

CHARLES TOWN (South Carolina) August 9.

On Tuesday last the Lieutenant-Governor received an Answer from the Hon. Col. Montgomery, to the Letter desiring he would leave a Part of the Detachment of the King's Troops under his Command, for covering the Frontiers; wherein he acquaints his Honour, that he shall leave four Battalion Companies of the Royal Regiment for that Purpose, who will be under the Command of Major Frederick Hamilton. The Express met the Troops at Lyon's Creek, and the four Companies just mentioned were ordered to return to the Congaree, which they did on the 2d Instant. The rest of the Detachment are marching down in order to embark for New-York, the Transports being ready to receive them on board.

BOSTON, August 18.

Next Week we expect to take our Departure from this Place, in order to attack the French, who have advanced Half-way between St. John's and Crown-Point, to the Number of 2600: They are determined to make the greatest Opposition possible against our Party which goes from the Lake, as they have two Row-galleys, each to carry six 24 Pounders, four 42 Pounders, and 16 Field Pieces of 6 Pounders, 100 Swivels, and 1000 Men, which will greatly retard our joining General Amherst, who goes by the Way of Oswego: The French will endeavour to defeat us, as they know that they will thereby cut off the Provisions which we are to carry to the General at Montreal: However, we shall go with 5000 Men from this Place, with a Brig, which will carry eighteen 9 Pounders, two Redoubts, 16 Guns each, 5 floating Batteries, well built, and doubt not but it will be sufficient to repel the Enemy's Force: They are very weak at St. John's; and above all, their Indians have left them, which will render our Conquest easy. We are all in high Spirits, and want nothing but to see the Flag of CHRISTIAN LIBERTY waving on the Bastion of Montreal. We are certain the Enemy have had no Reinforcement either of Men, Provisions or Ammunition this Spring, neither do they expect any: They are certainly in the greatest Dilemma, and have no way to flee for Safety, as General Murray comes up the River with the Troops from Quebec, General Amherst by the Way of Oswegatchie, Sir William Johnson, with his Indians, from Niagara, and Colonel Haviland from Crown-Point, by the Way of St. John's, and all to meet at Montreal. I hope by the 7th of August to drink a Health to King GEORGE in the Bunch of Grapes Tavern at the East Side of Montreal Town, and at the same Time see the French pledge me. We have here Claret (but not the Property of the French, as they have none) in Bumpers, and the sovereign Toast is, SUCCESS TO THE BRITISH ARMS, AND A FINAL CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Thursday last arrived here from Louisburg, in 14 Days, his Majesty's Ship Scarborough, Captain Stott, with Dispatches for his Excellency General Amherst, which were brought thither by a Man of War in a short Passage from England, who after delivering the Packets at Louisburg, immediately proceeded to Quebec. The Dispatches for the General were forwarded from hence by Express the same Day. It is said they contain Matters of Consequence, but as yet nothing has transpired.

Saturday last Captain Ripley arrived here in 13 Days from Louisburg, by him we learn that they were still at Work on the Mines, had completed three, and were about to charge them; that they had blown up the Fortifications at Black Rock, without the Walls; and that, by the Dispatches brought by the Express mentioned above, it was generally thought there was a Peace.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

By Letters from Crown-Point and Oswego we learn, that on the 7th Instant the first Division of our Army consisting of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of all the Regular, Colonel Gage's Regiment, two Companies of Rangers, and the 1st Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, under the Command of Colonel Haldiman, embarked at Oswego on board two Snows, the Mohawk and Onondaga, and with a fine Gale proceeded toward the Enemy. Every Thing is getting ready with the utmost Expedition for the Whole to proceed; the Artillery Boats are all loaded, have 12 Barrels of Pork, 24 of Flour, and 20 Men each; and, we hear, are to take Post on one of the Islands between Frontenac and Toniatia. That on the 8th, Orders were given for one Regiment of Regulars and the four Connecticut Regiments to receive their Battoes, in order for Embarkation that Morning. That on the 12th about Three o'Clock in the Morning, our Forces from Crown-Point all embarked on board 330 Boats, and sailed with a fair Wind towards Nut-Island, at the other End of the Lake (where two of our large Vessels were stationed) except about 1000, including Invalids, left at Crown-Point, to carry on the Works, &c. and the New-Hampshire Forces, who were just arrived, and were to embark on board Boats left for that Purpose.

Yesterday arrived a Snow, Captain Bogart, from Jamaica, by her we have the Jamaica Papers till the 19th of July, but find no News, except that the Rebel Negroes are almost entirely taken or destroyed; about 80 lately surrendered themselves, and the few that remain are almost starved to Death, and cannot long escape.

August 25, On Monday Afternoon arrived here, in six Weeks and three Days from Bristol, the Sampson, Capt. Great-rates, of 22 Guns, and 67 Men. As she came up, his Majesty's Ship Winchester, Captain Hale, lying in the Bay, gave a Signal for her to bring to, and sent a Boat, with an Officer and 13 Men, to go on board her; but the Ship kept on her Way, without any Regard to the Signal, when the Man of War fired at her, and continued to fire successively several Shots, one of which struck her just below the fore Chabins, and went through her; but none of her People received any Hurt. Mean Time the Man of War's Boat, being a-head of the Sampson, and at some Distance on one Side, hailed her, and advanced to board, but the Sampson's Men, having perceived the Captain and Mate, fired a Volley of Small Arms into the Boat, when the Officer ordered them to depart, as did his Men, but to no Purpose, for they fired a second Time, killed three outright, and a fourth so wounded he died soon after.—The Magistrates of this City, having received Information of the Affair, immediately issued Warrants to apprehend the People belonging to the Sampson; and when she was hauled into the Dock, the Sheriff's and Constables, who were upon the Watch, in order to execute the Warrants in the most effectual and peaceable Manner, laid till the Captain and Mate came on Board, and then took them into Custody; but the

rest of the Men on board, arming with Cutlasses and Fire Arms,

could not suffer themselves to be taken into Custody. This Resistance being noticed to Capt. Hale, he weighed Anchor, and brought the Winchester into the Harbour along Side the Sampson, whose People on the Appearance of the Man of War, got into such Boats as they could find, and dispersed different Ways, some to Long-Island, and some up the River, leaving none on board but one or two Men, and two or three Boys, who are supposed to have had no Concern in this tragical Affair. After Examination of Witnesses, the Captain and Mate were admitted to Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, July 22, 1760. The Percupine Man of War, with about 20 Transports, had passed by Chambeau, and got safe over the Rapids, or Falls of Richlieu, about 16 or 18 Leagues from this Place; but, in passing by Chambeau, they were fired at by a two Gun Battery, when a Lieutenant, and three or four private Men were killed; the rest of the Fleet were waiting for a Wind to pass. They landed thrice on the South Shore, without any Opposition, but could not effect a Landing on the North Side. The Louisburg Garrison is expected up every Day, the greatest Part of which will be sent up the River.

Another Letter from the same Place, dated the 26th of July, mentions, that the greatest Part of General Murray's Army had passed the Rapids; and that the Country People were coming in fast, and taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty.

Brigadier Gage, with the last of the Army, left Oswego the 11th Instant; as did Sir William Johnson, with 700 Indian Warriors, and more were expected to follow them.

Our Army from Crown-Point, were in Sight of the Isle Aux Noix the 14th Instant. One of the Boats over set in the Lake, by which nine Men were drowned.

A Letter from Tysall, dated the 7th of last Month, says; A French Frigate of 28 Guns, and 180 Men, bound to Quebec with Stores, was lost on the Island of Flora, and all the Men drowned, except about 28. Another Vessel of the same Force, and for the same Place, sailed with the above Frigate; the French making no Doubt, according to the Account of the Pilot, that were saved, of retaking Quebec.

On Monday last, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Chester, John Lewis was indicted for the Murder of his Wife, to which he pleaded Guilty, and received Sentence of Death.

ANNAPOLIS, September 4.

We have a very agreeable Report, just come to Town, That General Murray has lately been victorious against Two Battalions of French near Montreal; told with this Circumstance, that he first discovered an advanced Party of a Captain's Guard, which he surrounded and took, and by them got Intelligence of the Two Battalions, which he entirely defeated. A Gentleman in Philadelphia, in a late Letter to one here, says, "We have very good News from General Murray, of his Beating Two Battalions of French Regulars, at 12 Miles Distance from Montreal. Col. Haviland is said to be stopp'd by about 1500 French at the Island of Nuis near St. John's; tho' it is believed he will soon beat them from thence, and get to General Murray's Assistance, and General Amherst likewise; and that Montreal will in a short Time be given up." A Piece of News we shall much rejoice to give our Readers.

Monday last the Wind-Mill, built on Wind-mill-point, in this Town, began to Grind; and is reckoned to be the strongest and best built Mill in the Country. It is said, the mill will Grind, with a middling Wind, Twelve Bushels in an Hour.

Tuesday Evening last, Mr. REZIN HAMMOND, of this Place (Son of Major NATHAN HAMMOND) was Married to Miss REBECCA HAWKINS, of the North Side of Severn, a well-accomplish'd young Gentlewoman, with a pretty Fortune.

Last Week we gave a short Account of a Privateer, having lately been in our Bay, which, it seems, was Disbelier'd by some Gentlemen; but since that we have had further Accounts of that Affair, which are as follows:

Williamsburg, August 22. On Thursday the 14th Instant the Schooner Industry, Capt. Indle, belonging to Liverpool, from the Coast of Guiney, with 115 Slaves on board, was chased into the Capes by a French Privateer Schooner; and a Squall unluckily coming a-Head, obliged Captain Indle to come to an Anchor about a Mile and an Half off Fort George on Point-Comfort: That Day the Privateer had taken a Pilot, whom they by Threats and Promises obliged to conduct their Boat, manned and armed, on board the Industry, which they took and carried off; one Stanner, a Pilot, they killed; and the Pilot they brought with them was wounded. The said Privateer is from Cape Francois, mounts eight Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and has 80 Hands on board, mostly Spaniards and Portuguese; the Captain's Name is Nicholas, a Maltese. Some Time before she took the following Vessels, viz. A Sloop, belonging to South-Carolina, off Cape Hatteras; a Sloop belonging to Philadelphia, one Dyer Master, bound to Charles-Town; and a Snow from James River, bound to Glasgow, Capt. Miller, which they ranfomed for 5750 Pieces of Eight. When the Guineyman was brought to the Privateer, the Captain gave the Pilot his Boat again, according to Promise, and Liberty to the Captains Indle and Dyer, with their People, to go ashore in her, who are since arrived; the French Captain told one of them, that if such a good Booty as the Guineyman had not fallen in his Way, he intended to have landed his Men and plundered Hampton.—Should this Privateer get away with her Prizes, it is reasonable to imagine she will shortly make her Appearance again on this Coast, with many more, whereby the Trade of this Colony must suffer prodigiously: What Pity is it that a Man of War was not stationed on the Coast, to protect our Trade, and secure us from such Insults!

The Gentlemen of Norfolk and Hampton, immediately upon Advice of the above, opened a Subscription, and fitted out with all Expedition the Brigantine Polly and Sally, Capt. Nelson, mounting ten Carriage Guns and ten Swivels, with 60 Seamen and 40 Volunteers on board, which we hear sailed Yesterday Morning in Quest of the Privateer; and should she be lucky enough to come agost Monsieur, which it is hoped she will, there is but little Doubt of our soon having the Pleasure to hear of his being safely conveyed into Hampton Road.

New-York, August 25. Yesterday Captain Stag, in a Sloop, arrived here from Hampton, in Virginia, which he left last Monday, and reports, That on Thursday the 14th

Instant, a French Privateer Schooner of 8 Guns and 70 200 Negroes on board, within two Miles of the Fort; but being checked by the Tide, a Pilot Boat that had been taken by the Schooner, boarded the Snow with 30 Hands, and carried her off; that the same Schooner a few Days before, had taken two Virginia Men outward bound, and killed one of the Pilots.

Philadelphia, August 28. On Monday last Captain Dyer, late of the Sloop Success, came to Town, from Virginia. He was bound to Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, from this Port; but was taken, on the 10th Instant, off Cape Hatteras, by a Privateer Schooner, of 6 Carriage Guns, 14 Swivels, and 108 Men, from Cape-Francois, Charles Nicholas, of Malta, Commander, who left the Cape in Company with a Privateer Sloop, of 12 Guns, designed to cruise on this Coast. He took, besides Captain Dyer, the following Vessels, viz. In Hampton Road, a Schooner, belonging to Liverpool, from the Coast of Africa, with about 200 Negroes on board.—Within Cape-Henry, a Snow, bound to Air, in Scotland, with 300 Hogheads of Tobacco on board, which he ranfomed for 6000 Pieces of Eight. A Schooner from Turks-Island, for Salem in New-England, also ranfomed for 2600 Dollars.—A Sloop from Currituck, in North-Carolina for Virginia, likewise ranfomed for 1500 Dollars; and a small Sloop, from Virginia for Currituck. The Privateer went off the Coast the 15th Instant, when the Prisoners got a Boat to go ashore in. They then had heard nothing of the 12 Gun Sloop, said to have come out with the Schooner. The Crew of the Privateer, excepting a very few, all Spaniards; one of which, without any Provocation, stabbed the Pilot of the Guiney Schooner to the Heart, so that he died immediately.

Piscataway, August 29th, 1760.

To the PRINTER.

S I R,

THE Design of erecting a School at this Place having been approved of by several worthy Persons, to whom it has been communicated, and an Application to the Public for their kind Assistance in carrying it into Execution having been thought expedient, it is necessary that the Public should be particularly inform'd in the Scheme, to enable it to judge of it's Utility; and to give it this Information, hath fallen to my Share.

The little Town or Village of PISCATAWAY, in Prince-George's County, is situated on a dry healthy Soil, nigh the Banks of a River which may afford Plenty of Fish, as the adjacent Country will Plenty of other Provision whenever there shall be a Market for it. In and about this Place, within a convenient Distance, Forty Boys may be boarded in decent and reputable Families at the moderate Rate of Twelve or Fourteen Pounds Currency per Annum. An Acre of Land having been kindly given by a Gentleman who lives here for the Site of the School, it is computed that the Sum of £. 300 Currency will enable us to build a Brick House, commodious and large enough for our Purpose. Two Masters will be employed in this School; one, in teaching English, Writing, Arithmetic, and some of the most useful Branches of the Mathematics; the other, in teaching the learned Languages, Greek and Latin; and a Person qualified for the latter Office, will come recommended from a Gentleman of distinguished Learning in the University of Oxford, and Head of one of the Colleges there. The Latin Master will be a Clergyman of the Church of England, and will give me some Assistance in my stated Duty on Sundays, but on no other Occasions; for that he may have no Avocation from the Business of his School, I shall still continue to do the occasional Duty of my Parish, and answer all Calls as heretofore: Which Circumstances I mention to obviate an Objection which perhaps might in this Case be drawn from his Function;—an Objection not altogether groundless; for if I may be allowed to judge, from a pretty long Experience, he who has the Care of an extensive Parish in this Country, will not find much Leisure for other Employments. I likewise presume to hope, that the Circumstance of my own Children being of this School, as I intend they shall, and it's being immediately under my Eye and Inspection, will be no Disrecommendation of it to the Public.

The Want of the Means of giving even a tolerable Education to our Children, is a Circumstance attending our Situation in this Province, which every considerate Parent must, I suppose, sensibly feel and lament; and the Legislature, from certain unhappy Circumstances, which it would not become me to descant upon, having not given all the Attention to this most important Point which might have been wished, it is hoped that private Persons will at least stand excused for attempting to remedy this Inconvenience so far as it is in their Power.—Where Education is not to be had at Home, Parents who can afford, and are willing to give it to their Children, must of Necessity look for it Abroad. But there are manifest Inconveniences attending this likewise. Not to mention the pecuniary Disadvantages, the having considerable Sums drawn from us by the neighbouring

Provinces for this

increasing number of Learning and others which need not fail to occur to convenience how Abroad, and contrary Practice, on as very materi more properly, it hath, for certain his Wisdom and of Man a strong in towards his native quires to be cult most Care, as bei to human Societie bit or Custom, thi this natural Instin and by residing in Years more espec them, and confes and it's Usefulness I have met with Truth of this Ob so ingenuous as to it to my no sma the Cafe where N ed, and our Affi Channel in which I am much pleas Ply to this Purp low-Citizens, the themselves in en which he contrib following Words nihil gratius patri bic nascuntur, st amare, frequent indeed, which i and addressed to breathes through lence and true Pa racterizes the W recommend it to for the Benefit of Original, I subjo having that of L Sir, Yours,

C. PLINIUS

I REJOICE to see Health to Town done to more opportu suit you in an Affair remain here a few D in Hand, for I am I have almost finish out some Reliance I alluded to above sh prepare you for the I shall have the Pleas Occasion of the Req ing been lately at Co the Son of one of m came to wait upon himself to Study, said I.—At Mila replied the Father, present, we have no For surely it would Parents (and lucki were present) that ere. For where e themselves as in the to their Morals as w little Expende as at it for you to raise p proper Masters; an wards the Salaries now expend in sen Thing is to be bou to and fro. And Children of my ow I bear to our comm upon this Occasion Third Part of wh this Use. Indeed, supplied the Whole be liable to Abuse, where Masters hav lic. There is no than by leaving th so that they them Choice. For they Interest of others and in the presen that no Person b Money, as he wil Therefore agree t the rather upon m Sum is which I can do nothing m acceptable to your receive their Edu Infancy, let them their native Place Choice of Person Provinces may fe