

ber about 600. Captain Lockhart mended his Sails, borrowed of the Essex some Powder and Shot, and continued his Cruize.

Extract from the Journal of Capt. John Dod, Bonell, of his Majesty's Packet Boat the Harriet, who was attacked and engaged by a French Privateer, in his Passage from New-York to Falmouth, November 11, 1757.

"At half past Three, P. M. began the Engagement, which held for three Glasses and upwards, within half Pistol Shot; we received her first Fire of great Guns and small Arms from her Larboard Side, which we returned very briskly; she shot a-head of us to give us her Starboard Broadside, which gave us an Opportunity to give her our Larboard Broadside, which had a good Effect, for we shot away her Maintop-sail Tye and Fore-sail Sheet, with Part of her Head and Bob Stays, and otherwise hulled her, that she lay like a Wreck; observing she offered not to repair her Rigging, I made sail, standing on my proper Course; she lay still in the same Position until we ran her Hull down. We are much damaged in our Sails, Boat and Rigging. Our Wounded are the Carpenter, very dangerously, in the Arm; one of the Sailors in the Thigh; and the Mate in the Thigh; a Captain of a Transport Ship, who was a Passenger, slightly, with a Splinter, and an Officer of the Army, a Passenger likewise, shot through the Arm, myself slightly wounded upon the Breast, with a Bullet which had lost its Force by coming through the Quarter-deck Rail opposite to me. Our Escape was greatly owing to our Passengers, who behaved themselves very gallantly with their small Arms, and certainly killed or wounded many, as they were as thick as they could well stand together.

"The Names of our Passengers were as follow, the late Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Morris, Major Craven, Major Hargrove, Lieutenant Price, Lieutenant Ebrington, Ensign Nicholson, Ensign Williamson, Lieutenant Swainton, in the Navy, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Wollitenholme of Virginia, a Captain of a Transport, a Widow Lady, a Son of Major Craven's, Mr. Mason, two Servant Men, and Mr. Gardner, junior, of Boston. This happened in Latitude 49: 30. She mounted 18 Carriage Guns, a new Ship, full of Men, and seemed not to have been long at Sea. Afterwards, as we were scudding before the Wind, the Sea exceeding high and dangerous, a full Sea broke upon us, carried away our Boat-booms, Steering-fails, and did other very considerable Damage, washed two Men overboard, one of whom was drowned, myself almost washed from the Quarter-deck. With these two Misfortunes the Ship is almost a Wreck; had she not been almost a new Ship, not a Person on board could have lived to have given the Account.

Letter from a Prussian Officer at Leipzig, Nov. 11.

"You have no Doubt received the authentic Account of the great Victory which his Majesty has gained near Rossbach, and I imagine that you will bear with Pleasure other Circumstances, which are still more for the Honour of our Arms. Know then that our Army consisted only of Twenty-six Battalions, and Thirty-three Squadrons, which do not make more than Twenty Thousand Men. The Army of the Enemy, on the contrary, was composed upon the 28th of October, according to original Letters which are fallen into our Hands, of Eighty Battalions, and Sixty Squadrons, which were afterwards joined by Twenty Battalions and as many Squadrons, under the Command of the Duke de Broglie; so that the Enemy had at least 50,000 Men to oppose us. The Defeat was so complete, that both the French Army and that of the Empire are entirely disbanded, and march only in small detached Bodies of about Two or Three Hundred Men. The Number of Prisoners would have been much greater, and would have amounted perhaps to 20,000, had not the Darkness of the Night, on one Hand, hindered us from seizing all those who laid down their Arms; and waited only for Orders to follow the Conquerors; and, on the other Hand, had not this same Darkness likewise favoured the Escape of those, who were conducted in Droves to Places of Safety. The Consternation of the Runaways was so great, that most of them threw away their Muskets, of which there are at least Ten Thousand in the Sala; so that more than Two Thirds of the Enemy's Army are without Arms.

"A great Part of the Troops of the Circles of the Empire have come over to us, and entered into our Service. The two Austrian Regiments of Horse, Bretlack and Trautmanstorff's, have suffered very much, especially the first, which in the Battle had 60 Men to a Squadron; but since the Alien the completest Squadron has only 13. The Loss of the Enemy in the Number of slain is but small, those

who fell in the Engagement not exceeding 1500. We have not an Hundred Men killed; which is surprising; but will appear very possible to those who were in the Battle. The Trophies mentioned in the Relation of the Battle, may be seen by any Body in the Castle of Mersburg. The Cannon are all new, and in the best Condition; the greatest Part of them were taken from the French; some belonged to the Prince of Anspach, and the City of Nuremberg and other Imperial Cities. The Enemy lost in their Retreat to Erfurth a great deal of Baggage, and many Tents lined with Silk. His Majesty received all the French Generals and Officers very graciously. He talked to them, and admitted some of them to eat at his Table."

It is now said, that the first Business to be done by the House of Commons will be, to grant a Subsidy to the King of Prussia of One Million Sterling, to support the Protestant Cause and Liberty of the Empire.

November 29. According to the most exact Accounts, the Number of Prisoners made by the Prussians, amounts to about 6000, among whom are 11 General Officers, 19 Colonels, and 166 Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Two French Men of War are arrived at Brest in a shattered Condition from Louisburg.

The Greyhound Man of War has taken, and carried into Lisbon, a French Privateer that was cruising off that Place.

We are informed that the Report of Lord Loudoun's desiring to be recall'd from America, was entirely groundless, that noble Lord having by his great Attention to the Public Welfare, and polite Behaviour to the Inhabitants, so endeared himself to them, that they declare that there is no Enterprise, however dangerous, that he shall propose for his Majesty's Service, but they will most readily assist him in, with their Lives and Fortunes.

BOSTON, January 16.

By Letters from St. Eustatia of the 22d of December, and a Gentleman who left that Place the 25th, we are informed, That Commodore Moore, who commands all the English Men of War in those Seas, had blocked up Martinico and Guadalupe, and sent the Weazle Sloop of War to Eustatia to inform the Governor, that he should make Prize of all Vessels carrying Provisions to any of the French Islands, of what Nation soever. That this Message had struck the People of Statia with such a Panic, that all Trade was immediately stopped; that the Governor refused to clear out any Vessels, and that altho' there were Ten or a Dozen Provision Vessels then in Port (most of which had not broke Bulk) not one of them could sell a Shilling's worth.—That the Commodore had engaged all the English Privateers to attend and assist the Men of War in distressing the French, promising them, that whatever Prizes were taken, they should have their full Shares.—That a Flag, with a Number of Men of War and Transports, was soon expected from England, and that 'twas thought some bold Stroke was intended to be struck in some of the French Settlements.

Extract of a Letter from St. Domingo, Nov. 2.

"There passed some Days ago within Sight of Cape Francois, an Engagement which was extremely hot, between Three English Men of War and the Squadron commanded by M. Kerfaint, consisting of 4 Ships, viz. the Sceptre, of 74 Guns, the Greenwich, the St. Michael, of 64, and the Opiniatre, of 64, and 3 Frigates from 36 to 40. Notwithstanding the Inferiority of the English in the Number of Ships, Guns and Men, they maintained with great Bravery and Conduct, for Six Hours, an Engagement of which they had Reason to fear the Event, but which however they concluded very happily. The Loss on our Side is between 3 and 400 Men killed and wounded, but we do not know that of the English. Our Ships are returned into Port entirely disabled. The Opiniatre alone sustained the whole Force of the Enemy, not having as the Rest, her Decks lumbered with Sugar, Coffee, and Indico. The lower Tier of the Admiral was under Water; and he had Seven Feet Water in his Hold; so that his Indico must have suffered a great deal of Damage. One of our Ships has lost all her Masts. The English fought bravely, and did Wonders. If it had not been for this Accident our Squadron would have made a good Voyage."

NEW-HAVEN, January 21.

We hear from Fairfield, that a Soldier there lately won a Wager, by drinking a Quart of Rum at a Draught, which put an End to his Life, before he could claim it.

A few Days ago passed through this Place, in her Way home, Mrs. Johnson, with her Sister and two Children; they with the Rest of their Family, being nine in all, were taken by the Indians at

N^o. 4; in August 1754, and were carried from thence to Crown-Point, where they arrived in nine Days after they were taken. In the Wilderness, between N^o. 4 and Crown-Point, Mrs. Johnson was delivered of a Child, having no Woman with her but her Sister, about 14 Years old; yet, by the Help of her Husband, she and Child arrived safe at Crown-Point, and from thence proceeded to Canada. After living some Time among the Indians, they were bought by a Frenchman, and last July sailed from Quebec in a Cartel Ship for England, from whence they came to New-York in the Fleet lately arrived. N. B. The Child which was born in the Woods, as above related, is still alive, and returned with its Mother.

Extract of a Letter from Kennington, in Connecticut.

"On the third Instant, about Sun rise, at this Place was a Fog of so strange and extraordinary an Appearance, that it filled us all with Amazement. It came in great Bodies, like thick Clouds, down to the Earth, and in its Way, striking against the Houses, would break, and fall down the Sides in great Bodies, rolling over and over. It resembled the thick Steam rising from boiling Wort, and was attended with such a Heat, that we could hardly breathe. When I first saw it, I really thought my House had been on Fire, and ran to see if it was so; but many People thought the World was on Fire, and the last Day come. One of our Neighbours was then at Sutton, 100 Miles to the Eastward, and reports it was much the same there."

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Major JOHN SMITH, of Augusta County, in Virginia, came over in the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Rand: He commanded a small Block-house on the Frontiers of Virginia, in June, 1756, but was obliged to surrender the same to 105 Indians, and 25 Frenchmen, on the 25th of said Month, after a very vigorous Defence, having only 12 Men with him, 9 of which were either killed or wounded.

Major Smith informs us, That on their Journey through the Wilderness, two of the Indians, named Pompey and Antonio, expressed a great Dislike to the French, and told him, they were nothing but Rogues and Cheats, and that they had ingrossed all their Hunting Country, which obliged them to go to War, and stand by them, as the English had never been among them: That on the 20th of July, they arrived at Fort Mianee, commanded by Monsieur Baletar, and 16 Soldiers, situated on a small River that empties itself into Lake Erie: That having remained two Months with the Indians, they carried him to Fort-Joseph, situated by a small Lake that falls into Lake-Huron, and contained 22 Men, and a Priest; That he was afterwards carried to Fort-Egery, from thence to Niagara, and, after encountering with innumerable Hardships, he, to his great Joy, arrived at Quebec the 24th of May, 1757, where he had an Opportunity of experiencing the friendly Beneficence of the worthy Colonel Peter Schuyler, who generously supplied him with the Sum of Fifty-two Pounds, Five Shillings, and Six Pence, to support himself and some other Virginians, who were so unfortunate as to be Prisoners in Quebec at the same Time; and on the 23d of July embarked for England, and arrived at Plymouth the 19th of August following.

The following Speech was made by Monsieur Baletar, to the Shawanese Kings, immediately after they returned from their Excursion on the Frontiers of Virginia.

Brothers Nochacon Laco, and the Rest of my Brothers of the Shawanese,

"I AM now returned from War against the English, and have not completed my Design so far as I intended; when I went away, I thought to have gone down as far as the Place where the English Ships comes up that River called James's River, by the English. My Spies gave me great Encouragement, and told me I could go down to that Place undiscovered, and plunder their Stores, for there are no Men down there, but some Tobacco Carriers; then divide into small Companies, and reduce all the whole Country upwards, so that it will be very easy to march a larger Body of Men to that Place, and build a strong Fort, for there is a convenient Place; but I was disappointed by a small Company of Men ten or eleven, which kept me the best Part of a Day very hot engaged, and killed me near 40 Men, amongst whom was Monsieur De Lanfen, who behaved so bravely at Braddock's Battle; also Captain Pompey; he received a mortal Wound, and died the 8th Day of our Return. I myself received a Wound, but not mortal, and many more are wounded. You told

told me Virginia Men could not fight; but I did not find it so; for these few Men that I fought more like Devils than like Men: In Virginia is like them, we cannot get that Count. But I cannot believe they are all so. I hope Piece of bad Success will not discourage you go with me again; for I am resolved to go down into their Country till we drive them to the Sea; for when we get a Fort built on James's River, that will frighten all the English on board their Ships, and we shall get Negroes from them, besides a vast deal of Plunder. It will be the best Year's Work you can make; for it will enlarge your Hunting Ground, and make more Room for your Fat People to settle, and we can bring Good Water much easier than now, and not have much Land Carriage; and no Doubt but could sell them much cheaper than we can so I hope you will consult all the Rest of neighbouring Nations of Indians; and try you can do with the Cherokees, and persuade them to join us; and we shall have an easy way to conquer the English; so Brothers, take into Consideration."

Interpreted by John Wotton, who was Prisoner about ten Years ago at the Shawanese Town, and has been with the French ever since, July 10, 1756.

February 6. Capt. Broadhurst arrived here Wednesday last, as Master of a Schooner seized Sea, about 6 Weeks since, by the Privateer Hercules, Capt. Paul Miller, of this Port. pretends to be Dutch, and was bound from Cape to Old France.

He informs us, That a few Days after they the Schooner, he spoke with Captain Christ Miller, in a Brig Privateer of this Place, who him, that in Company with Captain Hopkin Rhode-Island, and the Captains Halley and lius of New-York, they had taken, off Ife Bay, a Ship of about 600 Tons Burthen, mounting 20 Six Pounders, and work'd by 700 bound to Cape-Breton, where not being able to get in, she bore away for the West-Indies. Captain Miller had 3 Men killed, and 14 wounded in the Engagement, which lasted several Days. Her Cargo consists of 3500 Barrels of Flour, Anchors of Brandy, &c. &c. &c.

Friday last as the Parties concerned were ing some of the Boxes of Shells, taken on the Prize Ship Le Charmont, lately sent by the Dreadnought Privateer, Captain there were found 600 Ounces of wrought in one Box, and near 1000 l. in Gold in another; besides a small Quantity of Goods, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG.

January 13. Yesterday the Honourable Dinwiddie, Esq; our late Governor, failed for York Town in the Baltimore, Capt. Cruik on his Return for England.

January 27. The Johnson, Captain from Liverpool, is arrived in Rappahannock and has brought in with him a French Barden with Fish, valued at 1000 l.

Tuesday last came into Hampton Road a borough, a 20 Gun Ship, having under her voy 20 Sail of Vessels from New-York: Here to take with him the Trade from this and Maryland, and so to proceed to England mediately.

PHILADELPHIA, February

On Sunday last Captain Robinson, of Prussia, a Letter of Marque, belonging came to Town from St. Christophers, and ed us, That on the 24th of last Month, Leagues East South-East of our Capes, o'Clock in the Afternoon, he saw a Sloop to the Southward, he then standing to the ward, and in an Hour after was so near to discover that she was a Privateer of 14 or 20 Swivels, and full of Men. She flew lish Colours at first, without hoisting during the Engagement had a French Topmast Head. Before Captain Robinson get ready (being then a little unprepared) pecking any Thing of the Kind at this the Year, so near our Capes) she gave Discharges of all her Guns, Swivels and Arms; which, however, he soon returned peated so briskly, and with such Success was obliged to fall back a little. He then his Stern Chaces on Deck and below their continual Fire, damaged her for about Six o'Clock she fell a good Way refit. Upon this he began to repair his which was much torn, all his Braces, of his Shrouds being cut away. A