

afterwards be collected in Granaries ready to give Dispatch to the Shipping that carry it to Market, to make it a profitable Branch of Commerce. This is what we aim at; otherwise we are no better than from Hand to Mouth.

You did me Justice in your Remark, that Mr. Q. mistook me in putting the Northern Parts of this Province for to the Northward of Maryland; we should be correct when we animadvert upon the Words of others: But as I presume it was not a VOLUNTARY ERROR, I have no more to say to it.

I confess I have but little Skill in Farming, that of others must stand me in Stead; but I am greatly interested in the Matter in Question, as a Member of the Community. I have by me the various Means used by the several Nations of Europe for the Preservation of Corn, which I would freely communicate, if I thought they would be as acceptable to the Printer, or the People, as an Advertisement of an Elopement. I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant, C.

AMSTERDAM, January 23.

THE late Princess Governante pressed the Marriage of her Daughter the more, as the Constitution of the young Stadtholder doth not promise long Life, and she could therefore hope for the Perpetuity of her Race only in the Descendants of the Princess Caroline. The Letter which her Royal Highness wrote to the States-General, asking their Consent to this Marriage, is very different from that which she wrote on the same Subject to the States of the particular Provinces. The former was in these Words:

"High and Mighty Lords, our very dear Friends,

"As there is nothing more dear to us, nor any Thing which we have more at Heart, than the Advancement of the Happiness of our dear Children; and as among the Things that may contribute to that End, the Disposal of them in Marriage, in such Manner as we may hope the Almighty will bless, is not the least considerable, and as our Daughter, the Princess Caroline, hath attained to such an Age, as requires, from our maternal Care, the most serious Attention to this Point; we have, upon the Application made to us some Time ago by Prince Charles of Nassau Weilbourg, asking her in Marriage, seriously considered this Matter, and in particular we have attended most scrupulously to the good Qualities of the said Prince, who is descended from the same House with our Daughter, and bears the same Name: Besides, he hath made himself so agreeable to our Daughter, that she would not be averse to a legal Marriage with him, in Case we and your High and Noble Mightinesses would give our Consent and Approbation.

"All these Motives have induced us to give our verbal Consent to this Match, and amicably to desire your High and Noble Mightinesses to honour it with your Approbation, agreeably to your Diploma; with this View more particularly, that the Children which may be born of this Marriage, after being educated in the Reformed Religion, and making Professions of it in due Time and Place, may be continued in the Enjoyment of those Rights and Privileges, with which your High and Noble Mightinesses in that Case favoured them by the said Diploma the 16th of November, 1751.

"And as it would double our Satisfaction to see this Marriage concluded as soon as possible, we most cordially intreat your High and Noble Mightinesses to be pleased to accelerate your Deliberations on this Point: By which you will most sensibly oblige us.

"As to the Rest, we pray God, Noble and Mighty Lords, to keep your High and Noble Mightinesses under his holy Guard and Protection. We are, your High and Noble Mightinesses,

"Most affectionate Servant, ANNE.
By her Royal Highness's Command, T. J. DE LARA.

Hague, Jan. 11, 1759.

LONDON, January 29.

On Saturday last at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, died in an advanced Age, at her House in St. Catharine's, Mrs. Parsons, Relict of the late Humphrey Parsons, Esq; twice Lord Mayor of London. She had not a Moment's Illness; for having retired to her Closet, she fell upon her Face and expired immediately. She has left a Son, and two Daughters, one married to — Cotton, Esq; and the other to — Dun, Esq; of the Kingdom of Ireland. — It is remarkable, that on her reading the Account of the Princess of Orange's Death, she said, with a Sigh, that she was happy in having had a few Hours to recollect herself, and make a proper Provision for her Children; and added, that though she did not wish for a tedious Illness, she hoped she should not be called away suddenly: She then told a Lady of her Acquaintance, in what Part of her House at Ryegate, a Sheet remarkably large, lay, in which she desired to be buried; it was accordingly sent for Yesterday, and she now lies wrapped in it, ready for Interment.

The Court of Spain has given Orders for equipping Nine Men of War, to fetch the King of the Two Sicilies to take the Regency on him during the Indisposition of the King his Brother.

ST. JOHN'S (in Antigua) February 7.

By several Vessels arrived from Guadeloupe since our last, we have a Confirmation of our former Account of the Enemy's being surprised, and having lost 200 Men (not 300) in a Skirmish with the advanced Party of our Army. And on Sunday the 4th Instant, the advanced Part of our Army stormed a Redoubt, situate on the opposite Side of a deep Gully, which was obstinately defended by the Enemy, but carried by our Troops, and 50 Men made Prisoners in it. Major Melville (who has been so active in distressing the Enemy) had the Misfortune of having his Hands and Face scorched by some Powder, which was concealed in a House

he set Fire to in the Redoubt, but he is not so much hurt, as to occasion his leaving his Post.

On the happy Success of his Majesty's Arms, in the Reduction of Basseterre, &c. it has been judged proper to send Captain Tyrrell home with the Account of it, who sail'd for England about a Week ago, in his Majesty's Sloop Weasel, Captain Bowles. It is also said Captain Tyrrell is charged with other Commissions of very great Importance. We hear Capt. Leslie is appointed to the Command of the Buckingham, Capt. Parker to the Bristol, Capt. Deering to the Woolwich, Captain King to the Rye, and Lieutenant Hulton to the Bonetta.

Feb. 14. The following Account of our Forces gone against Point Peter, is taken from a Letter which arrived here Yesterday from Guadeloupe.

"Since my last one Ship of 70 Guns, one of 64, one of 50, two of 40, and three Bombs, 500 Marines, and 150 Highlanders, have been dispatched to Point Peter, which lies in the S. E. Part of Guadeloupe. The Design is to draw the French from the Entrenchments in the Front of our Army, and to cut off all Communication between Grandterre and the Divison."

Extract of a Letter, dated Basseterre, in Guadeloupe, February 12, 1759.

"Nothing material has happened for some Time past. A few Days ago the Berwick, Redoubt, Woolwich, two Bombs, and I believe two or three small Vessels more, went to Point Peter, or Fort Louis, situate on the S. W. Part of Grandterre, and the Day before Yesterday an Account came from them, that they were obliged to bring to at too great a Distance from the Fort, to do proper Execution against it, and the Sea was so rough, that the Bombs must play with great Uncertainty, unless all the Ships at once enter'd the Harbour; which, should they not meet with Success, might be dangerous, as it would be very difficult to get out again. On this the Panther sail'd Yesterday to join them, with Orders, it is said, for all the Ships to enter the Harbour immediately, and we cannot doubt but they will meet with Success. This you will observe, is what is reported here, but it is no wonder that Misrepresentations are sometimes made in Antigua, for I assure you it is very difficult to come at Truth even here. The Death of poor Plafiro is an Instance of this, for he died like a Hero in forming the Redoubt you heard of some Time ago; he stood two Wounds before that which proved the fatal one."

The Detachment from Antigua has lost 6 or 7 Men, and about 20 wounded; and from the best Information I can get, not above 100 Men have been killed in the Whole.

The Fort here is such a Place as I did not expect to find it. It has been a Work of very great Labour and Expence, and I am really surpris'd the Enemy gave it up so soon as they did. The Detachment of the Ground stands on, does indeed expose it in some Degree to Ships in the Road; however, the Guns that are pointed that Way, are well enough covered, and all the Battering it received has done it little, or rather no Damage. I look upon it to be capable of standing a regular Siege by Land, and the English have now made it stronger than ever it was.

The Troops are encamped in three Places, just without the Town, except detach. Parties, in different Parts of the Country. The Enemy are in Sight, and Stragglers every Day come down, and fire at our Centries, and detached Parties. They will frequently venture within random Musket Shot of the Fort, and their Balls have sometimes fallen in it, but the English do not return their Fire.

How this Expedition may terminate God only knows. I don't pretend to be a Judge of these Matters, but I cannot find that any one infers, from the Strength of the Enemy, that a speedy Conquest of the Island would be a Work of Difficulty. The smallness of the Town, and the want of Habitations in the Country, as well as the Appearance they make, seem plainly to prove that the Enemy are not numerous; and I cannot find out any Thing they have done, or are now doing, that argues either their Skill or Resolution to defend themselves. Some hope that if Fort Louis should be taken, a Body of Troops will be landed there, and marching up into the Country from thence, will come upon the Back of the Enemy, and put them between two Fires, but I cannot see the Necessity of this; whenever the Generals are disposed to approach the Enemy, it may be easily done from where they are.

Extract of a Letter, dated Basseterre, Guadeloupe, Feb. 15.

"We have just received the agreeable News of the Surrender of Fort Louis, and the Town and the Batteries in the Neighbourhood of Point Peter. The Ships first sent up were reinforced by the Panther, and began the Attack about 10 o'Clock Yesterday. The Cannonading was very smart for some Hours, but about five in the Afternoon the Enemy's fire ceased, English Colours were hoisted in the Fort; and the Town, which is but small, was presently reduced to Ashes. Our Loss in this Action was not more than 10 or 12 Men; that of the Enemy we do not know, but what remained of them fled into the Country. The Fort is a very good one, and on it and the Batteries 40 odd Guns were mounted. It is said a Garrison will be left in the Fort, and the Ships employed at Marigalante. The Report in the Fleet at first was, that all Grandterre had surrendered on Terms, but that was a Mistake."

"I have also this Day heard of another material step which has been taken, towards bringing this Island under Obedience to the Crown of England, which is this; the General and Commodore have published a Declaration, importing, that at the first Landing of his Majesty's Troops at this Place, Letters were addressed to the French Governour, and the Inhabitants of the Island in general, signifying, that in Case the Inhabitants came in within a limited Time, and submitted to the Government of his Britannic Majesty, they should be granted in the Possession of their Houses, Lands, and Effects of all Kinds; but that, for Reasons best known to himself, the said French Governour had kept the Contents of the said Letters to himself, and concealed them from the Inhabitants. THEREFORE, to prevent the Effusion of Blood, &c. the General and Commodore thought it their Duty to inform the Inhabitants in general, that in Case they surrendered within 12 Days from the 12th Instant, and General and Commodore would, as far as in them lay, protect them in the quiet Possession of their Estates, Effects, &c. and all free Negroes, Mulattos, &c. who behaved as above; and brought in their Arms, should have their Freedom and Privileges confirmed; BUT, in Case of Failure to comply with these favourable Conditions, MILITARY EXECUTION was to be expected."

"I am in great Hopes, that if Means can be found to make this Declaration sufficiently known, it will have the desired Effect; for the Enemy must know our Army is very sufficient to

force a Submission to much harder Terms; also the taking of Louis, and the Havock our Privateers make along the Coast of the Island, must be strong Inducements to submit under the favourable Conditions which have been offered. From Basseterre, being hardly left a House standing near the Sea, the French have plundered all the Coasts, and the Reduction of Fort Louis encourages them to do the same by Grandterre and the S. Coast of Guadeloupe.

P. S. Since the above was prepared for Publication, we have received a certain Account, that, in Consequence of the taking of Fort Louis, all Grandterre has surrendered.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, dated the 7th Instant. "We are in daily Expectation of the English and French Fleets; and 'tis said, the Trident, and two other Ships of War, are on their Passage for this Island; and that many Transports with Highlanders, may be expected."

Several Vessels have arrived from Guadeloupe since our last, by which we learn, that on Saturday last a Party was sent out from the advanced Post of our Army, to bring a Flock of Cattle which were seen at a Distance; but in passing a Gully, near the Place, the Enemy fired at them from behind an Entrenchment, and killed an Officer and 4 or 5 private Men, yet the Entrenchments were notwithstanding forced; but the Enemy found Means to carry off the Cattle.

Feb. 24. We have Advice from Guadeloupe, that the English Troops have taken Possession of an entrenched ridge Ground to the Eastward of the Fort, and where the French have lately thrown up a Redoubt.

Feb. 28. Several Privateers arrived Yesterday from Guadeloupe, laden with Plunder; and brought in one Prize Prize Tiaque, supposed to be very valuable. The Reports from Guadeloupe are, that the English Army have decamped, and advanced very near the Enemy; but we cannot give it as a Certainty.

BOSTON, March 19.

The General Court have in their present Session made Provision for raising forthwith FIVE THOUSAND Men, for the General Service of the Year 1759, with a Bounty of Six Pounds to such as have not served before, and of Eight Pounds to such as have served in any of the former Campaigns this present War; said Number to be completed by a Draft from the Militia on the 6th of April next. Seafaring Men as chuse to serve for the Campaign in the King's Ships, rather than go in the Land Service, the same Bounty, and to make their Wages together with the King's Pay to Six Dollars per Month. And the Court have by a Message to his Excellency the Governour, given him Hope, that in the Event and Operations of this Campaign, should any Emergencies arise, that might make any further Exertions necessary, they in such Emergency would endeavour further to exert themselves.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Particulars of Major Robert Rogers's last Scout against the Enemy, viz.

THAT on the 3d March, Instant, he marched from Fort-Edward for Ticonderoga, with Capt. Lotteridge, and 52 Indians, composed of Mohawks, Conojcheries, Schaharries, Dilliways, Onidas, and Seneca's; and the following Detachment, viz. Of the Royal Regiment, Lieutenants West and Cook, 4 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 40 Privateers, Royal Americans, Light Infantry, Captain Williams, Lieutenant M'Key, Ensigns Brown and Moony, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 120 Privateers. Volunteers of ditto, Lieut. Trumbal, 3 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 41 Privateers; and Lieut. Brime, Engineer; and of the Rangers, Lieut. Tut, Holmes, Brewer and Stark, 7 Sergeants, and 79 Privateers; the Whole, Officers included, being 358: That they encamped the first Night at Half-Way Brook, on the Road to Fort William Henry; one Indian having hurt himself on the Road, returned back with another to take Care of him: That on the 4th, at 10 o'Clock they began their March towards Lake-George, and within a Mile of the same, halted till the Close of the Evening, that they might the better pass undiscovered from any Party of the Enemy, that might be watching on the Hills, when they continued their March till two o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time they halted at the first Narrows. — In the Morning several of the Detachments being Frost-bitten, sent back 23 of them with a careful Sergeant of the Rangers, with Orders to return with them to Fort-Edward. On the Evening of the 5th, they began their March, and reached Sabbath Day Point about One o'Clock, when they encamped till the Morning of the 7th, at which Time marched again, and arrived at the Landing Place about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and halted on a Point of Land on the East Side, near Mutton-Island, where they intended to form an Ambuscade, and endeavour to draw out a Party from the Fort, by a few skulking Persons, who were to return again to the main Body. — That at 9 o'Clock they sent out two Rangers and two Indians to reconnoitre, that the Major might the better effect his Designs; they returned about 11 o'Clock, and reported, that there was no Party out on the West Side, but on the East Side there were two Parties cutting of Wood. — It then appearing a good Time for the Engineer to make his Observations, &c. Capt. Williams was ordered to remain with the Regulars, and 30 Rangers, whilst the Major, with the Engineer and 49 Rangers, and Capt. Lotteridge, with 45 Indians, should go to the Hill on the Isthmus that overlooks the Fort; where Major Rogers left Lieut. Tut, and 10 Rangers, as a Guard, with an Intent to cross the Lake with the Remainder to the East Side, and cut off the working Party that Night. — That when he came near the Lake, he found that he could not get over undiscovered in the Day Time, therefore returned to the Engineer, who was left to make Observation of the Fort, &c. — and with him, and the whole Party, marched back to the Point where Capt. Williams was, first leaving five Indians and one Ranger to observe what Numbers crossed the Lake in the Evening, from the East Side to the Fort. — That about dark the Indians and Rangers returned with an exact Account of their Numbers, at which Time the Engineer set out again with Lieut. Tut and 10 Rangers, and went to the Entrenchment, from whence he returned about Midnight without any Molestation, and said, he had accomplished his Business to his Satisfaction. — That upon this the Major ordered Capt. Williams, with the Regulars, back to Sabbath Day Point; as the Weather was excessive cold, and the Party much fatigued, it did not appear prudent to march them any further,

therefore sent with them Lieut. Tut, as occasional Pilots, or

That at 3 o'Clock the Mohawks and 46 of his Indian Starke, and Brewer, and 40 of his in order to attack the working in the Morning, and crossed the the Fort, from thence bore the opposite the Fort on the East half a Mile of the Lake; from to reconnoitre, who returned Intelligence, that the working of the Lake, opposite to the the ped off their Blankets, and ran Prisoners, four Scaps, and were retreating to the Fort, where Canadians rushed out of the closely, being backed by about That in about one Mile's March overtook them, and began to march in a Line abreast, and when halted on a rising Ground, as behaved with great Bravery for they could not stand before our forcement could come up, and for it. That after this the Mile further, the Enemy appeared not chuse to engage them, and halted on a long Ridge of Enemy, when the Canadians close, but their Pursuit was soon Mohawks and Rangers, which were in Sight of the French, were in a Stand. — That afterwards any Opposition, the Enemy no further. — That in these several and 1 Regular killed, and and judged to have killed about

We can further assure the Party in general both Officers ly well, and especially Captain Holmes, who strove to exceed behaved with great Bravery and Affair. — That he continued his Night, and at the End of fifty he set out in the Morning, joining bath Day Point, who had kind which were, no doubt, very acc that next Morning he marched a Lake, with the whole Detachment from which Place he sent an Ex Fort Edward, and was met the by Captain M'Bein, with a Detach Stays to carry the disabled Men to all arrived the Evening of the 10

We hear the Mohawks carried oners home with them. The Ship Dolphin, Monsieur and for Nantz, from the Cape, bruary by the Captains Miller, Da and Captain Wright, of Cape-Fea day last.

The same Day came into Port Amsterdam, Andries Zeegard, M Amsterdam, as the Captain says, Captains Troup, Donaldson and D under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship from Cape-Francois in Company 600 Tons Burthen, and has a val 680 Hogheads of white Sugar, 60 and 200 Barrels of Coffee, besides Wood.

ANNAPOLIS

A Gentleman in London, writes, That in Holland the sion since the Death of her Princess Governante, and the People would Rife again that a War with Holland was His Excellency our Govern from the Northward, in good last.

Yesterday Morning STEPH was sworn in one of his LO Council of State of this Prov. In the Afternoon the GEN this Province met here, when Governor opened the Session SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Upper Assembly,

HIS Majesty having nothing as to improve the great advantages gained the last Campaign, repair the Disappointment at the most vigorous and extensive by the Blessing of God on his which may threaten North-Am nature Irruptions of the French, and all his faithful and brave Subjects fully co-operate with, and see the extraordinary Succours supplied of Great-Britain for our Defence: He hath been pleased Honourable WILLIAM PITT principal Secretaries of State, and vernois of these Colonies, and more to convene the General A