

mand of the Empire, and has declared the Duke de Deux Ponts to succeed him. It is said that the Prince of Saxeildbourghausen has been invited by the Empress of Russia to accept of being Commander in Chief of her Troops, and to execute her intended Operations against the King of Prussia, and that the Prince has accepted her Command.

Brest, Feb. 18. A fine Privateer, of 20 Guns, 200 Men, belonging to St. Malo, is cast away at Frchel, within five Leagues of Port, and all the Crew lost. Never was a Shipwreck attended with more Circumstances of Horror.

Hamburg, March 7. Our Merchants have received the agreeable News that the French King has ordered the Commandant of Wesel to restore the Tons of Money taken at Osnabrug to the right Owners thereof.

Vienna, March 7. The Count de Torre Palma, his Catholic Majesty's Minister at this Court, has made a Declaration, in the Name of the King his Master, that he will employ all his Forces by Sea and Land, for the Re-establishment of Peace in Europe.

Ratisbon, March 9. According to Lists handed about at Vienna, they are to have 120,000 Men in the Field this Campaign, in Bohemia, Lusatia, &c. which will be divided into three Armies.

Paris, March 10. The Fleet equipping at Brest and Rochefort, will be ready to sail the Beginning of next Month. A Body of Troops will embark on board this Fleet, as well as several able Engineers, experienced in the Management of Sieges. We do not pretend to know the Design of this Expedition; but, according to Appearances, its Object will be confined within the Bounds of Europe.

Hanover, March 13. 'Tis just now reported that a Detachment of Prussian Hussars has fallen in with a Part of the Count de Clermont's Baggage near Munden, and made a very considerable Booty.

Several Pieces of Artillery, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, which the French were obliged to abandon in the Mountains of Diester, have been brought hither this Week.

March 21. Munden, near Castle, is the only Place in this Electorate remaining in the Possession of the French; but it is hoped that Prince Henry's Army will soon oblige them to leave that Place, as well as the whole Hessian Country.

Paris, March 17. There was never known so general a Dissatisfaction as reigns here at present. Court Martials are not frequent in this Country, but there are two Officers of great Rank under Arrest, whose Conduct it is necessary should be examined into. One of our Farmers General has made a Slip in his Credit, some say for eight, others for ten Millions. The Spanish Ambassador is actually on the Point of setting out for Madrid. The King has declared two Marshals of France, the Count de Berclini, and the Marquis de Conflans.

L O N D O N, March 4.

We hear that the Letter which the King of Pegu has sent to his Britannic Majesty is written on a Plate of Gold, and contains the strongest Professions of Friendship, with an Offer of all Advantages in Trade in his Dominions that the British Nation can desire. The Kingdom of Pegu is situate on the East Side of the Bay of Bengal in the East-Indies, in Asia. The English from Fort St. George traffic pretty much with this Country, and besides Furs and Skins, import from thence Rubies, Sapphires, and other precious Stones. There is one Thing that seems peculiar to the Inhabitants: They are so far from resenting a Foreigner's being free with their Women, that they will offer their Daughters to them for temporary Wives while they remain in the Country; and some say they will offer their Wives to Strangers, in order to mend the Breed, not being much in Love with their own Copper Colour.

March 13. Private Letters from Berlin inform us, that the King of Prussia will have 200,000 Men in the Field this Spring, his recruiting Officers having had surprizing Success during the Winter, not only at Home, but in many Places adjacent to the Prussian Dominions.—At this Rate of going on, the House of Austria should think in Time of making Peace, otherwise this Campaign may probably wrest the Imperial Dignity from their Family.

We learn from Lyons, that Cardinal Tencin, Archbishop of that City, Primate of all France, Commandeur of the Order of the Holy Ghost, &c. died within these few Days, in the 78th Year of his Age. He was raised to the Purple on the Recommendation of the Chevalier de St.

George, by Pope Clement XII. the 23d of February 1739.

Five Ton Weight of Tobacco is making up in Pound, Half Pound, and Quarter of a Pound Papers, to be sent to Germany for the Use of the allied Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

On Wednesday the Sword set with Diamonds, valued at 30,000 l. being a Present from his Majesty to the Prince of Brunswick, Commander of the allied Army in Hanover, was sent under a Guard of Horse to the Downs, to be put on board of a Man of War to be sent to Stade.

We are informed, that a Letter of Thanks has been sent to the Duke de Randan for his Humanity and generous Behaviour whilst he was Governor of Hanover, and also another to the Count de Clermont on the same Subject.

It is said a Packet has been received from Admiral Holburne at Sea, with some Account of great Moment received in the Voyage, which greatly corroborates the Testimony of the Captain who conveyed the North-American Mail out of a French Ship at Vigo in Spain to England, and who is now on board the English Fleet on their Voyage to Quebec.

March 21. Our Letters from Hamburg and Berlin are diametrically opposite in the Accounts they give of his Prussian Majesty's Motions: The first say, that his Prussian Majesty is gone to put himself at the Head of 36,000 Men, with a great Train of Artillery, in order to attack the Russians, now divided into three Corps, one of which is advanced a great Way into Poland. The Berlin Letters on the other Hand say, that he set out from Breslau to assemble an Army of 60,000 Men, with an Intent to attack the Austrians immediately, and before their Magazines are formed.

By the freshest Advices from Flanders we learn, that since the French have heard the News of their Armies in Germany being in a Manner melted away to nothing, they are so apprehensive of being invaded in their Turn by the Princes whose Countries and Subjects they have treated with such unparalleled Barbarity, that the best Troops of France are preparing to march to guard the Passage of the Rhine, where at present they have none but Militia.

Two Expresses arrived last Night with some Dispatches that seemed to give a general Joy at St. James's. Some say one was from the King of Prussia immediately to his Majesty.

The Dutch are in great Confusion at the Approach of the retiring French Troops towards their Territories, as they are not sure but they may be followed by their Pursuers, and so the Country be made a Scene of War; however it may be, we are told for certain, that they have already given Orders for fitting some Men of War ready for the Sea.

Sunday died of a Mortification in his Bowels, at his Palace at Lambeth, the Right Reverend Father in God Matthew Hutton, D. D. and Archbishop of Canterbury. In April 1743, his Grace was appointed Bishop of Bangor in the Room of Dr. Herring translated to the See of York: In November 1747, he was from thence translated to the Archbishoprick of York, on the Promotion of Dr. Herring to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury; and in April 1757, he succeeded that worthy Prelate likewise in the See of Canterbury.

The Falmouth Man of War is arrived at Cork to convoy the Walpole Indiaman, and the Savage from Canada, a rich Fur Ship, Prize to the City of Cork Privateer, said to be worth 30,000 l.

The Hazard Privateer of Bayonne, of 10 Guns and 70 Men, is taken and sent into Plymouth, by the Britannia, Captain Dobson.

It is reported that the Volunteer Privateer, Capt. Kent, has taken a large French Ship bound to Louisburg, laden with Stores, and sent her into Ferrol.

March 23. The following News came by the Groyne Mail, which arrived Yesterday at the Post-Office, and is said to have been received there in a Letter from Mr. Du Cosne, Secretary to the Embassy at Madrid, to Jos. Jordan, Esq; our Consul at the Groyne, dated March 8, 1758; the Substance of which is as follows:

“By Letters from Carthage, I find Admiral Osborne has fallen in with three French Men of War of the Line, and two Frigates; Part of the Engagement between these two last and two of the English Frigates was seen off the Port of Carthage the 28th of February, between five and six in the Afternoon. At half past six they were out of Sight, falling to leward of the high Land;

but about nine Mr. Banks (Consul at Carthage) says the firing ceased. And he adds, that he was told by some Fishermen, that they saw off the Port of Carthage 12 large Men of War with English Colours, but that two of them had white Colours under the English; so that Mr. Banks makes no doubt but that all the five French Men of War are taken, otherwise, says he, they would have come close in, as they had done before on the 26th before the hard Gale, which succeeded on the 27th, had blown them to Sea, the Weather all Day Yesterday, the 28th of February, having been very moderate. Mons. de la Clue sent out his Long-Boats manned and armed, but they returned empty-handed. His Squadron did not stir, and still remains at Carthage.

“The French Ships which it is supposed Admiral Osborne met with, were the Reinforcements under M. du Quesne, coming to join M. de la Clue; their Names are the Foudroyant of 84 Guns, the Orpheus of 74, the Oriflamme of 60, the Pleyade of 30, and the Rose of 26 Guns.”

There are several Letters from Spain, which mention that the French Fleet under the Command of M. de la Clue, was to be escorted to a certain Latitude by a Squadron of Spanish Men of War, in order to prevent their falling into the Hands of the English Fleet, which lies waiting for them.

—Should this prove true (which we cannot as yet believe) it would as surely bring on a War with Spain, as it did with France, when the French undertook to support the Spaniards in their Affair in the Mediterranean, at the Time of the Admirals Matthews and Lestock commanding, which brought such Disgrace, and so many unfortunate Consequences on the Nation.

March 25. Six Men of War of the Line, with 19 large Transports, sailed from Brest the 24th past, for Louisburg, the Day after Admiral Boscawen left Plymouth. This News came by a Person just arrived in a Cartel-Ship from France, who saw the above Fleet under Sail.

There are certain Letters in Town which confirm the Account of the Affair of Admiral Osborne, but with this Difference, that 3 large Ships are taken, but the Frigates escaped; and also, that there were double Compliments of Men on board the Ships taken, which were to fill up the Number wanting on board M. de la Clue's Squadron.

It is positively asserted that Admiral Broderick will go immediately with twelve Sail of the Line to the Streights, and relieve the Admirals there; but will augment his Fleet with all the Ships that have been sent there lately; so as to have a sufficient Force able to keep all Things quiet, in Case the Spaniards should be prevailed on to take Part in the present War.

March 28. Yesterday Morning an Express arrived at St. James's from the Hanoverian Resident at the Hague, which Place he left last Thursday, and it is said, brings an Account of a general Engagement on the 19th Instant between the Hanoverians, Prussians, &c. commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French Army under the Count de Clermont: The Battle is said to have been fought at or near Hervorden; and the Affair was so decisive, that it is thought the French cannot make a Stand again, 'til they get on this Side the Rhine. We don't yet hear how many of the Enemy were killed and made Prisoners, but only know, in general Terms, that the Allies have gained a complete Victory.

By a Cartel Ship arrived at Dover, we hear that the French acknowledge that Admiral Osborne had taken a Ship of 84 Guns, all Brass, and one of 74 Guns; but that a third had made her Escape. These Ships were going to join M. de la Clue.

By the same Channel it is confirmed, that all the French Privateers are un manned, as they come into Port, and the Crews sent immediately for Brest, to man a Fleet sitting out there.

Letters from Toulon by the last Mail say, that the Pleyade Man of War, of 36 Guns, one of M. du Quesne's Squadron, had got back to Toulon, but could give no Account of the rest of the Fleet.

The following Article from Marseilles, dated March 9, is taken from the Amsterdam Gazette.

“On the 27th past M. du Quesne, with the Foudroyant, of 80 Guns, the Orpheus and Oriflamme of 60, and the Pleyade Frigate of 30 Guns, fell in with 14 English Men of War off Carthage. The Pleyade Frigate had the good Luck to make her Escape, and arrived at Toulon on the 5th. She left the Foudroyant engaged with three large Ships, and the Orpheus with two. As the Oriflamme outailed the Enemy, it is thought she is either gone to the Coast of Barbary, or is put into Malaga. M. du Quesne beat about for three Days before

before Carthage, without being able to enter the Harbour.

N. B. W. Y. O. R. K., May
Wednesday last came into Port, a French Ship taken by the Captains Fentoh and Spring, this Port: She is a beautiful Vessel, and is the same that Captain Spring, of Philadelphia, was taken so gallantly against a French Privateer Voyage from Jamaica for Bristol: She was taken from Leoganne for Coracoa when she was to have been fitted out for a Voyage having all her Stores on board, 74 Crew with 50 Men, and a tolerable Cargo of Coffee and Cotton.

The same Day also was sent in her by Dwight, in the Privateer Brig Charmant, a large French Schooner, which he took at St. Marks. She was bound from St. Marks to Philadelphia, for Nantz, and is esteemed a Prize, having a considerable Quantity of Goods on board.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated the 1st Instant, being a Relation of the Murther at the German-Flats, near Fort-Henry, of 80 Indians, and 4 Frenchmen.

“About 12 o'Clock on Monday the 1st of April last, an Oneida Indian acquainted with Herchamer, that a Party of 80 Indian Frenchmen, were near his Fort, and intended to come down and attack the Settlement. He advised Captain Herchamer to go to the Fort, and take as many of the Indians with him, as he could collect. About 1 o'Clock Part of the Inhabitants, having been informed by Captain Herchamer, left their Houses, and went to the Fort; four Families, that were from Henderson's Purchase, in the Fear of the Enemy, could not get in, their Houses two Indian Traders, of the Name of Gage, and six Waggoners, that were with Capt. Gage's Baggage to the Fort. At about 2 o'Clock the Houses were attacked by the Waggoners being surprized, run up to the Fort, and better to defend themselves. The Indians immediately rushed into the House, and scalped all that were below; some of the Waggoners attempted the Stairs, but they were prevented by the Waggoners; they then fled to the Loft, and soon were joined by more Indians who fired many Shot quite thro' the House, and proposed to set it on Fire, which intimated to the Waggoners, to such a Degree, that they leaped out at a Window, thinking to escape, but was soon killed; the other Indians ed themselves with great Intrepidity, and killed one Indian, until they were relieved by the Rangers, who came to their Assistance, exchanging a few Shot, the Indians and our People have the Advantage of a Victory.—Capt. Herchamer says he saw for the Indians drop, but were carried off by the above Affair, 33 of the Inhabitants were killed, and Lieut. Hair, of the Rangers, received a Wound in the Breast.—Next Day the French came down to trade, and met the English, who told them they had six of their Men killed, and nine wounded.

Next Morning a Woman came in, who had been scalped, besides having her nose almost cut off, with a Wound in her Side. She is likely to recover, and is now in another in her Side. She is likely to recover, and is now in another in her Side. She is likely to recover, and is now in another in her Side.

Some Time ago Captain Troup, in the Beggar, of this Port, took up at Sea a Frenchman, in a Long-boat, who was the Crew of a Ship that was cast away in Gold, which Capt. Troup took possession of, and landed the Frenchmen safe on His Majesty's Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday

Monday last arrived here Capt. Titcomb's Fleet, by whom we have Advice that the Boscawen's Fleet, consisting of nine Line, two Frigates, and two Fireships, were to sail for Louisburg the Tuesday next, if the Wind served: That Sir Charles Colleton taken a French Frigate, after an obstinate Battle, it blowing so fresh that he could not get to his lower Ports: That two French Line Ships, and four Frigates, had got into the Bay, which Vessels Capt. Rous saw lying at anchor, and was so near it, that the Ships were blown over him: That the Transports from Ireland were not arrived, and it was feared that they would be separated from their Convoy, the York Man of War