

People had reproached those of the Lower Towns with Cowardice, and as being the Authors of their own Misfortunes; and told them, that if the Army should march thither, they would meet it with a white Flag.—That on the 16th the Raven, of Esatawih, Half-breed Barker, and two more of the Cherokees, that had been decoyed and confined by Mr. Milin, were released, and told, "that they were not looked on as Prisoners of War, but at Liberty to do as they pleased; that if the Nation were for Peace, we were willing to accommodate Matters with them; but if for War, we were ready for them; and that if at any Time they had a Mind to speak to Colonel Montgomery, the bringing in a white Flag should protect them." Every Thing they had when decoyed was restored to them. This Day the Catawas returned homewards, with their Plunder, and are since arrived at Pine-Tree-Hill, with 30 Horse Loads.—That on the 17th 10 or 12 Indians beset three of Captain Brown's Rangers, who were seeking their Horses between the Camp and Little-Keowee, two of whom were killed and scalped, the third got away; one of the Killed was a Negro. This Evening Mr. Andrew Williamson arrived at the Fort, with 120 Head of Cattle, from Ninety-Six, escorted by Captain O'Neal's Rangers.—That on the 20th the Cherokees endeavoured to make a lasting Peace with two more of the Rangers; but being near the Grays Guard they only wounded one of them in the Side. This Day the Time prolonged to Tittoe expired, without any News coming from him or the Nation. And at Night James Brannom, a Half-breed Indian, arrived Express from Fort Loudoun, who reported, "That the Upper-Towns, except Tomawley, did not choose to make Peace; had invested the Fort; put several of their Prisoners to Death; and threatened the Little Carpenter's Life, who was looked upon as an Englishman, and no longer admitted into their Councils; that some of the Lower-Towns People were gone over the Hills, and others remained in the Middle-Settlements, but all of them were starving and naked; that the Over-Hills Towns were very ill provided with Corn, and the Middle-Settlements almost destitute of Ammunition; that the Indians in the Middle-Settlements seemed to be desirous of Peace, but afraid to treat; and that he with great Difficulty and Artifice made his Way good.—That upon this Intelligence the Army moved their Camp from Mile-Creek, and leaving all their Tents, Waggon, and unnecessary Baggage at Fort Prince George, on the 22d they crossed Keowee River, with six Days Provision per Man, to take with them, a Gang of Cattle, and 400 Pack-Horses, laden with Flour.—That on the 23d, the Army was getting ready to begin their March the next Morning, for the Middle-Settlements, and were all healthy, in good Spirits, and eager for an Opportunity to humble our Savage Enemies.—And that the Honourable Mr. Atkin staid at Fort Prince George, with Major Hamilton, who was sick, and the wounded Lieutenants Marshall and Hamilton.

From Fort Loudoun. That the Garrison had not enjoyed two Hours Rest since the Departure of Lucas (the former Express) from thence.—That on the first of June in the Night, Oconastotah, with the Warriors of Chotih, Settiquoh, and Chilhowih, set out on a secret Expedition; to disguise their Intentions, they pretended to have discovered the Enemy Indians Tracks, which they were going in Quest of. June 2d, The Little Carpenter, who is again out of the Fort, came and informed Captain Demere, that no Enemy Tracks had been seen; cautioned him to be strictly on his Guard; expressed great Concern, that he was no longer able to give Intelligence, as formerly, of what passed in his Countrymen Councils; and wished that the Army would make haste up, that he might see the hot-headed People of his Nation well beaten and humbled. June 3d, Every Thing seemed quiet, and no Indians could be seen by the Centinels, upon which Lieutenant Maurice Anderson, of the Provincials, and Thomas Smith, a Pack-horseman, went out; they had not gone above 50 Yards on the Side of a Hill, before they were fired at, killed and scalped, by some Indians who had concealed themselves behind a small Log; 40 or 50 Men sallied out of the Garrison, but too late to be of any Service: Immediately after, the Indians fired on the Fort on all Sides, from the Hills around, but were so well concealed, that returning their Fire was in vain. June 5th, The Little Carpenter gave Information to Captain Demere, that it was the Great Warrior that had invested the Fort; that there had been great Rejoicings in the Town House at Chotih over Anderson and Smith's Scalps; and that Oconastotah has sent for the Warriors from the Towns of Talliquoh and Chataugli to come to his Assistance, and intended when they came to set Fire to the Puncheons of the Fort in the Night, to form it, and put to Death every Soul he should find there. Preparations were accordingly made for his Reception, and the Garrison wished the Indians might not decline the Attempt; the Little Carpenter being told so, joined in the Wish, and that they might suffer severely. June 6th, The Little Carpenter sent Word that a Runner had arrived at Chotih, with an Account of Colonel Montgomery's being at Keowee, of his burning Esatawih and the other Lower-Towns, and that he was determined to serve the rest in the same Manner; which News seemed to give the Over-Hills People great Concern. He also sent Word, that a Runner was just arrived from the Creeks, with a painted wooden Hatchet (as a Token of War) and a Talk, in which he acquainted the Cherokees, "That many Creeks were coming to their Assistance, and would arrive at Hywassih in a few Days; and that he was ordered to ask them (the Cherokees) for Powder and Bullets for those Allies." That the Cherokees, instead of rejoicing upon this Occasion, were much surprized, and entertained a Suspicion, that the Creeks came only with an Intent to fall on their Towns, and make the Way clear for the Army: The Little Carpenter added, if so, he feared his Countrymen would escape Chastisement, by Flight. From June 6th to the 9th inclusive, The Enemy continued skulking about the Fort, so that it was impossible to get further Intelligence, or Refreshments from any of the Towns; and the Warriors had Orders to kill all Women that should attempt to go to the Fort. The Beginning of the Month, a Friend Indian conveyed four Head of Cattle thither from Hywassih; but when the Express came away (the 9th at Night) other Provisions ran very low, so that on the 10th the Garrison was to have its Allowance reduced to one Quart of Corn for three Men per Day.

Mr. Dempsey, who left Fort Prince George two Days after Mr. Price, informs us, that the Army marched from Keowee the 24th ult. at Eight in the Morning, and halted

at 12 Miles Distance, for the Pack-Horses and Cattle to come up.

**BOSTON, July 14.**

The Report we had lately of some Cattle being taken on their Way to Crown-Point, is without Foundation: One of the Persons who went with them returned here Yesterday, and informs us that the Indians had Way-laid them, but while they were preparing to fall on the Guard, a Party came from Crown-Point to escort them, whereby the Enemy were disappointed in their Design: Our Informant left Crown-Point Yesterday Seven-night, and was no more than three Days coming from thence to No. 4, and two Days more to Rutland.—Colonel Haviland commands at Crown-Point: Major Rogers with his Rangers were there, and filling up his Companies with those who had a Mind to enlist out of the Provincials: Our Troops were hearty, and in high Spirits; some of them employed in getting the Battos and other Things in Readiness to go down the Lake; while others are employed in making a good Waggon Road from Crown-Point to No. 4: At the same Time the New-Hampshire Troops are making the Road from No. 4 towards Crown-Point.

Last Week one Chamberlain, belonging to Fort Dummer, arrived there in about ten Days from Montreal, after a tedious Captivity: He says, that the Indians, despairing of all Succours from France, were packing up their All, in order to go to the Mississippi, and were going to carry all their Prisoners with them: That he had several Times attempted to make his Escape, but was discovered, till the last, when in their Confusion they did not keep such a strict Watch over them as usual, he effected it.

General M——y has said, that with five Regiments compleat, he should not doubt of soon making an entire Conquest of Canada. This Force he has not. But we do not much regret it, when we look to the fine Army under General Amherst, well provided, and able to command the best Supplies of every Sort. Canada must now in all Probability be speedily reduced, whenever this Army enters the Country. The Enemy it must be confessed have shewn Spirit and Alertness. Notwithstanding the Blow they received the last Year, they collected their remaining Force, they made Preparations for a Siege, they went from Montreal, risking the leaving that and all the upper Part of their Country naked and defenceless, and laid Siege to Quebec, very early in the Season, much earlier than we suspected that an Army in that Climate could take the Field. But thank Heaven, through the Bravery of our Officers and Troops in that City, they were repulsed. They have now no Hopes of recovering their Capital. By what they suffered last Year, and this Season, before Quebec, their regular Force is almost reduced to nothing: The Flower of their Colony Troops is cut off: Their Supplies are exhausted; particularly their Ammunition; in their precipitate Flight from before Quebec, they left every Thing necessary for the Defence of their Country. We have the entire Command of the River St. Lawrence, and consequently they can have no Hope of any Succour from France. No one can doubt that they made their utmost Efforts for regaining their Capital, upon which their All depends.—Their whole Force was drawn together and exerted upon this Occasion; and yet this Force could not withstand the last Sally made by the Garrison of Quebec; a Garrison which at that Time, did not exceed 2500 effective Men. This demonstrates how much their Courage is broken, and their Strength reduced; and how little able they are to resist a fresh, well conducted, and resolute Army.—So fair a Prospect we now have of bringing to a speedy Issue, the grand Dispute in America, to the lasting Repose of these Colonies, and the Glory and Felicity of the British Nation, which has already expended so much Blood, and such immense Treasures in this important Cause. There is not a Briton, but impatiently wishes to see so happy an Event.

**NEW-YORK, July 21.**

On Saturday, the 12th Instant, arrived at New-Port, by Land, Mr. Joseph Pike, of that Place, who was at Oswego in the Year 1756, when that Place unfortunately fell into the Hands of the Enemy. He, with 13 more English Prisoners, were by Order of the French General, St. Luke, delivered to 25 Savages (natural Allies of the French) 12 made their Escape. Pike and another, were soon after conducted into the Woods by the Indians, who employed them in hunting for six Months, in the Fall and Winter. After which, those two unhappy Persons were conveyed to a Town called Conassatego, inhabited by Part of an Indian Nation. The next Season their Exercise was hunting. The

third, they were commanded to perform the same Duty, but were obliged to return in four Months, Beaver proving so scarce, as not to afford the Indians sufficient Game; during their Return, their only Sustenance was Barks of Trees and Roots. In the Summer of the fourth Year, their Business was to clear Land, and raise Corn. In the Fall, Pike, and his Fellow Sufferer, were sold for 3 Years to two different French Merchants, for 150 Pistareens each; one of which died in 2 Months; when they were conducted to a Prison at Montreal, where they continued in a miserable Condition, upon a nauseous and slender Allowance, till a Flag of Truce was prepared to receive them, and 128 other English Prisoners, which were safely landed at Crown-Point.

*Extract of a Letter from Albany, July 10, 1760.*

"I take this Opportunity of acquainting you of our worthy Friend Denormandie's having been drowned on his Passage from Oswego to Niagara, almost at the latter. A Sea struck his Whale-Boat, and split her; he depending on his Swimming, stripped his Coat and Jacket off, and plunged in; the rest of the Crew staid on the Wreck with Safety, while poor Denormandie, in spite of all the Boats that came to his Assistance, after a long Struggle, perished. The Waistband of his Breeches gave Way, and they fell down to his Feet, and was the immediate Cause of his Death. His Body was cast on Shore at Niagara the next Morning, and was decently interred.

"The General, and most of the Troops, are at Oswego; and Major Gladwin, with 5 or 600 Men, are set off from Niagara for Presque-Isle, upon a secret Expedition, which Time must bring to our Knowledge."

Saturday last a Gentleman arrived here from Crown-Point, which Place he left the Sunday before. Our Army there, consisting of 5000 effective Men, was well, and in high Spirits, and supplied with all Sorts of Necessaries in great Abundance.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 22.**

A Gentleman writes from Antigua, that the Man of War, lately arrived there from Quiberon Bay, brought Advice, that of 30 odd Ships of War, fitted out by the French to cruise on our Trade, 21 of them were at Anker with Admiral Boscawen in that Bay.

Another Gentleman says, that not less than 40 Sail of French Vessels, Privateers and Merchantmen, are taken by Admiral Boscawen's Fleet.

We hear from Pittsburgh, that on the 7th Instant the Companies of the Royal Americans marched for Presque-Isle under the Command of Colonel Bouquet; as did also Capt. M'Neil's Company, of the Virginia Regiment: That on the Wednesday following Colonel Hugh Mercer was to march for the same Place with three Companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment, viz. Captains Clapham's, Biddle's, and Anderson's: And that two Days after, they were to be followed by two Companies more of the Pennsylvanians, commanded by the Captains Atlee and Miles.—The Destination of these Troops was not known; but from the Nearness of Presque-Isle to Detroit, it was hoped the Enemy would not be long in Possession of that Place.

**ANNAPOLIS, July 31.**

Thursday Evening last, after a Spell of very sultry, but close Weather, we had here as severe a Guff of Lightning, Thunder, Wind, and Rain, as has been known for several Years, which has done considerable Damage, by breaking down Mill-Dams, Fruit Trees, and Fields of Indian Corn, &c. One Gentleman about 7 Miles from Town, had about 20,000 Tobacco Plants destroyed, and received other Damage, in the Whole to the Amount of near Seventy Pounds. The Storm lasted near Two Hours, and the Lightning and Thunder was almost incessant, and very near the Earth. A Tobacco House, on My Lord's Manor, in this County, with Tobacco, Wheat and Corn in it, belonging to the Widow Owen, was fir'd by the Lightning, and burnt down.

One Evening last Week, some frolicksome Blades, merry than wife, were at the Pains to take off and destroy the cross Piece of the Gallows; having, it is like, forgot the old Proverb, that it is dangerous playing with Edg's Tail.

Two Days ago one Lightfoot, who lives in this Town, was committed to Goal, for borrowing privately last Corn out of a Gentleman's Corn-House, a few Miles off, in the Night.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Davis, from Guadaloupe. Cleared for Departure, Schooner Neptune, William Thomas, for Antigua; Brig Russell, James Calder, for Barbados.

ALL Persons indebted to Philip Hammond, Esq; deceased, are requested to settle their respective Accounts; and those who have any Demands against him, to apply to, and adjust the same with, CHARLES HAMMOND, junior, Executor of Philip Hammond.

A SORTABLE Cargo of European and East-India GOODS, to be Sold at the Dwelling-House of the Deceased, by Wholesale only, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber. CHARLES HAMMOND, junior.

SHIPPED on board the George, Nathaniel Cress, Master, a Trunk mark'd I R, for which no Owner can as yet be found. Any Person producing the Bill of Lading, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, shall have it delivered to him.

On Thursday the Plantation below Piscataway that never other Water

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