

The same Day his Excellency the Governor, and the two Houses of Assembly, attended Divine Service at the Old Brick Meeting House, where a Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Gooper, upon the forrowful Occasion of the Death of our late Most Gracious Sovereign GEORGE the SECOND. And,

In the Afternoon of the same Day, a Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Caner, at the King's Chapel, where his Excellency, and the Members of the Court attended.

#### NEW-YORK, January 19.

On Thursday Afternoon last arrived here his Majesty's Ship Fowey, Captain Toning, by whom his Honour the President received Dispatches, confirming the Death of our late Most Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the SECOND, on the 25th of October 1760; as also Others for proclaiming his present Majesty; Duplicates of which his Honour likewise received by an Express from Boston the same Day, brought thither by Captain Vernon, in seven Weeks from London. In Consequence of which, Orders were issued on Friday for the Militia to appear under Arms the Day following, being Saturday, when, about Twelve o'Clock, his Majesty was proclaimed in Fort George, under the Discharge of a Royal Salute (*Twenty One*) from the Ramparts: After which his Honour, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Ellis, of Georgia, who arrived here a few Days ago, via Philadelphia, the Hon. his Majesty's Council, such Members of the General Assembly as were in Town, the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, and Numbers of other Gentlemen, walked in Procession up the Broad Way, headed by John Roberts, Esq; Sheriff, with his proper Officers, and escorted by Captain De Peytler's Grenadier Company, and the Troop of Horse under Lieut. M'Evors, through the Lines of the Militia formed by Colonel De Lancey, to the City-Hall, where the Proclamation was repeated, and a general Huzza given, under another Royal Salute from the Fort. From thence the Procession returned to Fort-George, where his Majesty's Health was drank, followed by a Royal Salute, and the Militia discharged; after which the King of Prussia's Health was drank, and a Royal Salute given on Account of his late glorious Victory over the Austrian grand Army under Count Daun. The Fowey Man of War also gave a Royal Salute, as did the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, Captain Bolkerson, &c. and notwithstanding the Severity of the Weather, the Whole began and concluded with great Order and Decency.

#### CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Dec. 30.

Letters from Augusta, dated the 22d Inst. bring no favourable Accounts of the present Disposition of the Creek Nation. The Long-Warrior of Coweta inform'd, that a great Number of Creeks and Cherokees were to have a Meeting about the Middle of this Month, in the Forks of Okonih River, about 20 Miles beyond the upper Path leading to the Oakfuskees, which he thinks portends no Good. The Wolf was on his Way to Savannah, in Consequence of the Invitation given him by Governor Ellis, and repeated by Lieutenant-Governor Wright, and was arrived at Ogeachy: He was accompanied by 12 other Indians, who served as an Escort to Mr. James German, the Trader of Mucculassah.—Joseph Cornel, who arrived at Augusta the 21st, from the Upper Creek Nation, says, That the Indians were insolent to the last Degree, and publicly threatened to cut off the Traders in the Spring, some say in February, others in March: That the Wolf continued our Friend, but he believed it would not be in his Power to prevent the French and Cherokee Party striking a Blow soon: That the Mortar continued indefatigable in Behalf of the Cherokees; and his Brother openly declared, he would kill the English Traders as well in the Nation as on the Road to Augusta: And that the Wolf desired him (Cornel) if he, on his Way down should meet any Traders with Goods going up, to stop them from proceeding till he came down.

December 31. We have certain Advices from the Southward, that the Creeks and Cherokees were to have a Meeting in the Woods about this Time.

The Creek Indians still continue coming to Savannah, but none of them pretend to have any Authority from their Nation. The well known Simpeofey, or Pool-Harry, and the Young Lieutenant, are two of the Creeks that were to have the Meeting with the Cherokees. The Mortar continues his Attachment to the French; at the

same Time the Wolf-King remains staunch to the British Interest, and intends to come down soon to see the Governors.

There have been no French Privateers since 1753 in the Harbour of St. Augustine, nor have any additional Works been made there, or the former repaired, since the Commencement of the present War.

Yesterday four Chickesaws arrived in Town, with a Talk to his Honour from Piamingo, who is at Augusta, and is soon to return Home, when he will go out against the Cherokees.

The Little Carpenter (Attakullakulla) returned to Colonel Byrd's Camp punctually at his Time, with such white Prisoners as he was able to purchase from the other Indians. He would have destroyed Lantiniac, and his Companions; but was told by the Indians, if he did so, they would destroy the white Prisoners. Lantiniac brought only one Keg of Powder, a little Brandy, and a few Knives and Hatchets, as Presents. This Attakullakulla thinks will have no bad Effect, but on the contrary convince the Indians of the Poverty of the French, and their Inability to help them. He set out from the Camp, on his Return, about the 1st Inst. having with his People received handsome Presents from the Government of Virginia. His Party begins to increase in the Nation.

Jan. 10. On Tuesday and Thursday arrived five large Transports from New-York (under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, Captain Campbell) having on board upwards of 1100 Rank and File of his Majesty's Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant. These Troops are destined to act against the Cherokees, and will stay here no longer than is absolutely necessary.—Six Mohawks are also arrived with the Troops.

On Thursday some unfavourable Accounts were received from Augusta, dated the 5th Instant. The Wolf had been there 13 Days, but seemed to decline the Visit he intended to make to Georgia and this Province: His Return to the Creek Nation may be attended with very bad Consequences.

Jan. 14. On Thursday last forty Waggon came to Monck's Corner from the back Settlements: Large Quantities of Provisions having been sent by the Contractors to Watboo-Landing, for the Magazines on the Frontiers; these Waggon are employed in that Service.

The Barracks, on which a great Number of Hands were employed, being put into Repair, agreeable to the Orders issued by the Governor, the Troops from New-York Yesterday began to disembark; they are in Number about twelve Hundred. We hear Quarters will be provided in Town for such of the Officers as cannot be accommodated in the Barracks. 'Tis thought the Troops will remain here some Time, the Want of Forage rendering a March to the Westward at present impracticable.

The South-Carolina Regiment of Rangers, commanded by Major William Thomson, is complete, viz. 525 Men, exclusive of Officers, and is continued in Pay.

Jan. 17. The Negroes, it seems, have again begun the hellish Practice of Poisoning. A Fellow called Abraham, belonging to Mr. John Gibbons, and a Wench of Mr. George Fickling, were executed last Wednesday, on Wadmeh Island, convicted of that Crime. Mr. Fickling was the Person poisoned, but having speedy Recourse to Caesar's Antidote, he recovered.

Jan. 21. On Saturday last, on a Message from his Honour the Governor, the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly Resolved to make Provision for continuing the seven Companies of Rangers in the Pay of this Province till October next, and for raising and paying another Troop of Rangers, to consist, as the former, of a Captain, two Lieutenants, and 75 Privates. The House have likewise provided Pay for an Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Surgeon, for the Rangers, and a Sum to purchase a Medicine Chest. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Surgeon, of the Rangers, have the same Pay as the Officers of the like Rank in the Provincial Regiment of Foot. By another Resolution, the House Resolved to make good any Deficiency that may have arisen in the Money provided for the Pay of the Rangers to the first of December last.

The new Company of Rangers, we are assured from good Hands, will be immediately filled up, when that Regiment, commanded by Major Thomson, will consist of six Hundred, exclusive of Officers.

Letters from Augusta of 29th ult. and 4th Instant, received last Thursday; say, That our old

firm Friend the Wolf King of Mucculassah, in the Creek Nation, had been there for some Time, and was preparing to set out for Savannah to see Governor Wright, whence he will come to Charles-Town to see Governor Bull. He seemed well satisfied, and by a Letter of 11th Instant we learn he was to go to Savannah next Day.

The Cherokees and Creeks seem to be determined to keep up the War; which will, no Doubt, end in the Destruction of both.

Now in the Port of Charles-Town, three of his Majesty's Ships of 20 Guns, five large Transport Ships, one Privateer Brig, and the following Merchant Vessels, viz. 21 Ships, 8 Snows, 20 Brigs, 5 Schooners, and 12 Sloops: In all 75 Sail.

This Day arrived a Messenger from the Cherokees with Dispatches to his Honour from Mr. Miln, Commandant of Fort Prince-George, Kentucky.

Fort Prince-George, Jan. 9th, 1761.—The Young Warrior of Eitaoe, with ten other Indians of that Town, went down towards the Settlements about 25th ult. and about two Miles from Beardams came up with two Men, supposed to be of the Rangers, one of whom they scalped, and hid his dead Body across the Road, the other made his Escape.—The Indians of Settiquo tied one of the Women belonging to the Garrison of Fort Loudon to a Stake, and shot her full of Arrows, in which miserable Condition she died. We learn that the Indians of Tellico and Settiquo declare they will put every white Prisoner to Death whenever they hear of an Army being at Ninety-six; and they have sent down Powder and Ball to the Lower Towns People, with Orders to watch the Road, and give them Notice of the Approach of an Army; for this Purpose Scouts are constantly kept out, and as one Party comes in another goes out, whereby the Road is never clear. There seems as little Prospect of an Accommodation as when they first broke out.—We expect Major Thomson will soon make us another Visit.—I have seen several Winters in the North of Scotland, and do not think I ever felt it colder than here at this Time; the Snow is in general three Quarters of a Yard deep, attended with very sharp Frosts.—

Jan. 11. I dispatched the Express last Night; he went as far as Twelve-mile River, where he heard the Noise of a Hatchet as employed in cutting Wood, and presently after discovered two Fires on the opposite or Eastern Side of the River, one at each Forging Place; this made him return with as much haste as possible, being afraid they might take his Track as the Snow lay thick on the Ground; he got back to the Fort undisturbed.

I had this Day the following Intelligence: The Indians of these Lower Towns are all in a starving Condition, not having a Grain of Corn to eat, and instead of their Chintz and Callico Petticoats, they are now making them of Deer-skins. The Creeks have sent Runners to these Indians (the Lower Towns) inviting them to the Creek Nation, where they are to be protected, and in 5 Days they set off in consequence of this Invitation and Promise: The Creeks have likewise promised the other Towns of the Nation, that they will assist them if they are attacked by the English. Occanostota is returned from the French Fort with Powder and Ball, accompanied with some Frenchmen, but how many I cannot learn. None of the Indians, possessed of white Prisoners, will part with them unless they are paid for them. The Young Warrior sent me Word, that as he was now going out of the Nation (to the Creeks) I would see who were Rogues when he was gone.—He says the Standing-Turkey put the Hatchet into his Hands, and bid him carry on the War; and particularly that he ordered him to way lay the Express that brought the last Peace-Talk from the Middle-Settlements, kill him, and take the Letters.—

We learn from Ninety-six of 14th Instant, that the Indians who lay in wait for Richard Robertson, the last Messenger sent up, killed a poor Man whom they took for him, by which Means Robertson got up safe.

Captain Bell at Ninety-six having received Intelligence that M'Gunningham and James Welsh, with a Squaw in Fort Ninety-six, were Spies for the Indians, sent them down to Congarees under a Guard, on the 14th Instant; the two last were delivered as Prisoners at the Camp, but M'Gunningham got off.

Monday last Captain Moultrie set out from the Camp at Congarees, with a Detachment, to escort thirty Waggon loaded with Flour to the Magazines at Ninety-six.

#### BOSTON

Captain Furlong, late from Quebec to New-York, was a Passenger in a Vessel bound for London. That after he left the Vessel he met with very bad Weather, and was obliged to lay to; when, on the 10th of October, he was blown off his Lady, and a Party of about 20 Men, who all got on Shore safe. Scamen that were drowned, they found the Company which had been cast away, one Potter, Master, belonging to the Company, being bound from Louisbourg to the Island, they took the opportunity to make a Covering, and served for Firing, it being their. There were a Number of them, but they saved little, and scarce any Thing that was of use. After being seven Weeks in that Condition, they discovered a small Boat making towards them; high, and the Weather very high, above Captain Furlong, and could get on board: They immediately ordered the Major, and about Fifty others behind; except Captain Potter.

The above Marblehead Schooner, sent out by the People of that Port, of their Fishing Schooners, was taken from the Banks the last Fifth of the Month, and was intended to be on the above Voyage, but they had not the Pleasure of seeing her, yet they came very opportunely to the assistance of the above Schooner at Halifax. Colvill ordered one of the Marblehead Schooners, which was bound to proceed immediately, to bring off those left behind.

#### NEW-YORK,

We hear that the Ship George, bound for this Port, is aground on Saturday Evening arrived from Maryland, bound for New-Port; we hear most of her crew are still in Prison.

Friday last Captain Stewart arrived from St. Eustatia, in which were several Men late belonging to the New-Haven, Gadwell, Master of the same, that being bound to Antigua, was taken by a French Privateer, and sent up to Martinico, together with the other Men on board. These Men got to Eustatia. The French Privateer, which was bound to New-Port, was taken by a Dutch Ship bound to New-Port; we hear most of her crew are still in Prison.

They also inform us, that a French Schooner, the Ruby, belonging to New-Port, was taken by a French Privateer, and sent up to Martinico, together with the other Men on board. These Men got to Eustatia. The French Privateer, which was bound to New-Port, was taken by a Dutch Ship bound to New-Port; we hear most of her crew are still in Prison.

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By a Letter received lately from the Master of the Brig Young, who sailed from Bristol to New-York, we have been obliged to put into St. Croix of Weather, having lain on the Coast for four and a Half Days, and some of his Spars, and some of his Deck, whereby said Vessel was damaged. The Cargo is damaged.

Friday last the Billander, a small Schooner, arrived here from King's Stores, after a tedious Voyage.

We hear there are now no more Privateers belonging to Hispaniola, but they met with great Success; one of them, the Prince, in a Sloop belonging to Cow Harbour, the Day before last, was taken in Jamaica.