

July 16. We are offered there are Three new Regiments of Dragoons to be raised forthwith.

As that Orders are issued out to raise Forty new independent Companies.

A Coalition of Arms is no more spoken of in France, because Great-Britain is determined to keep most of its Conquests, which France at present will not consent to; and it is also believed, that the Negotiation for Peace will not meet with Success.

July 17. Letters from Naples, of the 15th ult. say, that the grand Spanish Fleet would certainly put to Sea the Beginning of July.

It is confidently said, by those who pretend to be well informed, that instead of the Danish Troops entering into the Service of France, the King their Master hath caused it to be declared to the King of Prussia, that in case the Success of his Arms should not answer his Expectation, he might take into his pay 30,000 Danes, well disciplined, to help to turn the Scale.

The much wished for Object, Peace, is, in the Opinion of many, not so near as was some Time ago hoped, our Ministry wisely determining to secure as much as possible the Conquests we have gained, which the French want to have given up; and, on Refusal thereof, talk of invading us; for which Purpose, it is said, they have collected a Number of Forces, six-bottomed Boats, &c. &c. at Dunkirk, and their other Ports.

They write from Berlin, of the 2d Inst. that they are fortifying the City, and all the Passes leading thereto, with great Speed; and all the Male Inhabitants, from 18 to 60 Years of Age, are armed, being in fear of another Visit from the Russian or Austrian Troops, or from both, against whom they are determined to defend their Country to the utmost.

July 18. We can assure the Public, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 25 Captains, and 50 Lieutenants, to raise Men immediately, to man our large Ships.

A Negotiation has been some Time on Foot, for taking into British Pay 15 or 16000 Danes, to be employed in assisting the King of Prussia; and the Proposals made to Denmark, for whom the English have a great Regard, are so advantageous, that it is believed the affair will soon be concluded.

We hear that the Reduction of New Orleans and Louisiana is to be attempted this Summer, by the British Land and Sea Forces in America.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort St. George, February 1, 1761.

"I feel the most sensible Pleasure in telling you, by this Opportunity, that on the 16th ult. Pondichery was surrendered to Discretion to the patient and persevering Arms of the English. Full Eight Months have they invested it on every Side, fortified by Nature and Art in the strongest Manner, hardly any Thing but the severest Famine could have accomplished its Downfall. Our Batteries were opened only a few Weeks before it was given up, and were indeed so well served, as to perform Wonders; but the want of every necessary within, was what wrought chiefly in our Favour. The Inhabitants have subsisted for a considerable Time on their Elephants, Camels, Horses, &c. I can assure you for a Truth, that a Dog sold for 24 Rupees, or as many Half-Crowns; of this miserable Provision there did not remain enough for one Day longer, when the English got Possession of it.

"Our Engineers have already begun to blow up the Fortifications at Pondichery; to do it completely, will employ some Months. The Highlanders arrived here Yesterday, to perform Garrison Duty."

July 21. Yesterday some of our Merchants received Letters from their Correspondents in Silesia, mentioning that the King of Prussia had intercepted from 3 to 400 Waggon, loaded with Flour, Ammunition, &c. for the Use of the Austrian Armies.

July 27. It is said that the Nabob of Arcott is to give the Army and Fleet of England, who were at the Siege of Pondichery, the Sum of 2,500,000 l. to be distributed amongst them.

July 28. All the private Yards down the River, are full of Ships building for the Government's Service.

We are informed, that a very considerable Quantity of Tons of Shipping was taken up last week by the Government.—As Ventilators are fixing in some of the Transports at Portsmouth, they suppose they are intended for a long Voyage.

The King has ordered Major Wedderburn, who brought over the News of the late Action, from Germany, 1000 l.

July 29. His Prussian Majesty has ordered a Camp, to be pitched near Lignitz. He has acted with much more Caution this Campaign, than through the whole Course of the War. Stanislaw, the Mogul's Son, has been defeated by the English at Bergal, and M. Laro, and all the French in that Country, taken Prisoners. M. Lally is coming to England Prisoner of War in the Osprey.

Major Wedderburn is to have five of those Companies that were draughted to complete the Regiments in Germany, and six five Highland Companies.

We hear, that by the continual cruising of the Squadron under the Command of Commodore Keppel round the Island of Belleisle, and the Coast, the Junction of the Brest and Rochfort Fleets were entirely obstructed, so that their Project lately concerted was frustrated.

The several Transports now lying at Spithead, together with several others fallen down the River, which are said to be bound for New-York, where they are to rendezvous, are probably designed to convey the Forces to the Mississippi, in order to possess themselves of that noble Continent.—This must be attempted before the Spring, as we are told that at that Time the Overflowing of the Great Rivers thereabouts, occasioned by the melting of the Snow up the Country, renders it very unhealthy during that Season.

Transports are preparing to sail to the Northward, to receive some Foot Forces on board.

A considerable Reinforcement of Troops will shortly be embarked for Germany, to join the Allied Army.

An Express arrived last Thursday from Hans Stanley, Esq; our Minister at the Court of France, whose Return to England is spoken of as soon expected.

On Monday last J. J. Hardy, Esq; set out for Portsmouth to embark on board the Alcide Man of War for his Government of New-Jersey. The said Man of War takes the Transports bound to New-York under Convoy.

August 3. They write from Dortmund, the 18th of July, that Ammunition Bread was so scarce in the French Camp at Soss, that it sold the Evening before at the Rate of 8d Sterling per Pound.

The illustrious Family of Mecklenburg hath intermarried five or six Times with the August House of Brunswick; it hath given a King to Sweden and another to Norway, a Sister-in-Law to the Emperor Sigismund, a Queen to Prussia, and now will afford a Queen to England.

The Julius Caesar, Capt. Tortelt, belonging to Marseilles, of 26 Guns and 134 Men, is taken by the Cygnat Sloop of War, Capt. Nopier, without firing a Gun, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Thames Frigate has sent into Plymouth a French Merchant Ship of about 200 Tons, loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, bound from Port au Prince to Brest.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Artillery (which seems to be the best Account we have yet had of the late Battle) dated Hohenover, July 17.

"In the Afternoon of the 15th, about 20,000 of the French attacked the Marquis of Granby, who was posted to cover a great Road leading across the Lippe, with about 15000 Men, after five different Attacks, were at last obliged to retire, after being about four Hours engaged, and after having lost a great Number of Men. There were four Regiments of English Infantry with Lord Granby, and the two Battalions of Highlanders, which I believe were all the English he had; the rest were Hessians, &c. Our Artillery that were with those Regiments fired every Shot they had.

"We were encamped about four English Miles on the Right of them, and could hear the whole Affair. Immediately after this happened, the Army received Orders to march directly, and we formed the Line of Battle at eleven at Night, nigh the Ground where that Affair of Lord Granby's was.

"The principal Object the French had in View, was a great Road which led to Ham, on the Lippe, by which our Army must have retreated, in case of Misfortune; so that you may imagine, as that lay on our Left, that that Wing would be well supported; for if they had pushed our Left, it would have been much worse than if our Right had been pushed; for that Reason, our left Wing consisted of a Corps under the Command of Prince D'Anhalt, and that under the Command of Lieut. General Wutgenau; which two Corps were to be supported by 15000 Men under the Command of General Sporcken. At three in the Morning they began the Attack on our Left, which was maintained with great Vigour for several Hours; in which Time our Grenadiers, and some other English Regiments, pushed the French into the Woods, and took two entire Battalions, with their Officers, Colours and Cannon.

"They were immediately brought into the Rear, and I saw them taken away by a Party of our Cavalry. It afforded me vastly to see such a Number of French Officers wounded, and their own Men carrying them on Pieces of Wood. All this Time our Cannon was plying them with Round and Grape Shot, and the Infantry with Small Arms, which continued till between Eight and Nine o'Clock, when the French retreated, and left us Masters of the Field of Battle, after having lost about 15 Pieces of Cannon, about 8 Standards, and about 7000 Men, killed, wounded, and Prisoners.

"The Hereditary Prince, with a Corps on the Right, was likewise engaged for many Hours, as also a Corps to his left, and immediately on our Right, under the Command of General Conway. We heard their Fire, which was immensely heavy. The Hessians behaved nobly, as did all the Troops; but I believe the Loss of the Hessians was very great; I saw them lie very thick in the Field of Battle. The Corps where I was were not engaged, only by Cannon, which had the good Effect to keep the Enemy from advancing. They lay in View of our Batteries, and durst not come within proper Reach of us. The French are now retreated over the Roer, and I fancy we shall follow them To-morrow. I don't believe we have lost 2000 Men on this Occasion. Our Army is pretty healthy; but we have a good many wounded. We are just now going to Prayers."—[Amen.]

August 4. A large French Privateer is taken in the North Sea, and another run ashore off the Naze.

M. Buffly daily expects another Courier from Paris, which, some think, will bring a satisfactory Answer of the Court of France, to the last Resolution of the Court of Great-Britain, for settling the Basis on which the Treaty of Peace may be made.

Yesterday there was a very grand Levee at St. James's, when, for the first Time since his Arrival in England, M. Buffly was at Court.

August 5. Letters by Yesterday's Mail say, that Marshal Broglio has retired beyond Paderborn towards Lippinng, being obliged, as well as the Prince de Soubise, to abandon the Country of Marck, for want of Subsistence. The Allied Ar-

my, according to the Accounts of the Officers who have come lately from Germany, is in such want of Provisions as was represented here.—'Tis said that the Consequences of the Victory of the 16th, and the Loss sustained by the Enemy that Day, are much greater than could at first have been imagined.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 31.

"His Majesty's Ship Kennington is breaking up. The Proserpine is ordered to go a pressing. It was generally reported, that the Expedition was laid aside; but the Diligence used for a few Days past to expedite it, shews that a heavy and unexpected Blow is intended to be shortly struck against our Enemies. A very hot Press has been here for some Time past."

August 8. Yesterday M. Buffly was at Court, to compliment his Majesty on his Recovery from his late Indisposition.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Fowey Man of War, Capt. Mead, Convoy to the Ships bound to the West-Indies, and to see them as far as Antigua. She is first to go to Cork, and to sail from thence by the 15th of August back to Spithead, and to take what Ships may be ready on her Return for the West-Indies under her Convoy.

The following Men of War escaped the great Storm in the East-Indies, viz. the Suffolk and Lenox, of 74 Guns each, Grafton of 68, Elizabeth of 64, York, Weymouth and Tyger, of 60 each, Salisbury of 50, Balerno of 22, and South-Sea Castle Storeship.

The French Account of the Affair of the 15th and 16th, makes their Loss in killed, wounded and Prisoners, amount to 2400 Men.

An Account from Soubise's Army says, the Prince unaccountably received a Letter from Marshal Broglio, advising him that he had resolved on a Retreat, at the very Time Things were going in their Favour.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, August 4. Whitehall, August 4. Late last Night the Directors of the East-India Company received Dispatches over Land, from the President and Council of Bombay, giving an Account of the Surrender of Mithie on the 10th Day of February last, with all its Dependencies, on the Coast of Malabar, by M. Louet, Commander in Chief of the French Garrison of that Place, to Thomas Hodges, Esq; Commander at Tillicherry, and to Hector Monro, Esq; Commander of the King's and Company's Troops on that Expedition.

They write from Cassel, that some Hundred Waggon of Provisions sent to the French Army, from the Court of Manheim (the Elector Palatine) had been intercepted by the Allies.

Letters from Holland tell us, that Sir Joseph Yorke is at great Pains to contradict the Reports of an approaching Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain, which he represents as mere stock-jobbing News; but these Letters say, the Reports meet, nevertheless, with much Credit, being mentioned in positive Terms in many Letters from Persons of Character.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 28th ult. say, that since the Affair of the 16th, it was reported that a Body of Austrians would march towards the Electorate of Hanover, to make a Diversion in Favour of the French.

Some Letters from Pomerania, mention, that the Russian Fleet had met with a Storm, which had obliged them to put back.

In the French Account of the Battle of the 16th ult. we are told, that they succeeded in all their Attacks, and that their Officers and Soldiers behaved with the utmost Bravery, but were at Length obliged by a Superiority of Numbers, to retreat; and that the Duke de Havre and the Marquis de Rouge were killed in the Action, and the Marquis de Verac, Son-in-Law to the Duke de Havre, was dangerously wounded, as were several other Officers of Distinction.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

About 10 Days before the Packet failed, a Fleet of Transports and Merchantmen, said to be near 80, under Convoy of the Alcide, and four other Men of War, left Spithead for this Port, with a Number of Forces on board, some say five Regiments; that, according to the Papers, they were to join the Army here under General Amherst, and, in Conjunction with Sir James Douglas's Squadron, and the Troops from Guadaloupe, were to make an Attempt upon Martinico. But notwithstanding all this, and the hot Press in England for Men, 'tis thought, and partly assured by Letters from home, that the next Packet will bring a certain Account of Peace, "as (say those Letters) the last Stroke given the French by

"Prince Ferdinand, has put an End to this Campaign, and the must be a PEACE."

A N N A P O L I S, Oa

On Wednesday, last Week, a Negro Woman, were Executed in Calvert's Court, for attempting to escape, for the same Crime, the Sentence of Death for the same Crime, was respited on Account of her advanced Age, which was perceived in the Spring of last Year, was discovered last Spring, and was falling out with one another.

Last Saturday came on the Election of Representatives for this City, when Mr. George Stuart, Esquires, were chosen.

We are told, that on the 20th of September, the Captain of the Convoy which the Admiralty had appointed for the Sailing of our Fleet, were only about 30 Sail, from Virginia, which were ready to sail with him, the Wind's holding Easterly for about a Week, which prevented his Sailing, and for other Ships in getting down, there were ready for Sailing under his Protection, and Fourteen, on the 6th Instant, supposed they sail'd on the 7th.

The following is a LIST of the Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Alcide, of 50 Guns, Capt. Norton, of 50 Guns, a Frigate, Captain Dalrymple, of 20 Guns, Merchantmen of Force, Part of the Orders to sail on the Starboard Side with their Pendants, and Three on the Port, the Rest, being 108 Sail, in the Cent

| Vessels Names. | Masters Names. | Where |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Friendship | William Shearer | London |
| Rialto | JOHN THOMAS | Bristol |
| Thornton | ROBERT MERRIE | London |
| Planter | Alex. McTaggart | Dundee |
| Charming Nancy | George Bragh | Dundee |
| Brandy | Edward Rothery | Whitehaven |
| Shannon | Isaac Waldy | London |
| Bahaw | William Lowe | London |
| Dunmuir | James Ewing | Glasgow |
| Port Royal | William Fox | London |
| KING OF PRUSSIA | THOMAS JAMES | Bristol |
| Amity | George Nicholson | Whitehaven |
| Greyhound | Alexander Robb | Bristol |
| Fanny | Richard Lane | London |
| Faughier | John Hylton | Dundee |
| Ance | Richard Watkins | Bristol |
| York | George Walker | Dundee |
| Arto | John Boyce | London |
| Two Sisters | Benjamin Bell | Dundee |
| ROBERT | JOHN GAWYTH | London |
| Mary | Daniel Carr | Dundee |
| Glorv | John Bennett | Dundee |
| Happy Return | John Manning | London |
| Johnston | John Mulloy | London |
| Safannah & Sarah | George Hubbard | London |
| Walter | William White | Dundee |
| Amberst | Francis Duncan | Dundee |
| Dolphin | Dougall M'Dougall | Dundee |
| MARY | JAMES MITCHELL | Dundee |
| Sarah | William Dixon | London |
| Ayles | Samuel Murdock | London |
| Mary | William Clark | London |
| City | John Gellis | Glasgow |
| Benevolence | Roger Hooper | London |
| Hazard | Adam Coxen | Dundee |
| Adventure | Henry Milbourn | Dundee |
| Neptune | John Eyre | Dundee |
| Hawke | John Watson | Dundee |
| Joseph | James Esfen | Dundee |
| BETTY | THO. BAZZETON | London |
| Trillon | Adam Hill | Dundee |
| Peggy | Thomas Evers | Dundee |
| Clippenham | John Kilty | Dundee |
| Trotman | Thomas Noel | Dundee |
| Charming Molly | Robert Watson | London |
| Page | Wm. Wallington | London |
| Globe | John Whitten | Dundee |
| William & Thomas | John Montgomery | Dundee |
| Earl of Halifax | John Moor | Dundee |
| Bevy | John Brookes | Dundee |
| Eagle | John Curling | Dundee |
| Friend | Erasmus Drape | Whitehaven |
| Ruby | William Barry | London |
| Bevy | Andrew Anderson | Glasgow |
| Prospect | Thomas Wilson | London |
| Bird | William Carr | Hull |
| Neptune | James Stewart | London |
| Princess Caroline | James Cole | Dundee |
| Capel | Wells Waring | Dundee |
| Sally | John Johnston | Dundee |
| Diligence | Robert Holliday | Dundee |
| Friendship | Joseph Richardson | Dundee |
| Sally | Nicholas Ovington | Dundee |
| Dragon | Middleton Belt | Dundee |
| Baltic Merchant | Thomas Penny | Dundee |
| Cato | Patrick Campbell | Dundee |
| Adventure | James Lang | Dundee |
| Baltimore | Halbert Hanfon | Dundee |
| Thomas and John | Matthew Spencer | Dundee |
| Sarah | William Middleton | Bristol |
| Addison | John Murray | London |
| Peter | John Rothery | Whitehaven |
| Cunningham | John Wilson | London |
| Essex | Robert Curling | Dundee |
| Antelope | Robert Haslie | Dundee |