

Our Merchants have received Advices from Aleppo and Baffora, which tell them that the English have made themselves Masters of Pondicherry. If this News proves true, the French East-India Company may bid adieu to the finest of their Settlements; for in the Humour the English seem to be at present, it is not probable that they will ever consent to restore it, as they seem more bent upon destroying the Trade of France, than on enlarging their own.

Private Letters from Nuremberg say, that the last Instructions sent to Count Daun, contain the Empress Queen's express Orders to fight the King of Prussia at all Events.

May 13. Eleven Men of War of the Line, and some Frigates, are ready to put to Sea from Toulon.

It was reported on Saturday last, that a Spanish Flag had been seen flying on St. Philip's Castle, in Minorca, by which it was thought that the French had surrendered that Island to the Spaniards.

May 15. We hear that Four Millions will be raised for the Service of the current Year, by circulating Exchequer Bills; which, with what has been granted before, will make the whole Sum raised this Year near Fifteen Millions.

It is said the Expence of the War in Germany this Year will not amount to less than Seven Millions.

Colonel Freytag has attacked and defeated a Body of French and Wirtembergers, in the Town of Heissa.

The Adventure and Greyhound fell in with eight Sail of French Store Ships, conveyed by a Frigate, bound to America; but Night coming on, they only took one Vessel with Arms, Powder and Provision. The Royal William and the Venus took another of the same Fleet, which, with some other Prizes brought in by the Cruizers, under Admiral Boscawen's Command, are conveyed to Guernsey, by the Greyhound.

May 17. The King of Sardinia has ordered his Troops to be completed before the Middle of May, and established Magazines sufficient for an Army of 40,000 Men. His Majesty holds frequent Councils with his Ministers, at which the Duke of Savoy constantly assists. Couriers upon Couriers are received and dispatched: In short, Affairs of the utmost Importance are on the Tapis.

Private Letters by the Dutch Mail bring Advice, that the King of Prussia had advanced to Dresden, and begun to bombard the New Town on the Left Side of the Elbe.

Letters from Magdebourg insinuate, that the News of an Action in Silesia was every Moment expected, the Prussian Generals having received express Orders to fight General Laudohn without Delay, and before he can be joined by the Russians.

By a Neutral Ship, Bower Master, who is arrived at Cork from Bourdeaux, in nine Days, there is Advice of five Ships, from 4 to 500 Tons mounting from 20 to 30 Guns, with 500 Land Forces on board, having failed from that Port the 10th of April. It is imagined they are bound to St. Domingo.

It is reported that some of Admiral Boscawen's Fleet have taken seven Transports full of French Troops, designed for the River St. Lawrence, in order to attempt to pass Quebec, and join the French and Indians that have not yet surrendered to the English.

The Allied Army have been very sickly at Niemberg, but few of the Men have died.—The flying Hospitals are appointed, and Prince Ferdinand was to march as this Day, the 20th, to attack the French.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague. "The speculative Gentry on your Side of the Water, as well as those of ours, amuse themselves with ideal Plans of Peace; but the Season is not come for closing the Temple of Janus; Rivers of Blood must yet flow to quench the Thirst of Ambition.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, May 4.

Thursday seven Men of the Magnanime were condemned to be hanged for Desertion, and two were ordered to be whipped.—Admiral Saunders is going to the Mediterranean with the Neptune, of 90 Guns; Somerset, Thunderer, Stirling Castle, Shrewsbury, and Firme, of 70 Guns; Jersey and Dunkirk, of 60 Guns; and Preston, of 50 Guns.

The Magnanime, Captain Hughes, is to convey the outward bound East-Indians out of the Channel, and then to sail to the Bay.—The Valiant, Commodore Kepple, is bound to the Bay, with the first fair Wind.—The Nerwich, Captain M'Cleverty, for America.—General Griffin's Regiment, at the Barracks, is preparing to embark for Germany.

By a Letter from Germany, we have Advice, that a Duel has been lately fought between Captain W. a German Officer, and Colonel S. occasioned by the Evidence given in a late Trial, wherein the latter was wounded in the Arm and Body.

L O N D O N, May 22.

THIS Day a Message was sent to the House of Commons, by the Lords authorized, by Virtue of his Majesty's Commission, for declaring his Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses; desiring the immediate Attendance of that honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; which they did accordingly. The Lords Commissioners, in their Speech, among other Things, assured the Lords and Gentlemen, That his Majesty looked back with intire Satisfaction on their past Proceedings. That their Zeal and Unanimity, in maintaining the true Interest of their Country, could only be equalled by what his Majesty has formerly experienced from this Parliament. That it would have given his Majesty the most sensible Pleasure, to have been able to communicate to them his sincere Endeavours to promote a general Pacification, had met with more suitable Returns before this Time. That his Majesty, in Conjunction with his good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, had chosen to give their Enemies Proof of this equitable Disposition, amidst a Series of glorious Victories; an Opportunity most proper to do it with Dignity, and manifest to all Europe the Purity and Moderation of his Views. That, after such a Conduct, his Majesty had the Comfort to reflect, that the further Continuance of the Calamities of War could not be imputed to him, or his Allies; trusting in the Blessing of Heaven upon the Justice of his Arms, and their Zeal, that his future Successes will not fall short of the past; and that in the Event, the public Tranquility would be restored on solid and durable Foundations. That his Majesty had taken Care to augment the Combined Army in Germany, and to keep such a Force at Home, as may frustrate any Attempts of Invasion. That the signal Victory obtained

at once rendered to his Majesty's Arms, and reduced the Naval Strength of France to a very low Ebb. And that his Majesty had disposed of his Squadrons in such a Manner as might best conduce to the Annoyance of his Enemies; the Defence of his own Dominions, and the Protection of the Trade of his Subjects, which he has extremely at Heart.

The Lords Commissioners assured the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, That nothing could relieve his Majesty's Royal Mind, under the Anxiety which he feels for the Burden of his faithful Subjects, but the public-spirited Cheerfulness with which they had granted him such large Supplies, and his Conviction, that they are necessary for the Security and essential Interests of his Kingdom. After which the Lord Keeper signified his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament be prorogued.

N E W - Y O R K, July 10.

Yesterday Morning a Sloop arrived here from Albany, with 30 Soldiers, Part of those taken Prisoners by the French, at the Attack of Quebec, on the 28th of April last, and carried to Montreal, from whence they were sent to Crown-Point. With this Party are the Lieutenants Hamilton, Lison and Cox, and Ensign May.

The Captains of the 3 Store-Ships that arrived here last Week, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Devonshire, George Darby, Esq; Commander, not having had the Opportunity of returning him suitable Thanks at their parting, have desired this public Method to render him their sincere and grateful Acknowledgments as his just Due, for his benevolent Behaviour, obliging Conduct, and truly paternal Care of all the Vessels under his Charge, during his whole Passage.

We hear that Col. Young was taken Prisoner, after the Battle on the Plains of Abraham, the 28th of April, in going so far in Pursuit of the Enemy, and by getting into a boggy Piece of Ground, he could not prevent himself from falling into their Hands. His Servant seeing the Indians coming towards him, ran to extricate his Master out of Danger, but was forbid, as it was impossible to assist him; and very likely the Indians would kill the Servant, tho' at the same Time they might save his own Life, being an Officer of Distinction. As soon as the Indians had seized the Colonel, they began to strip him, which they did all to his Breaches, and were carrying him off to butcher him, when a French Grenadier came up, who, with great Difficulty (after making use of his Arms and Bayonet) prevented the putting their bloody Design in Execution, till a Party of French Soldiers came and rescued him out of their Hands.

As soon as the Colonel was relieved, he offered his Purse, wherein was ten Guineas, which he had in his Breches Pocket, to the Grenadier for his Behaviour, who generously refused the Reward, thinking himself happy in relieving a Gentleman, tho' an Enemy, when in the Hands of such cruel Savages.—The Colonel was then escorted to Monsieur Levy, the French General, and after informing him of the Circumstances of his being taken, and of the Behaviour of the Grenadier, requested that the ten Guineas might be delivered him; which, after great Importunity, he accepted, tho' with Reluctance, having done, he said, no more than his Duty.

We learn from Montreal, that the Indians were very insulting to the French since their late bad Success, and threatened to join General Johnson with the Mohawks, when they should receive Intelligence of their approaching.—That the French being short of warlike Stores, very much lamented the Loss of one of their Store-Ships, in which they had the greatest Quantity.—That as they expected General Murray up from Quebec, it was thought they would soon give up on the Approach of General Amherst with his Army, and General Murray with his.—That an Officer from France arrived at Gaspee, in a Dunkirk Cutter, in 28 Days, and landed there, from whence he got to Montreal; what News he brought had not transpired, but by the Countenances of the French People, it seemed to be something very discouraging.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated May 22.

"We are likely now to have another Battle with the French; as we are ordered to hold ourselves in Readiness to march at a Moment's Warning; where to we have not yet heard, but are mostly of Opinion, that it is to Trois Rivieres."

Yesterday Afternoon a Schooner, bound from Boston to Newbern, in North-Carolina, came up from the Hook, where she was obliged to put in by Strefs of Weather, and where she met with his Majesty's Ship Norwich, of 50 Guns, just arrived from England, with about 150,000 l. Cash on board, for this Place.

In Lat. 39, Lon. 10, Captain Lilly spoke with a Whaler, from Cape-Cod, who informed him, that there were three French Privateers, viz. a Ship, Brig and Schooner, cruising off the Capes of Virginia; that about the first Instant they had taken a Whaler, and that he and several others had been chased by them. On this Information Captain Lilly stood for the Capes, but after cruising there some Days, could hear no Intelligence of them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 17.

We have Advice from London, that as there was like to be a War between the Kings of Spain and Sardinia regarding Parma and Placentia, a categorical Answer had been demanded by the Ambassador of the former, which Side England would take, in Case of a Rupture betwixt the two Crowns; that the Council had come to no Determination on the Affair; but the Opinion of the Town was, that we would not forsake our old Ally the King of Sardinia, and of Course have a War with Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, May 13, 1760.

"Last Post brought Advice (Via Genoa) that Admiral Pocock had intirely defeated the French Squadron in the East-Indies, and that he was in Possession of Pondicherry. This News comes by Way of Aleppo, which we hope will soon be confirmed."

By Captain Falkner, in 3 Weeks from Jamaica, we have Advice, that the Rebellion of the Negroes there, was so far quelled before he sailed, that the

Inhabitants were under no Apprehension of their coming to any Head again, about 200 of them having been killed and taken, and the rest separated into small Parties, with but little Ammunition. When this last Conspiracy broke out, the Negroes were about 1200 strong, and have murdered about twenty of the White People.

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburg, July 4, 1760.

"General Monckton arrived here the 29th of June, and immediately gave Orders for the March of a large Detachment of the Army to Presque-Isle, every Thing being provided for that Purpose. The Troops appointed for this Service, are to set off on Monday Morning next. Our Magazines of Stores, Provisions, Forage, &c. &c. are most amply supplied, and every Thing wears a smiling Countenance this Way. The Indians to all Appearance, are hearty in our Cause; and a Number of them go, under Mr. Croghan, with the Troops designed for the Lake."

We hear General Amherst left Oswego about twelve Days ago.

Since our last came to Town 29 Indians from Machmid, an Indian Town, about 60 Miles above Wyoming; they brought with them three Prisoners, a Boy, and two Girls; and appear to be a religious, sober, well behaved Sort of People.

By a Vessel arrived at New-York from South-Carolina, we have Accounts to the 5th of July, from Charles-Town, which say, That their Advices from Col. Montgomery's Camp was as late as June 23. That Tiptoe who was sent out to carry News to the Indians, not returning as was expected, and a Runner came in who brought Accounts, that the Upper-Towns did not chuse to make Peace, had invested Fort-Loudoun and put several Prisoners to Death; that the Indians were naked, had but little Corn, and almost destitute of Ammunition. That on this Intelligence the Army moved from their Camp, and the 23d crossed the Kennebec River, each Man taking six Days Provision, and the 24th they marched for the middle Settlements of the Chesapeake, and that the Army were all Healthy and in high Spirits.

A N N A P O L I S, July 24.

Sunday Evening last, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, was Married to Miss SUSANNA LAWSON (Daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER LAWSON) an amiable and well accomplished young Lady, with a very pretty Fortune.

The Reverend Mr. WILLIAM BARROLL, is Inducted into the Living of St. Stephen's Parish, in Cecil County, Vacant by the Resignation of his Venerable and Reverend Uncle Mr. HUGH JONES.

A few Days ago, in Calvert County, a little Girl, Daughter of Joseph Strickland, who could but just go alone, got by itself some Distance from the House, where the Oven was, and fell down on a Heap of Coals just drawn, and lay there till it was burnt so much that it Died soon after.

J U S T I M P O R T E D, In the last Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW, and to be Sold by Mr. HENRY TUBMAN at BENEDICT, and the Subscriber at NOTTINGHAM, on PATUXENT River, very cheap, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco;

A GREAT Variety of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, consisting of Chintz, printed and white Callicoecs, Humhams, Mullins, Tandems, Long and Clear Lawns, Cambricks, Nankeens, Cotton and Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, Lunges and Bandanos Ditto, Scots Linen, and printed Cotton Ditto, Flaxen Ruffs, Pomerania, Princes, and Dowlas Linen, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths, 2 and 5 Diaper, English Persian, Persian and China Taffaties, white, black, yellow, and blue Sattins, white, pink, and yellow English Damasks, an Assortment of fashionable Tobine and Brocaded Lutefstrings, black Mantua and Alameda, China Silk for Breeches, black and white Silk Stockings, black and colour'd Silk Mitts, scarlet, black, light colour'd, French grey, claret colour'd, blue, and brown superfine Broad-Cloths, a Variety of lower priced Ditto, Forest Cloths, blue, drab, and mix'd German Serge, Drugget, Bearskin, Duffel, narrow and 2 Frizes, blue, green, red, and yellow Half-Thicks, scarlet, black, white, blue, green, and cloth colour'd Shalloons, 2 to 2 English Blankets, mill'd and raw strip'd and white Scots Plaiding or Blanketting, 2 to 2 spotted, mottled, and Worrington Rugs, Kilmarnock Floor-Carpets from 5 to 21 square Yards, white Flannel, strip'd Linsey, Leather Breeches, plain and ribb'd Yarn Stockings, Plading Hofs, Boys, Girls, Mens, and Womens Worsted and Thread Hofs, Mens Worsted, Cotton, and Silk Caps, scarlet, black, crimson, and buff colour'd Worsted Patterns for Vests and Breeches, Mens white Lamb, black bound, Wash, Shammy, and Buckskin Gloves, Womens black bruised fine white Kid, white Lamb, coloured Wash, Shammy, and white Cotton Gloves and Mitts, plain Linen and Diaper Tapes, white and strip'd Filletings and Incles, strip'd and scarlet Gartering, Silk and Worsted Ferretings and Quality, long and short Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, white and dyed Jeans, India Dimity, stich'd Diamond and Drawboy, whited Diapers, strip'd

Cotton Holland, dural, 2, 3, and 4 ton Gowns, 6, scarlet, black, Combs, Crambo and-half Horn strip'd, chequ'd Paisley Lawn, plain Handkerchiefs, scarlet and blue Cambletees, Cal Italian and Nor and figur'd Barras and cloth colour'd Stuffs, crimson Holland Hoops, and Blond Lace, Chip Hats, Paper mens plain, lac Bonnets or Sun Gimp, colour'd black and colour'd Sattin Hats, colour'd Ditto, Prussian C Black Velvet D Hats, black Vel and sprigg'd, na an Assortment of machers, Gauze and flounc'd, re Caps, Handker Ditto trimm'd with Glass and Wax taires, Bristol S Diamond Ditto, and Girde Buc Knees, Breech, Sleeve and Vest and brown Th Silk Knee Gar brown and white Books, Letter-C Stationary, whi an Assortment of Scuff, toasted a and cloth colour tons, German a las, Harns and and 2 Bed-Tick and strip'd Holl Flint engraved Glasses, plain D Salts, white an all Sorts, Mens plain and rough ling, Womens Callimanco, an double and sing turn-overs, Bo Cawby's broad and Lathing H Knives, Iron a Saws, Scythes, Pipes, Bar-Lea Bristol and Sw China Tea W mell'd, Ditto I Lawn Sieves, Cards, Pepper Mace, Piemont Allom, Peruvi Indigo, Slate 25, 30, 35, Glasses, Maho Clamps, Drum to London blue 4d. 6d. 8d. 1 Crown Glass, 15 by 11, Ch Tin Ware, an with many oth The Subscr India Rum, M Chocolate, C reasonable Ra The Subscr are indebted to than one Year settle their re Expence to th

N. B. I good heavy T NOW S of A Exchange, S