk, shall be appointed them, and they shall be Exercised as a complete Regiment.

Where a whole Company or Half a Company cannot be brought together, they may be Exercised in smaller Numbers, as the Lieutenant or Deputy shall direct.

One Commissioned Officer shall attend the Exercise of the Half Company, and inspect their Arms and Accoutrements.

The Arms and Cloaths of the Militia shall be carefully kept by the Captain of each Company in Chests, provided by the Parish where they are deposited. The Muskets shall be marked with an M and the Name of the County.

The King's Lieutenants, or the Colonels, may seize, or remove whither they shall think proper, the Arms, Cloaths and Accoutrements, when necessary to the Public Peace.

Any Person intrusted with the Custody of any Arms or Cloaths, delivering them out, unless for Exercise, or by Command of his Superior Officer, or by the Order of any Justice of the Peace, under his Hand and Seal, may, by Two Justices, be committed to the County Goal for Six Months.

No Pay, Arms or Cloathing, shall be issued, nor any Adjutant or Serjeant be appointed, till Four Fifths of the Men shall have been chosen, and the Officers have taken out their Commissions.

The Officer who superintends the Exercise shall call over the List, and certify to a Justice the Names of those who are absent from Exercise. The Justice shall examine the Excuse offered, and if it be insufficient, shall punish the Defaulter for the first Offence, by fining him 2 s. or setting him in the Stocks for an Hour; for the Second he shall fine him 4 s. or send him to the House of Correction for Four Days; for every Offence afterwards, he shall fine him 6 s. and if it be not paid, send him to the House of Correction for any Time not exceeding One Month.

If any Man shall be convicted upon Oath before a Justice, of being Drunk at the Time of Exercise, he shall forfeit 10 s. or sit an Hour in the Stocks.

He that shall be convicted on Oath before a Justice of Insolence or Disobedience to his Officer, shall for his first Offence be fined 2/6, and in Default of Payment be sent to the House of Correction for Four Days; for the Second be fined 5 s. or committed for 7 Days; and for every Offence afterwards be fined 40 s. and committed to the House of Correction for any Time not more than a Month, nor less than 14 Days.

If any Man shall sell, pawn, or lose his Arms or Accoutrements, he shall be fined a Sum not exceeding Three Pounds, or in Default of Payment, be committed to the House of Correction for One Month; and if he cannot then raise the Sum required, for Three Months.

He that shall neglect to return his Arms in good Order after Exercise, the same or the next Day, shall be fined 2/6, or be sent to the House of Correction for 7 Days: If he neglect to return them by Monday after Whitsun-week, he shall forfeit 5 s. or be sent to the House of Correction for 14 Days. And the Person intrusted by the Captain with the Care of the Arms and Cloaths, who shall omit to complain of such Neglect, shall forfeit 20 s.

The Soldier or Non-commissioned Officer, that shall be absent from his annual Exercise, shall forfeit 10 s. a Day, or be committed to the House of Correction for a Month.

If any Non-commissioned Officer, shall be convicted upon Oath of being negligent in his Duty, or disobedient or insolent to the Adjutant, or other Superior Officers, he shall be fined by a Justice a Sum not exceeding 30 s. or in Default of Payment be committed to the House of Correction for 14 Days, and may be discharged by the Lieutenant.

Whoever shall unlawfully buy or receive any Arms or Accoutrements, belonging to the Militia, shall incur the Penalty of 5 l. and in Default of Payment be imprisoned for Three Months, or publicly whipped, at the Discretion of the Justice.

No Man shall be censured for Absence occasioned by attending an Election.

The Militia are to be subject in Military Affairs to their own Officers, and in Civil to the Civil Magistrates.

All Parish Officers are required to assist the Lieutenants and Justices.

In Case of actual Invasion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Case of Rebellion, the King first notifying the Occasion to Parliament, if then sitting, or in their Recess to the Privy-Council,

and the People by Proclamation, may direct the Lieutenants, or any Three Deputy-Lieutenants, to draw out their Regiments, who shall march by his Majesty's Order to any Part of the Kingdom, under the Command of such Generals as he shall appoint, receiving, during the Service, the same Pay with the Regular Regiments of Foot, and the Officers holding the same Rank with the Regular Officers of the same Denomination. The Militia, during the Time of Service, shall be liable to the Law Martial then subsisting; and any Man wounded shall be entitled to the Hospital of Chelsea. A Militia Man not appearing, or refusing to march on such Occasion, shall forfeit 40 l. or be committed to the County Goal for 12 Months.

In Case of actual Invasion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Case of Rebellion, if the Parliament be not sitting, nor its Adjournment or Prorogation to expire in 14 Days, the King may summon it to meet on any Day, upon giving 14 Days Notice; and they shall meet accordingly for the Dispatch of Business.

The Militia and Regular Troops shall be tried in Courts-Martial, each by their own Officers.

The Militia during their annual Exercise shall be billeted as Regular Troops.

In Case of Invasion or Rebellion, Justices, upon Order from the King, or any Chief Commission Officer of the Militia, shall issue Warrants to the Chief Constables of Hundreds, to provide Carriages for the Arms, Cloaths, Accoutrements, Powder, &c. which Carriages shall be paid in ready Money by the Officer demanding them, after the following Rates: A Waggon with Five Horses, or a Wain with Six Oxen, or with Four Oxen and Two Horses, 1 s. each Mile; a Cart with Four Horses, 9 d. a Mile; and so in Proportion. Persons having such Carriages are required to furnish them for One Day's Journey only. Any Chief Constable neglecting his Duty in the Premises, shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s. to be levied by Distress.

The Militia shall not, on any Occasion, be compelled to go out of this Kingdom.

In all Cities or Towns which are Counties within themselves, and have been accustomed to raise their own Militia, the Lieutenant or Chief Magistrate shall appoint Five Deputy-Lieutenants, who shall exercise the same Power as the other Deputies. Of these smaller Counties, the Deputies, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, shall possess Lands to the Value of 300 l. a Year, or a Personal Estate of 5000 l. Captains 150 l. or Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Personal Estate; Lieutenants and Ensigns, 50 l. a Year, or 750 l. Personal Estate. One Half of the Real Estates of the Officers of County Towns must be in such City or Town, or within the County at large, to which such City or Town is united, for the Purpose of this Act. The Penalty for acting, if not qualified, is, for a Deputy-Lieutenant or Field-Officer, 100 l. and for all under 50 l.

All Fines and Forfeitures shall be paid to the Regimental Clerk, and made a common Stock in each Subdivision; of which an Account shall be given to Three Deputies, or Two Deputies and One Justice, or One Deputy and Two Justices, who shall apply it to the Erection of Butts, and the Provision of Gunpowder, to be used in shooting at Marks; and the Remainder shall be distributed in Prizes to the best Marksmen, or employed in any other Way for the Use of the Militia.

Persons committed to the House of Correction upon this Act, shall be kept to hard Labour.

Proof of Qualification, in all Suits, shall lie on the Defendant.

No Order made by Virtue of this Act, by a Lieutenant, Deputy, or Justice, shall be removed by Certiorari; nor Execution be superseded thereby.

Where a Parish extends in Two Counties, its Militia shall serve in that County where the Church stands.

Those who are Trained and Mustered in the Docks, shall not be obliged to serve in the Militia.

All former Acts relating to the Militia are repealed by this Act, except in Cases which are here directed to be subject to a former Act.

The other Clauses in this Act (which is to remain in Force for Five Years) contain Provisions respecting the Privileges or Conveniences of particular Places.

St. JOHN'S, in Antigua, October 19.
Paragraph of a Letter from Barbados to a Gentleman in this Island, dated October 4, 1757.

I SUPPOSE you have made some Observations on the COMET. Thomas Stevenson, Esq;

was the first who saw it here: It rises about One o'Clock in the Morning, and is about 20 Degrees below Castor and Pollux, inclining to the South. It travels fast to the East, and is at a great Distance from us, not yet having, I believe, entered the Orbit of Jupiter.

BOSTON, November 7.

Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, of 20 Guns, Captain Innis, from London, but last from Portsmouth, which Place he left the 6th of September last, as Convoy to the Mail Ships bound to Piscataqua, and about 60 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to different Parts; by whom we learn, that 25 Sail of the Line, under Admiral Hawke, were at Portsmouth, who made a Signal for the whole Fleet to unmoor the Morning he sailed, several of which, who were upon the Career, immediately righted and unmoor'd. That there were Ten Thousand Troops embarked from the Isle of Wight on board a Number of Transports, who were going on some grand Expedition, but it was an entire Secret where they were bound.

In the Halifax Gazette of the 22d of October last, there is an Account of the Arrival there of 2 Flags of Truce from Quebec, one a Brig, the other a Schooner, but last from Louisburg, with a Number of English Prisoners lately taken at Fort William-Henry, and Parts adjacent. In the Brig arrived one Mr. John Samuel Petit, late Boatswain's Mate of the Massachusetts Snow, Prince of Wales, Capt. Dowse, who was taken the Second Day after he left Halifax, off Louisburg, by the Flower-de-Luce Frigate, of 26 Guns, and carried into the last mentioned Place: Mr. Petit, among other Things, gave the following Particulars, That he was put on board the Duke of Bayonne, of 80 Guns, where he was kept a Prisoner 20 Days, but by the kind Offices of Mr. Labore, a French Gentleman, to whom he was known, who applied to the Admiral for Liberty for him to go home to his Friends in Boston, urging in his Behalf, that he had formerly been the Means of saving a Ship and her Crew, which he met with at Sea in Distress, took Charge of, and brought safe into Louisburg, and that he might not be sent home to France along with the rest of the Crew; the Admiral was at length with much Difficulty prevailed upon to comply with Mr. Labore's Desire, and promised he should be sent home by the first Opportunity.

Mr. Labore then had Leave to take him ashore to his own House, which he accordingly did, where he was very kindly treated; during which Time Mr. Labore informed him, that some Indians had lately brought in a Number of Scalps, for which they had received the Bounty; a short Time after, they were found out to be French Scalps (supposed some of the Neutrals, formerly so called) whereupon the Governor and Admiral immediately ordered the Bounty on Scalps to be taken off, and only be paid for such as were brought in alive; and also ordered, that whatever Indians should for the future presume to bring in any Scalp, should be severely punished, which, if true, may be the Means of saving many an Englishman's Life. He also informed, that it was very sickly in the Fleet, chiefly for Want of Provisions, and that during the 20 Days he was on board the Duke of Bayonne, upwards of 300 of her Men died: Also, that during said Time he had not above half a Pound of Meat allowed him: That the Sickness also rages among the rest of the Fleet, some losing from 100 to 300 of their Men thereby: That all the Land Forces were gone to Quebec, and the Men of War returned before he came away: That in the late Storm, one of the Admiral's Ships was drove ashore, by which she received considerable Damage in her Keel and Bottom, but that they got her off again, and were repairing her: That the Number of Top-sail Vessels in that Harbour did not exceed 25, among which were 15 Line of Battle Ships, 4 of which were Flags, and 4 Frigates, the rest Merchantmen: That a small Privateer Schooner, had taken and sent in there a fine large new Snow, Capt. Boyd, who arrived also in the said Flag of Truce, and Two Schooners, Names unknown: That all the People, except 170, belonging to the Tilbury, who was unfortunately cast away in the late Storm, are safe: That Provisions of all Kinds, fresh Meat especially, are so exceeding scarce, that even the best Gentlemen among them are glad to catch at a Mouthful now and then at any Rate; and that he verily believes, that if they do not by some Means or other procure some very soon, they must all inevitably perish.

By his Majesty's Ship Scarborough, lately arrived at Halifax from England, we have the following List of the Fleet under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, which sailed from Spithead on the 10th of September last, on a secret Expedition of Ships of the Line, Royal George, of 100 Guns, Capt. Boscawen, Ramilies, 90, Sir Edward, Capt. Hobbs, Neptune, 90, Admiral, Capt. Galbraith, Namure, 90, Dennis, Capt. William, 80, Whitering Taylor, Prince of Wales, 80, Admiral Broderick, Capt. Colebatch, Fleur, 80, Graves, Torbay, 74, Keppel, name, 74, Howe, Dublin, 74, Rodney, 74, James Young, Alcide, 66, Douglas, America, 60, Byron, 60, Barrington, Dunkirk, 60, Digby, A. way, of 60 Guns, Capt. Proby.

Frigates, Jason, of 44 Guns, Capt. Chester, 44, Ogle, Southampton, 36, Coventry, 32, Scroop, Thetis, 20, Post, Escorte, 18, Beaver, 16, Cormorant, Lican, 18. With two Buffes, of 10 Guns each, Pluto, and Proserpine.

Bombs, Infernal, and Fire-Drake.

There were also four armed Cutters; Transports, having on board the General, daunt, Conway and Cornwallis, with the King's Regiments, Old Buffs, Lord George's, Loudoun's, Hume's, Amhurst's, Wolfson's, Brudenell's, Stuart's, and Effingham's, also several Troops of Light Horse.

There are two Ships of 100 Guns left in the Harbour, and two of 90 Guns, with others, are to form a second Fleet for the Expedition.

By the said Ship we have Advice, had been a Battle between the Prussian and British Armies, wherein many Thousands were slain on each Side, and that both Parties claimed Victory, as is the Custom in such Cases.

NEW-YORK, November 7.
Tuesday last arrived here the Prize Ship, named in this Paper Two Weeks since taken by Captain Waynman, in the King's Geeteer, of this Port. She is called the Liberty, of about 250 Tons Burthen, mounting 100 Pounds, double fortified, and was captured by Monf. Thomas Gramion, carrying on board from Quebec to Cape-France.

The same Day arrived here Capt. Codrington, 20 Days from Antigua, in a Letter Sloop, and informs, that while he lay in the 12th of October, the Snow Dolphin, which he had taken, was taken by a small French Privateer, the Port, when Capt. Codwige weighed anchor with 40 Volunteers went out, recaptured her into Antigua, after she had been in the Enemy's Possession upwards of 36 Hours, that on the 16th following, 14 French Ships, by the Harbour of St. John's, when he captured the Antigua, Capt. Codrington after them, but was beat off by one of the French Ships.

Thursday last returned from a Cruize a Privateer Brig De Lancey (formerly a French Privateer, and taken by the Captains Randall and Ris in Consort) Thomas Randall Commanded, brought in with her a Ship of about 200 Tons Burthen, called the John, mounting 20 Guns, navigated with 16 Men (said to be Dutch) commanded by Reuloff Malmstrong, taken on the 10th of October last off Crooked Island, in the Long 70 W. from London, bound for Domingo to Nantz. Capt. Randall and his party with the above, Burthen about 100 Tons, called the Spanish Galley, mounting 100 Men in Proportion; and which may be every Hour; both Ships deep loaded with Coffee, Cotton, and Indico.

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman of Note in London, to his Correspondent in York, dated August 25, 1757.
"It is conjectured that the Expedition is against Genoa, and to put the Duke of Parma, as King of Corsica, Spain is to warrantee to England of Minorca. Also, That the King of Sardinia, will declare War against Austria and Russia. And since the Interest of Parties, domestic Politics have intervened, and have taken so reversed a Turn, Things are in this Administration apprehended before occasioned Tumults, and inevitable."

We have a particular Satisfaction in the Public, That Colonel Peter Schuyler, New-Jersey Forces, taken at Oweygo, August, 1756, and carried to Quebec.

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