

lately attacked, had a Million of Livres, between 40 and 50,000 l. Sterling, on board, for the Use of the Island of Martinique.

June 4. We hear the King of Sardinia hath offered to assist the Pope to bring the Republic of Genoa to Reason, and humble their Pride.

June 7. They write from Hamburg, that they expected the King of Denmark would be able to bring about a Peace.

June 8. There has lately been several terrible Earthquakes at Tripoly, Aleppo, and several other Places in Syria, where Towns have been overturned, as in a Moment, and great Numbers of Souls have been buried in the Ruins by this awful Calamity, which are more frequent now than ever, in order to awaken a stupid and guilty World, and at the same Time plainly show that the Dissolution of all Things is at Hand.

June 8. Letters from Cadix, by the last Flanders Mail, say, that there had been Advice received there, that the City of Truxillo in Peru had been destroyed by an Earthquake, and many Thousand Souls perished.

June 9. A Letter from Lipsstadt says, that Prince Ferdinand reviewed the English Cavalry at Utterhausen, near Waveren, on the 25th ult. and seemed extremely pleased; in fact this Corps excites Admiration (the Words of the Original) in the Beholders: The Horses are even superb, the Men are well clothed, look nervous and manly, and fired with a Desire of Conquest, seem ready to fly to Triumph.

On the 6th of June, there was a Meeting of the New-England Merchants, at the Coffee-House in Threadneedle Street, when a Subscription was opened for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the late terrible Fire in Boston.

It is said an Account was brought this Morning with the Mail, that a smart Skirmish had happened between the Allies and the French, near Gießen, to the Advantage of the former.

Some Letters received from Hamburg, advise, that the French, under Pretence that the Hamburgers have broken the Neutrality, by suffering England to send large Sums of Money through that City, &c. are going to declare War against them.

June 10. The last Letters from Francfort, dated the 27th ult. advise, that they expected every Moment a bloody Battle in that Neighbourhood between the Allies and the French. Gießen is invested by the Allies, and the French are forming a Camp at Friedberg, about three Miles off; so that that City will be surrounded by two powerful Armies.

They write from Offend, that the Le Lille Privateer and her Consort, of Dunkirk, passed by that Port from a Cruise, having eleven Ransomers on board, to the Value of 250,000 Livres, and have taken 29 Prizes.

June 12. It is said that 15 Frigates, from 36 to 20 Guns, are immediately to be stationed around the Coasts of Scotland, with Orders to cruise in certain Latitudes, to protect the Trade from the Enemy's Privateers.

June 13. Advice from Peterburgh say, that they are equipping their Fleet, consisting of 20 Sail. From Vienna it is said, that Marshal Daun's Army will begin to encamp in proper Form the 1st of June: It is thought he will at first only be on the Defensive; but Gen. Laudohn, with 40,000 Men, may possibly undertake something of Importance: He will stay a While in the Neighbourhood of Konigsgratz, to observe the Army of Prince Henry of Prussia, and Gen. Fouquet's Corps. A Body of Russians attacked the little Town of Belgrad, but was repulsed: They marched to Cofin, which they took; but it is thought they will not hold it long. All was very quiet in Saxony, Lusatia and Silesia, the 28th of May. By the Retreat of the Wirtembergers, who have withdrawn from the French Army in Germany, that Army loses 10,000 Men. The Opening of a Campaign. That Body of the Allied Troops which is led by Prince Ferdinand in Person, continued encamped the 3d of June in the Neighbourhood of Fritlar: It consists of 45 Squadrons, and 36 Battalions, besides a Reinforcement of 12 Squadrons, and 6 Battalions of British Troops: It is given out, that as soon as these last Troops arrive, the Prince will detach a Body of 12 or 15,000 Men towards Saxony. The Port of Rochelle is in a Manner blocked up by the English. An Account of a Battle is expected every Day in Germany; and the two Armies were within six Miles of each other.

It is reported, that there has been an Action between the advanced Parties of the Prussians and Austrians, in Saxony, to the Advantage of the former.

It is said that Don Reggio is getting ready a Fleet at Cadix, consisting of 38 or 40 Ships of the Line, with every Thing necessary for a Siege, and bound to the Indies. A Schooner from Rhode-Island was taken off the Texel, by a French Privateer.

The following is the Substance of a Letter from Vienna, dated May 29. "Last Thursday Count Caunitz received a Courier with Dispatches from Peterburgh; and soon after the Council met. In those Dispatches, the Czarina communicated to the Empress Queen the Proposals repeatedly made to her, for two Months past, by the Kings of England and Prussia; which are said to be very advantageous, provided that those two Princesses will consent to a Peace. England and Prussia offer the King of Poland a just Indemnification for what his Electoral Dominions have suffered by the War; and also to pay a Sum of Money to the Empress of Russia, provided she will relinquish her Claim to the Kingdom of Prussia, or to a Port in the Baltic. With regard to the Empress Queen, she is offered a Part of Silesia, and some other Places, to be agreed on at the Congress, but on Condition that she take back the Towns in the Netherlands, which she may have either ceded or mortgaged to France.

"This, added to the Solicitations that have long been made by the French Ambassador, to induce the Empress Queen to agree to Peace, hath occasioned fresh Orders to be sent to Marshal Daun to undertake nothing, but to continue to watch diligently the Motions of the Enemy, till further Notice. But Orders have been sent to General Laudohn to make the utmost Efforts to penetrate into Silesia. It is therefore in that Dutchy that the first Blow will be given."

They write from Dunkirk, of the 1st Instant, that all the French Bomb Ketches and flat bottomed Boats that were equipped there, are to put to Sea by the 15th of this Month.

It is said that six Regiments more of Foot will speedily embark for Germany.

To quiet the Minds of the People in France, it is given out, that a Congress will be held; and that if the Allies of France will not listen to a general, she will think herself at Liberty to conclude a separate Peace.

The French are very modest this Campaign, which seems to confess a Superiority on the Side of the Allies in Germany; no Talk of reducing Hanover this Year; no more punishing the rebellious States of the Empire. The solemn Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, the Protection of injured Female Majesty, are now not so strenuously insisted on, and the Safety of France is the favourite Topic of Versailles. Talk of Minden to a Frenchman now, he shakes his Head, and cries, BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS.

Two Ships from Philadelphia, for London, are taken, and carried into St. Juan de Luz.

Letters from Riga mention, that 50 Dutch Ships were arrived there, in a Cluster, which looked as if they wanted to take the Advantage of the present Demur between Russia and Great-Britain, for them (as usual) to fish in troubled Waters.

It is rumoured that the Empress Queen has desired the Restitution of Offend and other Towns in the Austrian Netherlands, which were delivered to the French at the Beginning of the War; but that her Requests had been politely refused.

June 17. A few Days ago the following Dutch Ships or Vessels were condemned as legal Prizes, by the Lords of Appeal, viz. the De Vryheid, Anthony Feteris, Master, taken by Jacob Roome, of the Royal Esther Privateer: The Elizabeth Galley, Cornelius Janse, taken by James Devereux, of the St. George Privateer; The Mariah Johannah, John Sindeboom, taken by Captain David Dixon, of the Prince of Orange: The Vrouw Clara Magdalena, Elias Van Houten, taken by Francis Koffer, in the Defence: The De Fortuyn, Jacob Garrard, taken by Captain Troup, of the Sturdy Beggar.

June 19. Admiral Rodney has resumed his Station off Havre.

They write from Dantzick, "That they are credibly informed, that notwithstanding all the Pains taken by the English Minister at the Court of Petersburg, and all the Engines set to Work by his Prussian Majesty, to induce the Czarina to agree to a Peace, and relinquish the Court of Vienna, she doth not seem to be in the least moved. She listens with Attention to all the Proposals that are made to her, and communicates them to the Empress Queen.

Private Letters from Hamburg tell us, that whereas only Two Millions of Crowns were offered to the Court of Russia some Months ago to detach it from its Alliance with France and Austria, it is now offered Three Millions, Half to be paid down, and the rest at the Conclusion of a Peace; but the High Chancellor, who continues to be the reigning Favourite, and as much in the Empress Queen's Interest as ever, causes all these Proposals to be rejected. In Consequence of that Minister's Credit, the Plan of Operations for the ensuing Campaign will be executed with Vigour. According to this Plan, Soltkoff, at the Head of 50,000 Men will enter the New Marche of Brandenburg, whilst General Fermor, with 40,000, advances towards Silesia, to act in Concert with the Austrians, as Circumstances may require.

They write from Amsterdam, that the Inland Provinces have consented to the Equipment of 25 Men of War for the present Year, which was proposed about 4 or 5 Months ago by the Province of Holland; and the Resolution on this Head hath been finally agreed to by the States General. Notwithstanding the Opposition whilom made to this Measure by the Inland Provinces, the Admiralties had proceeded to fitting out the Ships; so that, with those of the preceding Naval Armament, the Republic hath now between 30 and 40 Ships at Sea for the Protection of her Trade and Navigation.

We are informed by the last Accounts from India, that the new Nabob had settled 29,050 l. Sterling per Annum upon General Clive for his Services; and as an Acknowledgment, the said General is to keep a Regiment at his own Expence in the Nabob's Service.

It is said, that since several French Men of War in the Villaine, and other Places, have been disarmed and laid up, the common Men have had Leave given them to enter into private Ships of War for a limited Time, which has occasioned that Swarm of small Privateers that have lately infested our Coast.

Mr. Bessemer's Ships are so well posted, that nothing can escape him. Whilst his Right and Left are guarded, he is himself in the Center. Gary is off Rebeckfort, and another Squadron of Observation is before Brest.

The Army of the Allies is completely formed, and is thought to be superior in Effectives to that of France, though much inferior upon Paper. Their Magazines are in excellent Order; and a Rumour prevails, that General Imhoff, with a Corps of 24,000 Men, will open the Campaign with an Expedition of Importance.

We every Moment expect the News of a bloody Battle between the King of Prussia and Count Daun; and also between Prince Ferdinand and the French.

Advertises from Paris of the 6th Instant, inform us, that the Seizing of Butzbach by the Allies, though an Affair of no great Consequence in itself, had given Uneasiness to the Court. The Return of the Wirtembergers, and the Desertion which begins again to prevail among the Troops, are also disagreeable Things, and, in some Measure, disconcert the Plan of Operations. His Majesty therefore (say these Advices) is determined to put an End to the War, which in its Consequences must be fatal. But these Advices farther add, when we view Things in a proper Light, that is, when we consider the many Difficulties that attend the proposed Peace, we are afraid it is still at a great Distance.

On the 17th an Officer arrived in London from Quebec, with an Account of the Battle before that City, and of General Murray's retiring; the People were under great Concern, fearing the Fate thereof; but the Ministry were in no Fears but that the Place could hold out till the Ships got up.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 30.

Part of a Letter from Vice Admiral Pocock to Mr. CLEVELAND, dated in Madras Road, October 12, 1759.

"I arrived off Pondicherry on the 8th, early in the Morning, and saw no Ships in the Road; but at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, we discovered the Enemy to the S. E. and by three counted 13 Sail. We were then standing to the Southward with the Sea Breeze, and to prevent their passing us, kept a good Look-out the following Night. At Half past Six in the Morning of the 9th, saw Part of the Enemy's Squadron to the S. W. and by Nine counted 16 Sail. At Two in the Afternoon, the Wind springing up,

I made the Signal for a general Chase; and at Four the Squadron appeared to be formed in a Line of Battle a-breast, and steered right down upon us. In the Evening I ordered the Revenge to keep, during the Night, between our Squadron and the Enemy's, to observe their Motions.

The 10th, at Six in the Morning, the Body of the French Squadron bore S. E. by S. distant eight or nine Miles, and was formed in a Line of Battle a-head, on the Starboard Tack. We continued bearing down on them in a Line of Battle a-breast, with the Wind about N. W. by W. At five Minutes past Ten the Enemy wore, and formed the Line a-head, upon the Larboard Tack. At 5 Minutes after Eleven we did the same, and kept edging down upon them. At 10 Minutes past Two in the Afternoon, the Yarmouth being nearly a-breast of the French Admiral's Second in the Rear, and within Musket-shot, M. d'Ache made the Signal for Battle, I immediately did the same; on which both Squadrons began to cannonade each other with great Fury, and continued hotly engaged until Ten Minutes after Four, when the Enemy's Rear began to give Way (the Sunderland having got up some Time before, and engaged their Stern-moist Ship) their Center very soon after did the same: Their Van made Sail, stood on, and with their whole Squadron bore away, and steered to the S. S. E. with all the Sail they could make.

We were in no Condition to pursue them, the Tyger having her Mizzen-mast and Main-top shot away, and appeared to be greatly disabled; the New-Castle was much damaged in her Masts, Yards and Rigging; and the Cumberland and Salisbury, in our Rear, were not in a Condition to make Sail. The Yarmouth had her Fore-top-fail Yard shot away in the Slings; and the Grafton and Elizabeth, tho' none of their Masts or Yards fell, yet they were greatly disabled in them and their Rigging; so that the Weymouth and Sunderland were the only Ships that had not suffered, by Reason they could not get properly into Action, occasioned by M. d'Ache's beginning to engage before they could close, and by that Means were thrown out of Action; so that only seven of our Ships sustained the whole Fire of the Enemy's Fleet till near the Conclusion, and then only eight.

I have not been able to obtain a certain Account of the Enemy's Loss; but it is reported by a Defector, that they had 1500 Men killed and wounded, and some of their Ships very much shattered. They left Pondicherry Road the first Instant in the Evening, having on board M. Souppiere, Brigadier Lally, Colonel Kennedy, who has almost lost his Sight, and a Lady, named Madame de Veaux; from whence it may be concluded, that either their whole Squadron, or a Part, is gone to the Islands. It is said they have brought no Troops, but landed, before their Departure, 400 European Seamen and Volunteers, with 200 Coffers; that they brought very little Money, but the Diamonds, which were taken in the Grantham, they have left at Pondicherry.

Our Loss is very considerable, though greatly inferior to the Enemy's. We had 118 Men slain in the Action; 66 have died since of their Wounds; 122 remain dangerously ill, 263 slightly wounded; so that our whole Number, killed and wounded, amounts to 569 Men. Among the Slain is Captain Michie, who commanded the New-Castle, Captain Gore of Marines, and Lieutenant Redhaw, both of the New-Castle; Lieutenant Elliot of the Tyger, the Master of the Yarmouth, and Boatswain of the Elizabeth; and the Gunner of the Tyger is since dead of his Wounds. Captain Somers, who commanded the Cumberland, is wounded in one of his Ancles, but is in a fair Way of Recovery. Captain Brereton received a Contusion on the Head, which is now well. All the Officers and Seamen behaved with the greatest Bravery and Spirit during the Action, and by the Vigour and Constancy of their Fire obliged the Enemy to retreat, notwithstanding their great Superiority.

The only Thing material that has happened, with regard to the Operations of our Troops, is an Attack made by Major Brereton on the French, in the Village of Wandewash, which our Troops possessed some Hours, but were afterwards repulsed, and obliged to abandon it, with equal Loss on both Sides. Our Troops have since returned to their Head-Quarters at Conjeveram.

I have inclosed our Line of Battle, with that of the Enemy.

BRITISH LINE.		FRENCH LINE.	
Ships.	Guns. Men.	Ships.	Guns. Men.
Elizabeth	64 480	Actif	64 600
New-Castle	50 350	Le Miniauteur	74 650
Tyger	60 420	Le Duc d'Orleans	60 500
Grafton	68 520	Le St. Louis	60 500
Yarmouth	66 540	Le Vengeur	64 500
Cumberland	58 520	Le Zodiaque	74 650
Salisbury	50 350	Comte de Provence	74 650
Sunderland	60 420	Duc de Bourgogne	60 500
Weymouth	60 420	L'illustre	64 600
		La Fortune	64 600
		Le Centaur	70 650

An Account of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board each of his Majesty's Ships; Elizabeth 77; New-Castle 112; Tyger 168; Grafton 83; Yarmouth 39; Cumberland 52; Salisbury 36; Sunderland 2. Total 569.

Vice Admiral Pocock, in another Letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 19th of October, 1759, off Madras, gives an Account of his being joined the preceding Day by Rear Admiral Cornish, who sailed from England in April 1759; with the following Reinforcement, viz. Lenox, 74 Guns; Duke of Aquitaine 64, York 60, and Falmouth, 50 Guns.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

West End of Onida Lake, July 22, 1760. Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman on that Station, to his Friend here, viz.

"After my best Respects, these serve chiefly to acquaint you, that an Indian who had been taken in Capt. Jacob's Adventure last Year, and has ever since been a Prisoner about Owegatchie, found Means at Length to make his Escape, and arrived here last Night; he brings Advice, that the Troops at Isle Gallo are struck with such a Panic, that they have their Baggage and most valuable Effects

embarked on that Purpose. I thoroughly conlong Stand, a the best Term of our Army chief Pilots, engaged in conduct any Walls of the T

As I imagine know the Stre ral Amherst, therefore, for count thereof, from Truth, a curious to acco that have pass

Sir William Days, with al Morning, and where he is Arrival of the

I now give the Western D XLIId, or F XLIVth, XLVth, LXth, or 4th LXXVIIth, or LXXXth, NEW-JERSEY N. YORKERS, CONNECTICUT

I have not told me himse Numbers, but than 1500 or 2 tion with our who, with the it in their Pow perfidious and seem most adv have the grate Peace and Tra thoroughly effe sincere Friend

"We embar tady 24th of J continuing our tion was bad i being swift, an were obliged to main Strength

It was full of we were oblig Days in going not 40 Miles; which is a most 30 Miles; from this Lake, the wide rapid Ri Navigation, es low. The Cou is very good, The Land here View of the L bounded by th Ocean. The T expected in fo Regiment from by a Battalion from Pittsburg

Extra of a "We hear t an Island near Thing ready a This Lake is World, it is 15 in Time of a St Ocean." By Yesterday Part of our Fo on the 7th Inf and that from PHILA

Advices from every Thing g Day before a Batteaus, to tal ther had set o same Place.

From Presqu Royal America