

No, the Blood and Treasure it has cost we'll have
and peopled a Colony of six Times its Extent.
Are Princes then blind to their Interest?
Often; they place Revenge, Ambition, and Folly,
the Temple of Wisdom, who bar the Gates against
Prudence.
And pray what are we going to do in the South?
To play the Fool; our Neighbours have set fire
on Fire, and we intend throwing in combustibles
to stop the Progress of the Flames.
Must not Establishments be made for young Princes?
Yes, there is Room in America; the Jesuits are
Home; it is but exchanging Fools.
Still satirical, Marforio?—Pray tell me what
English about?
Endangering the Substance, by grasping at the
The French sure are in the Right?
Yes—they have lost their Breeches, and they want
their A—
What are the Spaniards doing?
Going to burn their Fingers.
How are the Dutch employed?
Like the Inhabitants of inhospitable Shores, beg-
ging the Wreck of Europe.
What are the Russians?
Political Thieves, scheming to steal Provinces from
Neighbours.
What is the King of Prussia?
A Fox, pursued by a Pack of Hounds.
What is the Emperor?
A round O.
What is the Empress Queen?
A Bully in Petticoats.
What is the King of Sweden?
A Prince and a Slave.
The King of Denmark?
The Picture of Justice poizing the Balance of the
What is his Holiness?
An old Woman telling her Beads, and busy at her
What is Portugal about?
Registering her own Follies.
What must the young King of Naples do?
Get out of leading Strings.
What is the King of Sardinia?
A Cat watching a Mouse.
When shall you cease being satirical?
When the World grows wise, when Princes be-
come interested and pursue it; till then—trouble me
BOSTON, June 1.
of a Letter from a Gentleman in Bermuda, dated
April 23, 1761.
is new, and has been for a Month past, very filthy
and, there being scarce People enough to take Care of
—It is a violent inflammatory Disorder, never known
Country before, and spreads upon all Ages, Constitutions and
Sexes, and proves very mortal, especially to old People;
many have died in one Fortnight, as at another Time a
Year.—There are four stout Privateers from the
cruising in these Parts, and probably may pick up any
from your Parts, bound to the West Indies: One of the
is a Brig (as she appears to us) and has been in
of this Island for a Fortnight past; and last Week
Bailey, in a Schooner, from Calcutta-Bay, with Lumber,
the Shore as she could do, without running on the Rocks;
Bailey escaped being taken, by running his Vessel in
the Rocks, in a very hazardous Manner.
Friday Morning last several Vessels arrived here in 22 Days
yachts, by whom we learn, that the Garrison at the
were in good Health, and had been so all Winter; having
Provisions and other Necessaries.
NEW-LONDON, May 29.
of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Thompson, late of this
wn, to his Father here, dated London, March 9.
our Weeks after our Departure from New-York, in the
Audrey, Capt. Lawrence, was now taken by a
Privateer of 14 Guns. Our Captain and People were
carried on board the Privateer, leaving in our Brig
Lad, who was a Passenger, and myself: They then put
us on board us, and two English Schooners, Privateers,
to carry the Vessel to Bayonne, to which Place she
er belonged. After being in their Possession 14 Days
we were released, which made in all 4 of us
upon them about 9 at Night, with an Ax, two Axes
and a Pistol: We soon gained the Possession of the Cabin, lower
of the Decks to them; they barred us down all Night;
next Morning, we put a Brace of Balls through an
Principal Stamen, on which they immediately called for
us, which was granted; at the same Time ordered them to
be Foretop, and so bound them one after another as we
went to come down. After having them in Possession 14
Days, to our great Joy, arrived safe at Plymouth. In this
we killed 3 of the Frenchmen, and wounded six. Then
we of us burnt but myself, by being a little too forward in the
ing of the Attack; however, I am in a Manner recovered.
Cut over my left Eye with a Cutlass. We brought
ten into Plymouth, who are now all alive and well.
we were first taken, the Frenchmen stripped us of every
even to my shoe-buckles, so I have lost Cash, Money,
&c. as they were all carried on board the Privateer.
I expect our Left will soon be made up, having a
and the Offer of a Lieutenantcy, which I thought proper
es the above, a Gentleman writes Mr. Thompson
New-York, That the Four were introduced to the
of the Admiralty, from whom they received Thanks,
Gold Medal, for their Gallant Behaviour. Likewise
Under-writers had made them a Present of a Quar-
of the Vessel and Cargo.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 842.]

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 25, 1761.

VIENNA, March 27.

ALL the Applications made to induce this Court to consent to a Peace have had no Effect, and will always prove ineffectual, whilst the Courts of London and Berlin refuse to put the Empress Queen in Possession of Silesia. So far are we from the Thoughts of Peace, that every Thing hath been got ready with the utmost Diligence for a vigorous Campaign, from which we have great Expectations. One Thing only makes us apprehensive that we shall not derive from it all the Advantages we might otherwise hope for, as it would totally disconcert our Plan of Operations; It is rumoured that the Court hath received Letters from Hungary, which advise that the Hospodar of Walachia hath revolted, without assigning the Reason; and that he hath implored the Protection of the Ottoman Porte, in Consequence of which the Turks design to assemble an Army of 100,000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Belgrade. The Empress Queen only waits for Confirmation of this News to send General Buccow with 15,000 Men, to bring the Rebels to Reason.

Moscow, March 22. M. Breglio, after staying a few Days at Gießen, has removed his Head Quarters to Marpurg. He closely follows the Allies, who are intrenching themselves beyond the Ohm; but as they expect to be attacked by the French, they have by way of Precaution, sent away their heavy Baggage to Fritzlär.

The Amsterdam Gazette says, that on the 21st of March the Corps of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in the Neighbourhood of Grunberg, was attacked by Order of Marshal Breglio. That the French made 2600 Prisoners, took 8 Colours, one Standard, and 12 Pieces of Cannon. But according to other Accounts the French took only 150 Hundred, and 2 Officers, belonging to the Prince's Rear-Guard, Prisoners.

Petersburgh, March 10. Tho' we have had much Talk of Peace here for some Time, we do not yet find that this happy Work is likely to be soon effected; on the contrary, Things seem to announce a Campaign as bloody as any the preceding.

Praque, March 26. If the King of Prussia should keep a Footing in Saxony, General Laudohn will join the grand Army with the greatest Part of his own; and General Hadick will command a small Corps in the County of Glatz to over Bohemia on that Side.

Vienna, March 23. We have received a Courier from Count Daun, but nothing transpires as to the contents of his dispatches. It is a fact that General Buccow is set out for Transylvania, in order to appease some small Troubles which are arisen in that Principality. We are also likely to have some little Disputes with the King of Sardinia, who claims absolutely the Duchy of Placentia, in Virtue of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.—The Equity of Redemption to the Marquisate of Final, on Repayment of Twelve Hundred thousand Crowns to the Republic of Genoa. He sets up a title also to a certain Country that belonged formerly to his grandfather. The Infatuation of Count Czernicheff gives our Ministers also some Disquiet.

Esperib, March 23. His Prussian Majesty is at present at Esperib, to which Place he came, accompanied only by Gen. Wetmark and another Officer, without either Guards or attendants. It is believed he will leave the Command in Saxony to Prince Henry of Prussia, and that his Majesty will speedily put himself at the Head of his Forces in Silesia.

Day during the late Operations, while the Allies lay every Night on their Arms, and suffered extremely. Nothing yet of Consequence has happened in Saxony. The King of Prussia, on the 26th past, visited the Line of Troops which he has in the Neighbourhood of Freyberg, and afterwards returned to his Head-Quarters at Meissen.

Hanover, April 4. Our Army is now cantoned on this side the Dymel, to recover of its Fatigues. The Garrison of Gottingen has again put a Garrison into Nordheim. Colonel Colington, who occupied that Post with some Battalions, abandoned it the 27th ult. and lost 220 Men, and two Pieces of Cannon.

Four Hundred sick Troops which the Allies left at Fritzlär, have fallen into the Hands of the Marquis de Poyanne, who now occupies that Place.

Frankfort, April 2. The Day before Yesterday Count Broglio marched out of Cassel with his Garrison, and attacked the Rear Guard of the Hanoverians, took from them four Pieces of Cannon, several Waggon of Ammunition, and made between 4 and 500 Prisoners; but we have not yet received the Detail of this Affair. Marshal Broglio lay that Night at Cassel. This Day they were to sing Te Deum for the Deliverance of that Place.

Head-quarters of Prince Ferdinand's Army at Werfel, March 23. The Army arrived on the 23d in the Neighbourhood of Neufstadt, without having a single Musket fired on its Rear; and we have continued our March without being much annoyed.

The French Garrison of Ziegenhayn, joined by some Cavalry, obliged the Troops, which were lodged on the 25th at Lemsfeld, to retire from that Village with Loss. A Battalion of the Britannick Legion, posted at Netze, hath been roughly handled there by 3000 of the Enemy.

We have an Account from the Empire, that Major-General Schenkendorff, with a Body of Prussians, had attacked, in the Neighbourhood of Saalfeld, a Detachment of the Army of the Circles, consisting of six Battalions, and 800 Horse, had totally defeated them, having taken one Colonel, one Major, 27 other Officers, 300 Men, 6 Cannon, and 4 Standards. All the Rest of the Corps were cut to Pieces, or dispersed.

LONDON, April 2. Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York was made a Rear Admiral. Orders are sent to his Majesty's several Yards to fit out with all Expedition a Number of Men of War for immediate Service, which it is said are to be employed as a Fleet of Observation on the French Coast.

Extract of a Letter from on board one of his Majesty's Ships at Gibraltar, March 1, 1761. "The Favourite Sloop is just come in from a Cruise, and has brought in with her a Brig Privateer of 12 Guns, and 32 Men, belonging to Minorca, which has pestered these Seas for some Time. "The Frigate has taken two Prizes; the Anson, Grammont, and Terror Bomb, another; and the Quebec has brought in a Privateer of 18 Guns."

A Squadron of twelve Men of War is ordered to be got ready for Sea forthwith. Thursday and Friday 50 large Celliers were taken up in the Government's Service. It is said they are for a second Expedition. Yesterday a large Quantity of Military Stores, of different Sorts, were shipped at the Tower for the Use of his Majesty's Forces in Germany.

Besides the Expedition Fleet, which put to Sea last Sunday from Portsmouth, two other secret Expeditions are said to be upon the Carpet. On Sunday the Embarkation of the Troops going abroad was completed at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; and the Transports immediately fell down to the Nore.

The Transports taken up last Week are ordered to be fitted up with the utmost Expedition, and to be ready to take some more Troops on board for a second Expedition.

April 9. We hear that Six Thousand Troops are to be employed in the Expedition now fitting out. It is said that the Land Officers for the second Expedition were named Yesterday by his Majesty.

A French Frigate of 36 Guns, from Brest, is taken by the Torbay Man of War, and sent to Spithead. The Expedition Fleet is said to be put into Quiberon Bay.

They write from Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty is going to send Troops and Ammunition to America, to put his Possessions in that Country in a better State of Defence.

April 8. The last Letters from Saxony mention, that Marshal Count Daun arrived the 25th ult. in the Austrian Army at Dresden; and that the King of Prussia was at Freyberg, about four German Miles from thence the 16th, and by the Prussian Movements it was thought they had a Design against Dresden, but it is since conjectured they had changed their Plan of Operations.

Letters from Amsterdam say, that by Accounts from Sumatra, the French had really made an Attempt on Bencoolen, but had been repulsed with great Loss.

We are informed, that on Friday Night his Majesty was pleased to declare in Council, his intended Marriage with the Princess of Brunswick, Sister to the Hereditary Prince. Three Ladies of Distinction will soon set out for the Court of Brunswick, to compliment her Serene Highness the Princess of Brunswick, on her intended Marriage with his Majesty.

Charles the Reigning Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle Bevern, has four Sons and three Daughters; but none of them married. (According to Salmon's Modern Gazetteer) the Daughters are, Sophia Carolina Maria, born October 7, 1737. Ann Amelia, born October 24, 1739. And Louisa Frederica born December 18, 1743, which is said to be the Princess intended to be the Consort of our most gracious Sovereign.

It is reported that his Royal Highness the Duke of York will hoist his Flag as Rear Admiral of the Blue, in order to escort to England the intended Consort of his Majesty, the young Princess of Brunswick.

The Coronation, it is now said, will be within 3 Months after his Majesty's Marriage, which is, we hear fixt to be upon his Birth-Day the 4th of June.

Orders are sent to Newcastle for the Troops lately arrived there from Ireland to embark immediately for Germany.

By a Letter from Portsmouth, dated the 7th Inst. we have Advice, that Orders were come down for fitting out a Fleet as fast as possible, to go on another Expedition. The men work double Hours, and by their great Diligence, it is imagined that it will be ready to sail in about three Weeks. It is said that this Fleet will consist of 20 Sail of the Line, besides Frigates and Fireships, and will be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke. The Transports that are to go on this Expedition have Orders to be in the Downs as soon as possible.

April 11. We hear that two veteran Regiments more, with a Detachment of two Hundred of Burgoyne's Dragoons, are ordered forthwith to follow the Expedition to the Coast of France.

The Transports that are now fitting out in the River for the second Expedition, are ordered, as soon as any of them can be completed, to sail immediately for the Downs, where the Rendezvous of the Fleet is to be; it is said the Land Forces to be employed are to consist of five Regiments of Foot, and a Draught of Grenadiers from the Guards.

His Majesty's Sloop of War Albany, Capt. Brograve, is returned to Portsmouth, and has brought up with her the Tourterelle, a French Frigate of 16 Guns, and 130 Men, which she took off Guernsey.

Col. Burgoyne's Regiment of Light Horse is gone to Portsmouth, in order to embark on the Expedition.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, April 9. "Monday Morning early Col. Desaguliers of the Train arrived here; and on Wednesday set out in a Bomb-ketch for Quiberon-Bay, where our Expedition Fleet, we hear is assembled."

"Battering Cannon, Fascines, Gabions, &c. are to follow the Colonel from hence the first spurt of Wind. "We just now hear that our Forces are landed on Belleisle, but this merits Confirmation. "We expect in here To-day a Company of Miners, who are to proceed with the Battering Cannon immediately to Quiberon-Bay to join our Fleet. "At Spithead Admiral Geary, with 15 Sail of Men of War."

To-morrow the Office of the Earl of Bute, Secretary of State for the Southern department, is to be removed to St. James's.

We hear from Somersetsire, that the Opposition in a certain Borough, cost one of the Candidates above 8000 l. in three Days.

A Number of Letters by Yesterday's Mail, particularly some from Aleppo, of the 8th of February, say, that Pondicherry was taken by the English.

They write from Germany, that on the 26th past the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, pursued by M. de Poyanne, was in Danger of falling into the Hands of the Nassau Hussars; but M. de Janneret, Lieutenant-Colonel of Malachowsky's Hussars, and an Aid-de-Camp to his Serene Highness, by exposing their own Persons, and losing their Liberty, saved him.

Prince Ferdinand's Army, supposing the Regiments to be all complete, as they were provided for by Parliament, would amount to 88,590 effective Men, viz. 39,773 of the Troops of Hanover, Brunswick, Saxe-Gotha, and the Count of Lippe Buckebourg; 22,404 Hessians; 3000 of the Britannick Legion; 3413 of a separate Body of Troops of Brunswick; and 20,000 English Infantry, Cavalry and Dragoons.

We are informed, that, at the Request of our Enemies, Propositions, in relation to a general Peace, have been lately sent from hence to the different Powers at War; and that if these Propositions are agreed to, a Congress will be held immediately.

April 13. The Austrian Army, which is to act in Silesia under General Laudohn, is to consist of upwards of 40,000 Men, and it is imagined will soon be joined by 3000 Russians.

An Alliance, offensive and defensive, is on the Point of being concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon. An Evening Paper of Saturday, says, the following are to be the Preliminaries of a Peace, for which it is expected a Congress will shortly be held.

"The French are to cede all North-America to the English, who are to restore Guadaloupe, Senegal and Goree, and give 500,000 l. in Consideration of the Ships taken by them before War was proclaimed.

"The King of Prussia is to cede all Silesia to the Queen of Hungary, who in return is to secularise several considera-

RIND, at the PRINTING-
s may be supplied with this
length are taken in and inserted
Proportion for long Ones.