

She takes a small Vessel belonging to Guiney or Jersey, which afterwards took. This is the first Privateer taken from the Spaniards this War.

The Venetian has taken a French Ship bound to St. Domingo. The Epervier Privateer, of Bayona, of 12 Guns, and 120 Men, is taken by the Bellona and Juno Men of War, and sent into Plymouth. This Privateer had taken, on the 24th of January, the Wolf, Whitty, &c. and from Marblehead for Lisbon.

March 24. A Letter from Ratifon, March 11, has the following Article. In the present State of Things, there is no affirming with Certainty; and therefore, the following Preliminaries, hance about here, are given to the Public for their Speculation.

1. His Prussian Majesty Guaranties to the Emperor of all the Ruffias, the Country of Holstein.

2. His Imperial Majesty Guaranties to the King of Prussia all Silesia, and the Country of Cleve.

3. The King shall give the House of Anhalt Zerbst Fifteen Tons of Gold by Way of Indemnification.

4. As soon as the Prussians evacuate the Principality of Anhalt Zerbst, the Ruffians shall evacuate Pomerania.

5. The Ruffian Corps under General Czernichef shall immediately suspend Hostilities.

6. The Treaty between the two Crowns being digested, signed, and ratified, the Ruffians will evacuate the Kingdom of Prussia.

7. Twenty Thousand Ruffians shall join the Army of Prince Ferdinand to march into Holstein.

8. All Prisoners of War on both Sides shall be released without Ransom.

9. The King shall grant a free Passage thro' his Dominions for 20,000 Ruffians to march into Holstein.

There are already several Ships put up upon Change, and other Places, for Martinico.

It is said that the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont will shortly resign the Seals on Account of his great Indisposition.

And it is also said, that Lord Melcombe, or the Hon. George Grenville, Esq; will succeed him.

By our last Advices from Portugal we are assured, that every Precaution has been taken to give the Spaniards a proper Reception in case they should attempt to invade Portugal; and that they were in daily Expectation of seeing an English Fleet in the River Tagus, as well as some British Forces to assist them.

Yesterday several Transports fell down the River, who are ordered with all Expedition to proceed to Portsmouth, to take Troops on board.

We hear a French East Indiaman is taken by Capt. Kennedy in one of our Frigates, which is worth 150,000l. and is carried into Lisbon.

Some pretend, that as soon as the Empress Queen receives certain Advice of the Convention being signed between Russia and Prussia, she will accept of the Terms of Peace that have been proposed to her.

A great Advantage, among others, resulting from our having taken Martinico, is, that 3 or 4 Men of War of the Line, with a few Frigates, will be now sufficient for the Leeward Island Station; whereby we may reckon upon our having 10 or 12 more Line of Battle Ships at Liberty to act against his Majesty's Enemies, upon any future Undertakings which shall be thought expedient, in order to force them to yield to such a Peace, as by the Success of our Arms, and the Justice of our Cause, we are intitled to.

March 25. A French Privateer from Brest, of 10 Guns, and 100 Men, is taken by the Coventry Man of War, Capt. Carpenter, and carried into Kinsale.

Tuesday the third Payment of 960,000l. was paid by the Subscribers at the Bank towards the Loan of 12 Millions for the Service of the current Year.

March 26. By a Letter from Belleisle, dated the 10th Instant, we learn, that the Governor was to embark for Portugal the next Day; and that it was expected that the Troops would soon follow, and the Fortifications be demolished.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 24.

" Came into Harbour the Sequier French Privateer, of 12 Guns, and 116 Men, taken and sent in by his Majesty's Ship Adventure, Capt. Middleton."

March 29. We learn that the King of Portugal hath at length made a definitive Declaration to the Court of Madrid, importing, that his Most Faithful Majesty having no Grievances to allege, either against Spain or Great-Britain, and having no Engagements, offensive or defensive, with either of those two Crowns, he was firmly resolved to observe the strictest Impartiality with respect to the Rupture that hath happened between them; that consequently, he would permit both English and Spanish Ships to enter his Ports, provided they should conform to the Regulations established in all the maritime Places in Europe: But that if, contrary to all Expectation, an Attempt should be made to compel him, by Violence, to depart from this Neutrality, and thus to encroach on his Rights as a Sovereign, he would oppose it with his whole Force, &c.

March 29. Two or three Expresses are arrived from Peterborough, Berlin, &c. and it is said, that a Treaty, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, is as good as concluded.

It is now said that 1,200,000l. more will be raised for the Service of the present Year, but by what Means is not yet known, though generally thought by Exchequer Bills.

Orders are given for Six Thousand Men to march to Falmouth, where they are to embark for Portugal.

March 30. A Squadron of 9 Ships of the Line is equipped at Ferrol, and only wait for sailing Orders from Madrid, as appears by Letters from thence, of the 25th of last Month.

About 2000 Men are draughted out of the Guards, who will shortly embark for Germany.

His Majesty has granted a handsome Present to be given to Major Gates, who brought over the agreeable News of the Reduction of the best Part of the Island of Martinico; and it is said he will soon have the Command of a Regiment.

April 1. A Letter from Ratifon brings a Confirmation, that the Ruffian General Czernichef did not take Leave of any Body at Vienna, when he set out on his Return to his Troops in the County of Glatz. The same Letter says, that the Imperial Court has assured the Circles that the Prisoners of their Contingents will soon be exchanged against the Prussians in their Hands, Field Marshal Count Serbelloni

having already begun a Negotiation for this Purpose with the Margrave Charles of Brandenburg.

Letters from Berlin, of the 16th Instant, inform us, that the King of Prussia was expected there the Middle of April, by which Time the Peace between him and the Emperor of Russia will be quite settled and ratified. It is added, that the Chancery was already transferred from Magdebourg to that Metropolis.

April 2. Letters from Berlin of the 14th ult. say, that 7000 Prussian Soldiers (who were lately Prisoners to the Ruffians) were daily expected there from Prussian Pomerania.

April 3. The French Indiaman brought into Plymouth by the Barford, is the St. Priestle, bound from the Isle of Bourbon to Port Orient, laden with 10,000 Bales of Coffee, besides Pepper, Rattens, and Ebony. She was taken by the Expedition Fleet under Sir George Pocock.

His Majesty's Frigates Brilliant, Sapphire, Venus and Aëbus, are ordered out from the western Ports, to cruise for a Month, one off Seilly, and the others further to the Westward, to protect the homeward bound Merchantmen.

The Convoy for the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, is appointed to be ready at Portsmouth the 15th of this Month.

By Letters from different Parts of Spain they write, that they have a great Number of Privateers ready for Sea, but not half manned, and most of those which they have got are afflicted with the black Fever, which carries off Numbers daily.

Col. Burgoyne's Regiment of Light Horse are ordered to Portugal, and will embark for that Kingdom in Easter Week. These are the only Horse that are ordered on that Service.

April 6. Last Thursday his Majesty's Frigate the Milford arrived at Plymouth from a Cruise, having lost her Main and Mizzen Masts on the 9th ult. off Madeira, in an Engagement with the Glory, a French Letter of Marque of 16 Guns, and 90 Men, bound from Port Passage to St. Domingo. Captain Man, Commander of the Milford, had his Leg shot off, and died soon after the Glory struck. The first Lieutenant, Mr. Day, was also killed, and only one Man besides. The French had six Men killed, and eight or nine wounded. The Glory is sent to Bristol. The above Frigate was built at Milford, the first King's Ship ever built there, and was sent to convoy the Trade safe to the Sea, and in her Return had this Engagement.

We hear there will be another Draft in a few Days from the Train of Artillery at Woolwich.

Extract of a Letter from Ratifon, March 12.

" It is probable that the General Armistice between the Ruffians and Prussians, will be followed by a separate Peace; but it is believed the new Monarch of Russia is strenuously endeavouring to bring the Empress-Queen also to a Reconciliation with the King of Prussia. In the mean Time it is computed, that the Prussian Troops employed against the Ruffians, including those made Prisoners, but actually released, amount to about 50,000: So that if the War continues, the King of Prussia must regain the Ascendant over Austria. A Letter from a good Hand says, that several Ruffian Officers have already asked Permission of their Sovereign to make the Campaign as Volunteers, some in the King of Prussia's Army, and others under Prince Ferdinand of Brunsvick."

We are informed, that there have been 16 Duels fought among some of the principal Officers of the French Army in Germany; and that six of them have taken Shelter in Prince Ferdinand's Army.

A private Letter from Paris, says, that M. Lally, late Commander of the French Forces at Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, was one of the three Persons of Distinction lately executed at the Greve in that City.

The extraordinary Rise of Stocks last Week was occasioned, we are told, by the Report of a new Negotiation being set on Foot with France. It is represented, that Mr. George Pitt, the King's Envoy to the King of Sardinia, going to Court whilst he staid at Paris, in his Way to Turin, the Duke de Choiseul took an Opportunity to enter into a Conversation with him; and among other Things, signified the King his Master's Desire to renew the Negotiation with England, and proposed that Mr. Pitt should forward to London a Letter to that Effect. Mr. Pitt excused himself from transmitting this Letter, as he had received no Instructions on that Head; but promised to mention in his own Letters what the Duke had said. He accordingly sent the Substance of their Conference in a private Letter to his Cousin, the late Secretary of State, who laid it before his Majesty. A Council was summoned; and soon after an Answer was returned to Mr. George Pitt. It is said, that we will listen to no Proposals, unless France will send over a Minister with full Powers to sign Preliminaries at once.

April 7. Yesterday Morning an Express arrived from Lisbon, with Advice, that the Spaniards were actually marching towards the Frontiers of Portugal. This Express came over in one of the Packet Boats, which has brought very few Letters.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Amsterdam.

" Our Merchants here have been equally surprized and concerned on receiving the News of the Conquest of Martinico; surprized, because they expected a much longer Resistance; concerned, because their Trade to St. Eustatia is now entirely abolished; it being well known that Island has not produced sufficient to load a single Ship annually. By the Account you send us of this Expedition, it appears that the English themselves were astonished that the French should so soon capitulate. It must be confessed, the English are brave; every Place must yield to their Arms: It has been said upon Change on this Occasion, that if Hell produced Sugar, the English would conquer it, provided the French were to defend it."

April 8. By Advices from different ports in Spain, the English Shipping remain in the same uncertain State; nothing having been yet resolved on by the Spanish Court.

It is assured, by Letters which arrived on Tuesday from Lisbon, that the Portuguese had between 30 and 40,000 men in their pay, and that 25,000 new muskets have been received from hence.

His Prussian Majesty has ordered a Train of 150 pieces of heavy Cannon, with immense Quantities of military Stores and Ammunition, to be sent to Breslau, whence it is believed he will open the Campaign with the siege of Schweidnitz. The Army which is to form that siege will be commanded by an experienced General, and his Majesty will be at the Head of the Army that covers it, with his Nephew the Prince Royal, and his Brother Prince Frederick.

Last Night an Express, preceded by several Horsemen and Horns, arrived from the North at Whitehall with some Expresses; the Contents of which are not known.

Yesterday morning early a messenger was dispatched to the Court of Lisbon.

Admiralty-Office, March 15. His Majesty's Ship the Essex, commanded by Capt. Schomberg, being upon a Cruise on the 9th Instant, took off Uphant the Remain, of Dunkirk, a French Privateer of 20 Carriage Guns, mostly Six-pouncers, besides Swivels, with 130 Men, commanded by M. de Cury, and has sent her into Portsmouth.

His Majesty's Ship the Tartar, commanded by Capt. John Knight, being also upon a Cruise on the 7th Instant, fell in with, and took the Cerberus Privateer, of St. Maltes, of 12 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 105 Men; and on the 10th, after a Chase of eleven Hours, took the Augustine Privateer, of the same Place, having 10 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, and is arrived at Plymouth with both the Prizes.

March 20. By Letters received from Capt. Dennis, of his Majesty's Ship Bellona, there is an Account, that on the 1st Instant he fell in with and took a French Snow Privateer, of 12 Guns, and 120 Men, returning from her Cruise to Bayona.

And that on the 17th of last Month he had taken a Snow from Martinico, laden with Sugar.

Capt. Byron, of his Majesty's Ship the Fame, in Company with the Lion, has also taken the Amable Marie, of 250 Tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo, with Wine and Provisions, which they fell in with on the 5th of last Month.

And on the 12th they retook the Telomachus, an English Ship, belonging to Guernsey, homeward bound from Carolina, of 250 Tons, and 12 Guns, which had been taken on the 14th by a French Privateer. The same Day they fell in with and took the Foudroyant, a Vessel belonging to Bourdeaux, bound likewise to St. Domingo, of about 450 Tons, with a Letter of Marque, her Cargo consisting of Wine, Provisions, and Dry Goods.

March 23. His Majesty's Ship the Adventure, commanded by Capt. Charles Middleton, on the 18th of this Month, S. W. eight Leagues from Danzwe, fell in with and took the Seguir, a French Privateer Snow, of 12 Carriage Guns, 10 Swivels, and 99 Men; she is a new Vessel, sailed from Dunkirk 123 Monday Se'night on her first Cruise, and had not taken any Thing.

April 1. His Majesty's ship the Barford, commanded by Captain Gambier, is arrived at Plymouth with the St. Priestle, a French East-India ship of 700 Tons Burthen, and 250 Men and Passengers, from the Isle of Bourbon, bound to Port Orient; which was taken the 11th of last Month, by his Majesty's Ship the Valiant, one of the Ships which sailed from Spithead with Sir George Pocock. Her Cargo consists chiefly of Coffee and Pepper.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, February 20.

Wednesday Afternoon arrived at Port Royal, the Tender belonging to his Majesty's Ship Centaur, under the Command of Lieut. Andrew Carr, with 4 Spanish prisoners. Same Time his Majesty's Ship Fowey, Joseph Mead, Esq; Commander, came down as far as the Keys, and sent in 5 Spanish Vessels, viz. a Snow, Brig, and Sloop, and then proceeded on her Cruise.

March 13. Yesterday arrived his Majesty's Ship Hussar, Robert Carket, Esq; Commander, and brought in Three Flags of Truce from Port au Prince and St. Mark's, and a Snow from North-America, bound into Port au Prince, and 4 small Spanish Vessels, all which were taken in the Bite of Leoganne.

Same Day arrived his Majesty's Ship Boreas, Samuel Uvedale, Esq; Commander, and brought in two large French Ships, which he took off Baroco the 7th Instant, bound to Old France, richly loaded with the finest Sugars, Indigo, Cotton and Coffee: They had been Two Transports that had lately brought part of a Regiment of Soldiers which were landed at Cape Francois; one is called the Dragon, a fine new Ship of 16 Nine pounders, the other called the Intrepide of 12 Six and Four pounders, and had on board when taken 131 Men in all.

March 20. Saturday his Majesty's Ship the Fowey, commanded by Joseph Mead, Esq; being off Tiberoon, met with, took, and brought in, a Spanish man of War; the particular Account of which Action, as taken from the Ship's Log-Book, is as follows, viz. About Break of Day there being little Wind, seeing a strange Sail to the Westward, sent the Boats a-head, to see what she was; saw the pinnace fire a Shot for the Chase to shew Colours; immediately the Chase fired two Shot, and hoisted a Spanish Ensign and Pendant; when the Boats returned, and were hoisted in, gave Chase, and cleared Ship for Action. At noon Cape Tiberoon bore S. S. E. about Seven Leagues distant. The Chase finding us coming up with them very fast, brought too with the Main-top-sail to the masts; at Five hailed her, and was answered from Sta, upon which they fired three shot into us; immediately returned the Compliment with a Broadside, and began to engage on both sides; at seven wore to the Westward, and stopt firing on both sides, turned the people to knot and splice the Rigging; at Eight tacked, the Chase gave us a Broadside, which we returned; at Nine tacked, and exchanged another Broadside; at Half past nine tacked to gain the Wind of them; at Twelve brought to, as did the Enemy, little Wind.

Observed the prize to make sail to the Westward, upon which we made sail to the Eastward to join him; at three Quarters of an Hour after Five, came to close Action, at the same Time fell a flat Calm, continued firing on both sides until Half past Nine, when she struck; sent the Boat on board, and brought the Captain and Nine of his people, left in Lieu a master and 8 men; she proved to be the La Ventura, a Spanish Frigate of 26 Twelve pounders on the main Deck, and 350 men, commanded by Don Joseph de las Casas, from St. Domingo, bound to the Havannah. The Fowey had 134 people on board, upwards of 30 of whom are little Boys, besides Four sick, which reduced them to not quite 100 fighting men, when the Engagement began; so that this may truly be reckoned one of the most gallant Actions among the many performed by his Majesty's Ships for these seven Years past.

Ten Men were killed outright in the Fowey, and Twenty-four wounded, 5 of whom desperately, and 2 have since died. The Fowey mounts 22 9 pounders on the main Deck, two 6 pounders on the Fore-Castle, and Four 4 pounders on the Quarter-Deck. The ship is much damaged in her Hull, Masts, Yards and Rigging, the latter of which must be all new. The prize was made a mere Wreck of, the main-mast falling fore and aft on the Booms, and the whole ship will

be a great deal of repairing. The board after the Engagement were 302 Reason to believe the Spaniards had more than given in, as the Decks were mangled Limbs of the Enemy, and several crebbards.

PHILADELPHIA

On Tuesday last the Philadelphia Pa. arrived here from London.

A Letter from London, of the 8th inst. of the Enemies Privateers, of 22 sent into Plymouth, by his Majesty's 1 that another Privateer, of 24 Guns, h into Portsmouth.

From Jamaica we have Advice, that was at that Island; but that most of th him from St. Christophers, with others Jamaica Station, were cruising off of C after the Best Fleet, which some time Captain Lawrence, from Martinico, the 6th Instant, Admiral Peacock, with above 100 Transports, and about 14,000 sailed from that Island; and that he h Commodore Douglas, desiring him to Windward as possible.

ANNAPOLIS

On Friday last a Tobacco-Ship, of Prince George's by Lightning, and about 800 W burnt; but was soon extinguish some Negroes in the Tobacco-H a young Fellow, who sat pret was instantaneously struck Dead

By the last Mail, Letters of Philadelphia) were brought, of which mention, that the Fleet Maryland, were to sail in ab from that Time.

To Messrs. GREEN and GENTLEMEN,

By inserting the Inclosed in you will oblige Your most hum 1st June, 1762.

AS the Address of the Low Answer to the Address, which ed in this Gazette, may be g eal to the Public, and as I a pointed at in the Narrative iver, than any Member of hope it will not be thought im reasonable Attempt in me, to rafter from any Aspersions th be cast upon it by the said N knowing that I have made n rative Offices, or honorary read, with the utmost Indif the Narrative which gives d content and Disappointment; Disingenuity has been lately upon an Occurrence which h 23, at Baltimore-Town, I sh to make some Remarks upon

That I may not be thou frous to lay a Foundation fo admit the State that has been lic, of a Conversation betw myself, at Baltimore-Town, his Majesty's Service, which 1757; tho' I apprehend th gether unexceptionable, as rather to recite imperfectly, material Part of the Convers

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