

Troops, formerly in the Pay of this Province, from the Time the Money granted for the Pay, Subsistence and Cloathing of the said Men, was expended, till the said Troops were taken into his Majesty's Service last Year by the said General Forbes, so far as the same shall appear to this House to be just and reasonable.

And it is further Resolved, That if it shall appear that General Forbes has not paid all the Money that may be due for the Pay, Victualling and Cloathing of the said Men, from the Time the Money granted for that Purpose was expended, till the Time they were taken into his Majesty's Service, that then this House will make a Provision for what further Sum may be due for the Pay, Victualling and Cloathing of the said Men.

Resolved, That this House will, out of the first Supplies that shall be granted for his Majesty's Service, appropriate a Sum sufficient to pay the Money advanced last Year by General Forbes, for the Pay and Cloathing of the Troops formerly in the Pay of this Province, and by him taken into his Majesty's Service, from the Time those Troops entered into the said Service, to the End of the last Campaign, so far as the same shall appear to this House just and reasonable.

Resolved, That this House will make Provision for paying such of the Inhabitants of this Province as have, in Consequence of the Governor's Request, marched from any of the Counties of this Province, for the Defence of the Frontiers of this Province, since the March of General Braddock from Frederick-Town in Frederick County, or have Garrisoned the Forts of this Province since the Forces that have been raised by this Province, were taken by General Forbes from the said Forts into his Majesty's Service. And also that this House will make Provision for paying such Persons as have supplied Provisions and other Necessaries for the Use of the said Men, who have marched as aforesaid, or Garrisoned the said Forts, and for the Expence of the Carriage of such Provisions and other Necessaries.

Resolved, That such Provision be by the Appropriation of a Sum sufficient for the said Purposes, out of the first Supplies which shall be granted for his Majesty's Service.

Resolved also, That out of the said Supplies, shall be appropriated the following Sums, viz.

A Sum sufficient to reimburse such Persons as have been necessarily put to Expences on Account of Quartering his Majesty's Regular Troops in Cecil, Kent and Anne-Arundel Counties.

A Sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, for clearing a Road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, thro' this Province, for his Majesty's Service, agreeable to the Report of a Committee appointed last Session to enquire into the Utility of such a Road.

Resolved, That the Sum of 60,000 l. be granted for his Majesty's Service, and the Defence and Protection of the Inhabitants of this Province.

On Motion, Resolved, That the Sum of 60,000 l. be raised for his Majesty's Service, and the Defence and Protection of the Inhabitants of this Province, by an equal Assessment on all Estates, Real and Personal, and Lucrative Offices and Employments.

TUESDAY, 10th April, 1759.

ON Motion, Resolved, That in order the better to enable this Province to comply with the Requisition contained in the Right Honourable Secretary PITT's Letter, laid before this House Yesterday, the Number of 1000 Men, voted to be raised for his Majesty's Service, be reduced to 600, Officers included.

Resolved, That the Sum of 12,000 l. out of the Money already voted to be raised, be appropriated to comply with the Requisition aforesaid.

A true Copy. Signed per Order, M. MACHEMARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

BRUSSELS, January 28.

BY Letters from Lisbon, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that two Sailors belonging to a Vessel which was shipwrecked in her Passage from the Island of Madeira, but who saved themselves by Swimming, had, on their Arrival at Lisbon, related that there was a Civil War in the above Island; that it having been published there that the King of Portugal was killed, and that the Duke d'Aveiro had caused himself to be proclaimed King, by the Name of Joseph II. the Father of a certain Order had exhorted the People to acknowledge him; but that the Governor opposed

this with all his Might, and that there had been bloody Combats between the two Parties, and that in these Circumstances the abovementioned Vessel set sail. These Letters add, that several more Persons of divers Ranks had been taken up at Lisbon; that the Conspiracy extends farther than was at first thought, and that, notwithstanding the Detection of the chief Authors thereof, it might yet occasion great Confusion in Portugal. Several Jesuits are taken up, but it is not said whether the Society is concerned or not in this black Design.

Amsterdam, Jan. 26. Last Saturday they began to beat up for Seamen in this City, and at Rotterdam, to man the 25 Men of War destined to protect our Trade and Navigation. So many offered, that whole Gangs above the Number required, were sent away.

LONDON, February 8. From a Letter from Lisbon, dated January 20, we have selected the following Particulars, which have not yet been mentioned.

THE Reason assign'd for the King's miraculous Escape on the third of September is, that his Majesty, and the Noblemen who were with him, had the Presence of Mind, on the Shock of the first Salute, to couch down in the Bottom of the Machine (which was pretty large); whereby they sheltered themselves from the succeeding Shot, and so escaped otherwise inevitable Death; for almost instantly after the first Fire, three Blunderbusses were discharged at once, which went thro' and thro' the Upper Part of the Calash on every Side, killing the Coachman dead on the Spot, and wounded the Postilion and one of the Mules.

The Manner in which his Majesty got Intelligence of this Conspiracy is something Romantic; but the following is certainly very true. The Duke d'Aveiro and his two Bravoes (one of whom has escaped) who way-laid the King, having, as they thought, executed their horrid Design, immediately made off towards Lisbon, where they came to the House of one of the Ruffians. His Wife seeing the Duke, and having her Brother (a Glover in the Town) with her at that Moment, thrust him into the Closet of the Room, where she then was, and on her going out the Conspirators immediately entered. Her Hurry and Fright was so great, for it seems this had been the usual Place of meeting (tho' 'tis said that she was totally ignorant of their Secrets) that the poor Woman did not know what she was doing. The Glover remained in the Closet during the Rest of the Night; and to this insignificant Fellow was owing the Discovery of the Conspirators; for the Duke began to talk of their Exploit with the utmost Freedom. He said, particularly, 'That his Mind misgave him, they had not dispatched the King quite; but the other two said, 'They were sure he could not escape.' 'Aye,' answered the Duke, with an Oath but we should not have left the Place till we had ocular Demonstration of his being dead.' They remained here for some Time, 'til they thought every Thing was hushed and quiet, and then departed, without searching the House for Eyes-droppers, which, doubtless, saved the poor Glover's Life. The Fellow thought that the Discourse he had heard was very extraordinary; yet he did not know what to make of it. But when he heard the Rumour that flew about of his Majesty's being assaulted, &c. he put all Things together, and went to the Secretary of State with an Information; and this Evidence being corroborated by some Advice the King received from other Hands, every Thing was regulated accordingly.

While the People could not help observing, that all the Troops were drawing down towards the Metropolis, and that a total Change was making in the Officers of the Army, it is indeed very surprising that the Conspirators themselves did not take the Hint to abscond upon those Proceedings; yet so far were they from it, that it was remarked the Duke d'Aveiro was oftener at Court than any other Nobleman; nor did they seem to perceive the gathering Thunder, till the Bolt fell upon them. It is said that the Dutchess d'Aveiro, on being apprehended, immediately confessed; but that the Duke persisted in his Innocence till he and his Son were put to the Torture, when they two laid open the whole Conspiracy.

The principal of the Conspirators were allowed nothing but Bread and Water during their Imprisonment, and they were each of them put to the Torture six Times.

On the Day of Execution, the Marchioness de Tavora (though the Castle was but a little Way) was brought to the Scaffold in a covered Waggon. She was reported to have lost her Senses, and it seemed to be Truth. Her Arms were tied down

with a common Rope. She was a very tall Woman, and appeared to be about Fifty. She had a Kind of white Hood on her Head, very much soiled, a black Mantle over her Shoulder, and her Gown was of a reddish Colour.

Joseph Maria, her Son, was about sixteen Years of Age, and a very beautiful Youth; he was in Regimentals.

The Count d'Atouguia had been in a Fever some Days; and when he appeared with the young Marquis de Tavora, a very handsome well made Man, he was not able to stand up. The young Marquis behaved with great Intrepidity; but the Servants, who afterwards suffered, behaved in a frantic Manner, struggling with the Officers, (tho' they were all strangled before they were broke) and making a great Noise.

The old Marquis de Tavora had received the Rack so often, that he was hardly able to get up the Stairs of the Scaffold. He was brought thither in an open Cart with the Duke d'Aveiro, who remained in it, at the Foot of the Scaffold, while the other was dispatched before his Eyes. After they had taken the Ropes from the Marquis's Arms, and the Irons from his Legs, in order to fix him to the Wheel, he went towards the Sail-cloths (which cover'd the Bodies of those already executed) and lifted up every one without being hindered; but when he came to his younger Son's Body, he kneeled down, kissed the Corpse, and wept aloud; he then said something to the Executioner, and took hold of the Iron Crow with which he was to be broke. The Executioner seemed to shew him some Respect. He was then tied to the Engine, and they broke his Right Arm, upon which a Herald proclaimed his Crime; but his Shrieks must have pierced the hardest Heart; nor did they cease (for near a Quarter of an Hour) till he got the Coup de Grace.

Then mounted the Duke, who was treated worse than any of them. His Hands were instantly chopped off, on the Supposition that he fired one of the Blunderbusses at the King. Then, bleeding as he was, he was tied to the Wheel, where he languished an Hour and a Quarter, receiving eight Strokes. In about Half an Hour his Face became totally black and his Screams at every Stroke were terrible. With the last Stroke they broke his Belly, and his Bowels came out. But this is a Scene which will not bear Description.

During the Time of the Execution, all the Conspirators Houses were pulled down to the Ground.

By some Letters from Portugal we learn, that 1,900,000 Crusadoes (valued at about Half a Crown each) were found at one of the Duke d'Aveiro's Country Seats; which, with other large Sums of Money, were to be distributed amongst his Adherents occasionally, as it might be required in bringing about his wicked Revolution; and that the said Duke had given Orders to some foreign Merchants to import 4000 Muskets with Bayonets, to be divided amongst his Party, at a proper Time, and were found in a Warehouse. That the Money before-mentioned, and some other large Sums with the King's Arms, have been seized and confiscated to the King's Use.

They write from Lisbon, that the Duke d'Aveiro and her three Daughters are to be hanged during their Lives in the Nunnery of the Mother of God.

Sixteen Persons have been executed at Tripoly, for a Conspiracy to murder the Bey, and the principal Members of the Divan. The Bey is sending on board of a Swedish Ship, a Person of Confidence, to execute a Commission of Importance in England.

Jan. 25. Letters from Silesia confirm what has been printed in the Foreign Gazettes, viz. That the Prussians have taken Troppau and Jagersdorf, and that the King of Prussia, with several Regiments, was gone from Breslau to join the Body of Troops under the Command of General Fouquet, in order to undertake a secret Expedition.

Jan. 30. We are credibly informed, that upwards of 90 Sail of Dutch Merchantmen are upon the Point of sailing for the French Islands in the West-Indies, under Convoy of four of their own Men of War.

We hear an Englishman arrived from Spain (whose Brother is a Master Ship Builder at Ferrol) has invented a Method to make the largest Man of War go two Knots an Hour in a dead Calm or upon a Lee Shore. We are told it is the greatest Discovery made in Navigation for these many Years. The Spaniards were so sensible of the Utility of his Invention, that some considerable Offers were made to him for imparting the

Secret, which he rejected in his own Country, and when he intended to depart, he was dispatched from Madrid, and he had failed in the Post-Office before the Order arrived.

The Baggage of his Royal Highness is kept in Readiness, as his Royal Highness, it is said, is again in the Expedition to the Coast of Africa.

We are preparing to send out our Ships of the Line, for the 25th inst. as we are informed, are destined for which Business we are with our Top-sails loose, and long Stay here.

A Letter from Goree says, the Governor behaved very ill in several Times, in order to deceive the Garrison, and renewing the Advantage; that he, the Governor, on board Commodore Keppel after his Treachery, but could not be pardoned than what have been.

The Favourite M. and carried into Gibraltar, from St. Domingo, with St. Indico, said to be worth

Yesterday was sent to the Names of the Subscribers to be raised for the Service of the King, and the Subscribers will they wrote for.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend in

You have turned the Tables seem to be well established; your View; which you steadily pursue in a tottering Condition: No on whom we can rely.

look'd upon as a political Fear of the People, who charge the distressed Condition of France continues in high Credit, it is recalled, which will occasion they think him by no Means equal.

Our Designs are but Trade ruined; our Colonies in a state of anarchy; and this is all the Effect of the civil war. In short, we make and I am afraid we shall be Friends to fight their own Battles in the South. Peace, and I believe you must Terms.

Admiralty-Office; February of his Majesty's Ship the mouth Sound, gives an Account of a French Privateer Coast, he went in Quest of her the 25th inst. in the Nil Resistance took her. She chault of Granville; of 24 and 240 Men. Three Days

returning with her Prize to St. James's, Feb. 21. The Edward Boscawen; Esq; was, by his Majesty's Command, his most Hon. Privy Place at the Board according

Monday last, in the Afternoon from a Cruize, the Privateer Miller, Commander: His tolerably well, being considerably loaded with Sugar, Coffee

The Ship taken by Captain the same Day from Sand, the Citizen, Monf. Donne, Cape bound to Rochelle; formerly a Privateer out of rics 14 Guns, and had on 40 Men, but fired only one struck.

The same Day also, the Burbee, taken by Capt. M. was bound to the Cape from 17th of December last, Months on the Coast, and Dutchmen, washed overboard of Flour, Wine, and some The next Day was sent gr. Robert Troup, Comm

Secret