E of TENEMENT, called DE, commodiously situated in Chefter River, for the Grain and Queen Anne's, being about Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles own, 10 Miles above Cheft.
from the Head of the River.
ifts of a good Dwelling House
and Brick Store-House with a ainary, and other Our Houses. arden, and about 18 Acres of ler good Fence. The Land. arff, where a Veffel of 2000

come and load. y be viewed at any Time, be-plying to Mr. John Ecclesia er on Record from the late

Sons, Esquires.
H. CALLISTER.

CHEME

OF A TERY,

M of Four Hundred and ovens, for further Securing NNAPOLIS, and other Public aid CITY; to confist of 4000 o each, 1204 of which are viz.

t otherwise a Prize

Amounting to 2565 Sum raifed L. 435 for above Ulas.

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ola: Messieurs John Briet, ola: Maccubbin, James Dick, am Roberts, Lancelat Jacques, iai Green, Henry Woodward, Clapham, and Bennett Chow. be upon Oath for the faithful uff.

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at the PRINTING ed with this GA ken in and inserted for long Advertile.

AND THE PARTY OF COME DESCRIPTION

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic. noted by the second of the sec

PARIS OF Stone

the Vicar Generals of this Diocefe, to cause Te Deum to be sung for the

ro cause Te Deum to be lung for the Victories gained over the English in Europe and America, was as follows:

GENTLEMEN.

HAT Spirit of Moderation and Equity which characterises all my Proceedings, being unable to intipire the Enemy, who forced me to take up Arms, with a Disposition to Peace, they consulted only their Eagerness to execute the Deligit dier have formed to invade the Commerce of all the rights Nations of Europe, which they of all the other Nations of Europe, which they want to carry on with an absolute and exclusive Despotism in every Sea. Voluntarily exhausting themselves to hart me, they have hired numerous Armies to divide my Forces; they have armed immense Fleets, not only to attack my Possession. in America, but even to fall upon the maritime Provinces of my Kingdom! The God of Peace, of Righteoulness, and of Truth, who judgeth Nations and Kings, hath not permitted those formidable Preparations to be followed with the Success my Enemies prefumed to hope for. The Events of the War they have kindled in all Parts of the World, have hitherto been halanced by those Viciffitudes which attend all human Things, and by which it should feem the Almighty would inspire all Princes with a Defire of Peace. My Arms, victorious in Hesse, have been unfortunate in other Provinces of the Empire, and the Event of the military Operations hath, equally suffered Variations in America; but in what directly regarded the effential Interests and Tranquility of France, the Divine Favour, and the Providence of God, have manifeffly appeared, and demand particular Thankfgivings. The brave Soldiers whom I tent Thankingivings. The brave Soldiers whom I tent to Canada, under the Marquis Montcalm have to well feconded, by their extraordinary Bravery, the excellent Dispositions of their Leader, that they have layed the French Colonies, by gaining, notwithstanding the enormous Disproportion of Numbers, a fignal Victory over the English near Lake Champlain. () A memorable Action, in which Four Thousand French fought against, and con-quered, Twenty two Thousand, of which upwards of Six Thousand were sain in this Action, so glo-rious to the Victors. At the same Time, sudden Irruptions, of which the Enemy have hitherto carefully measured the Duration by the Time required for my Troops to get up with them, infested the Coasts of this Kingdom, and exposed my Subjects to Calamites, which I felt infinitely more than what concerns my own Glery only. The Precipitation with which the Enemy re-imbarked on these different Occasions, sayed them from the just Vengeance which such might Enterprizes deserved. It was not owing to them; that, by Means of the same Precaution, they did not commit new Excelles with Impunity in their late Descent near St. Malo; but the Diligence of my Cousin the Duke d'Arguillon, in affembling a Part of the Troops under his Command, did not give them Time to evade, by Flight the Attack he made on them the 11th of last Month, when they were beginning to embark on board their Ships, drawn up in a Line in the Bay of St. Cas.

My Troops, forgetting the Fatigue of a forced March, and the much infector in Number, not withstanding a prodigious and constant Fire from the English Fleet, advanced with the greatest Ardour to the Enemy Entrenchments, after a hot Engagement of an Hour and a half, in which the Enemy was totally deseated. Their Loss is at least Those or Four Thourand Men, who either sell in the Action, or were drawned, who either sell in the Action, or were drawned. on these different Occasions, sayed them from the

leaft Triberor Fone Thousand Men, who either fell in the Action, of were drowned; three Veffels full of their Soldiers were lunk by my Cannon, and upwards of 800 Men, among whom are many Oleans of the first Diltinction, were made Priloners

My Coulin the Duke d'Aiguillon gave, in this Battle, the most fignal Marks of his military Skill and Bravery. He was exceedingly well recorded, not only by the Officers and private Men under his Command, but also by the Noblesse and other Citizens of Britany, who were emulous to fight under their Colours, and behaved with equal Bra-

I receive with the warmest Gratitude this figual Mark of the Favour of Providence, who condescends to recompense as well the Zeal with which my People support the Fatigues, the Dangers, and the Expences of the present War, as my ardent Defire to reffore Peace, which the Interest of my Subjects, disturbed with Animosity and Violence in their commercial Enterprizes, alone could make me break.

It is therefore to return Thanks to God for these figual Fayours, that I write this Letter, to tell you, that my Intention is, that you cause Te

Deum to be fung, &c.

Petersburg, Sept. 8. Marshal Apraxin died of an Apoplexy on Tuesday Morning last; and it is said he will be buried with the Honours due to his

Rank. Dresden, Sept. 13. The King of Prussia, accompanied only by General Scidelitz, one of his Pages, and two Domestics, arrived here the Day before Yesterday in the Morning, in very good Health, and went to the Apartment of Prince Henry, who foon after came thither from his Quarters at Gahmig. His Majesty went to the Foot of the Stairs to meet him, and embraced him in the most affectionate Manner. His Majesty afterwards dined with that Prince, and did M. de Borck, and General Seidelitz, the Honour to admit them to his Table, where contrary to his general Custom, he continued three Hours, in Ortler to give his Brother a particular Account of his Engagement with the Russians. When his Majesty rose from Table, without speaking to any Body he mounted his Horse, and returned to his Quarters at Reichenberg, about a small League from hence, in the Neighbourhood of Moritzbourg. Soon after the King arrived here, the Regiment of Cuiraffiers of the late Prince of Pruffia, and that of the Margrave Frederick, passed by here going to rejoin Prince Henry's Army, from which they were detached about fix Weeks ago, to reinforce that of General Dohna. The same Evening, all the Troops which came with his Pruffian Majefty, arrived near this City in five Columns, the two first of which were commanded by the Margrave Charles and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, two others by Prince Francis of Brunswick and General Zisthen, and the fifth by Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau. These Troops amount to 58 Battalions and 95 Squadrons; and immediately after their Arrival two Bridges over the Elbe were fet about, one above and the other below this City, in Order to facilitate the Com-munication with Prince Henry's Army. At the King's Approach, the different Bodies of Austrian Troops that were in Lower Lufatia, under the Command of General Laudohn and the Prince of Baden-Dourlach, retired towards Marshal Daun's Army, which is still at Stolpan. That of his Prussian Majesty is posted within a League of this City, on the Right of the Elbe; the Prince de Deux Ponts, who occupies the Left of that River, has his Quarters fill at Struppen, and Prince Henry is in the same Situation at Gahmig; so that there is at present in our Neighbourhood two Prussian and two Austrian Armies, which are only separated by the Elbe, and amount altogether to near 150,000 Men, by which Means Saxony is become a fecond Time the Theatre of War 1 and

of Bourbon, arrived at Versailles, with the News, that the Duke d'Aiguillon, with what Troops he could collect, having, on the 11th, in the Bay of Cas, attacked the English while they were reimbarking; the Enemy at first sustained this Attack with great Resolution, but they were at last broken, cut in Pieces, and driven into the Sea: Our Troops behaved in the Action with the greatest Intrepidity, and even pursued the English into the Sea, following them till the Water was up to their Belts. The Enemy had above 3000 killed on the Shore, and lost besides many more, who were either drown'd in endeavouring to escape by swimming, or in the Transports that sunk. The Number of Prisoners taken, amount to above 5000, among whom there are many Officers of great Distinction. On our Side, the Chevalier de Polignac, the Count de la Tour de Auvergne, and the Marquis de Cuce, Cornet in the King's Moufquetaires, who were in the Action as Volunteers, are dangerously wounded; and it appeared that the whole Lofs of the English amounted to be-

tween 4 and 5000 Men.

L O N D O N, Odeber 18.

Some Letters from Dresden inform us, that his Prussian Majesty, after making the necessary Dispositions for the Security, of this Place, and Re-inforcing the Army of his Brother Prince Henry, marched on the last Day of September with a considerable Body of Troops, and, aster a short Re-sistance, made himself Master of Bautzen, in which fome Hundreds of Austrians, with a great Part of their Baggage, their Magazines, and Ovens, were taken; and on the 5th Instant his Majesty dis-lodged the Austrian Garrison from Altenburgh, where there was another great Magazine, which has likewife fallen into his Hands. The Army of Execution is in a Manner starying.

Ostober 19. Yesterday a great Number of Mus-

kets and Bayonets were brought to the Tower by the Workmen employed by the Government, which, with other Military Stores, are to be ship-ped immediately for the Use of the Forces going abroad.

Tis reported that Admiral Saunders, with his Squadron, was to proceed on his Expedition to the Bay of Biscay, to continue his Cruize there against the French as long as the Season will permit; and that Commodore Howe, with his Squadron and Troops on board, was occasionally to act in Conjunction with the aforesaid Admiral.

By some Letters from Pomerania, we have an Account, that the Prussian General Wiedel, who,

with his Troops, had prevented the Swedes from their Delign in Brandenburgh, having been rein-forced with 4000 Men, was on his March to attack and drive them entirely out of that Country.
It is allured, that the Royal Grant of 2000 l. per Amnum to Prince Ferdinand, is to be remit-

ted twice a Year, in Confideration of his indefatigable Services in Germany against the French.

The Gun-Smiths as the Tower have Orders to work double Hours, to get ready a large Quantity of Arms, which are to be fent to Louisburg with

all Expedition,

all Expedition.

Six Bomb-Ketches are building in the River for the Use of the Government with all Expedition.

Some Letters from the Hague mention a Report, that the Hanoverians had passed the Lippe, and that the French Army have fent away their Bay-gage, and are retiring towards Wefel. There is a great Ferment among the common People in Holland, who are very defirous of feeing an Aug-mentation of the Land Forces, that in Cafe the Flame of War spreads itself into the Neighbourhood of the Republic, they may be in some Con-

become a second Time the Theatre of War; and let Things take what Turn they will, must furnish that Marshal Belleise and the Abbe Count de Berwill complete the Ruin of the Electorate.

Paris, Sept., 15. The 13th Instant in the Evening, the Marquis de Brock, Col. of the Regiment Versailles, to demand the Recal of the Archbishop,