

upon Business of the greatest Importance. It is said: that Wednesday's Business principally turned upon the Recovery of Newfoundland.

August 3. On Saturday the Hind Man of War, Martin Sloop, and Lightning Fireship, sailed from the Downs, with the Ships and Transports bound to Oporto and Lisbon. The Fireship is ordered to join Sir Edward Hawke, off Cape Finisterre.

We are informed, that Orders are certainly dispatched to Portsmouth, &c. for the immediate assembling of a Fleet to sail for Newfoundland, to recover that important Place.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, June 23.

"We are at present here under very interesting Difficulties; the Barbarian Emperor of Morocco has taken it into his Head to prohibit the Exportation of all Cattle, &c. to this Place (so that fresh Provisions are extremely dear, and indeed not to be had) except that the English will engage to farm the said Articles, that is, to pay a Duty of 2000 Cobbs per Annum 15000 l. Sterling and that in Advance. It is said that an Emissary of the French has brought it about, and agreed that the Spaniards shall pay him a large Sum for a certain Number of Years.—If this be true, we shall soon, as well as the Squadron, feel the bad Effects of French Policy."

Sir Edward Hawke, with 16 Ships of the Line, and many Frigates, is cruising off Cape Finisterre, to watch the Ferrol Squadron, and to protect the Convoys from Belleisle to Lisbon; while Sir Charles Saunders, with an equal Force, is cruising off Cadix.

They write from Silesia, that the Prussians had blockaded Schweidnitz, and that the Prince de Bevern had taken some Magazines, and raised Contributions in Moravia, and had forced the Austrians to retreat under the Guns of Olmutz.

Some Letters from Vienna say, that there is no more Talk of Peace in that City, the Proposals made by the King of Prussia having been rejected.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 1.

"We expect a fine Cavalcade from hence to London, with the Treasure taken in the Hermione. It is thought it will take up near 10 Waggon. The Country is so pleasingly alarmed, that it is expected the Roads will be crowded with Spectators. Great Preparations are making by the Officers and their Men, that are to guard the above to London."

A Letter from on board the Superbe Man of War, of 74 Guns, at Spithead, says, "We are now under sailing Orders for Newfoundland, together with the Bedford, of 60 Guns, and are accordingly getting every Thing ready to sail. We expect to be joined by four other Men of War, but have not as yet got their Names."

Private Letters from Hamburgh say, that the Empress of Russia went at the Head of 5000 Men to the Emperor's Country-Seat, at Orangebaum, and demanded his Abdication of the Throne, which he was obliged to comply with.

By a Calculation, the Loss sustained by the Merchants concerned in the Newfoundland Fishery, by the French surprising that Island, amounts to 250,000 l.

August 4. Private Letters from Russia say, that the Empress dressed in Man's Cloaths, at the Head of the Life Guards, went to Orangebaum, a Summer Palace facing Crownstad, about 20 Miles from Peterburgh, having an Instrument ready drawn up, and said, *Come Sir, will you sign this, your Abdication, for the Good of me and my Son? if not, we must take another Method with you;* which he readily complied with, and what is become of him since, is not known.

Some Letters say, that the Empress is only declared Regent during the Minority of her Son, who hath been vested with the Imperial Purple: But the authentic Manifesto given above, makes no Mention of this; the Empress there speaks in her own Name only; and some Letters say, that the Army under General Romanzow had already taken the Oaths to her. Baron Grosse, the Russian Minister at the Hague, received three Couriers on the 26th; one of which he immediately dispatched to Versailles.

The private Accounts say, that the Senate at Peterburgh were worked up by the Clergy, who were headed by the Empress: They set forth, in the most alarming Light, the different Changes made by the Emperor, his extravagant Sympathy for the King of Prussia, and his Weakness in giving up the Conquests that had cost Russia so much Blood. It is added, that the late Emperor is confined in a Fortrefs.

Catherine Alexiowna II. who has been created Empress of Russia, is Consort to the dethroned Emperor Peter III. and a Daughter of the House

of Anhalt Zerbst. Some of the foreign Gazettes say, that she is only to govern during her Son's Minority.

There is Advice, that since the Action of the 23d of July, the Grand French Army is falling back to Francfort.

The 11th of last Month, Lieut. Col. Reitzenstein, with some Cossacks, and other light Troops, came before Koniggratz in Bohemia, and found that the Garrison had evacuated the Place; upon which he exacted a Contribution of 2000 Ducats, and a Present of 150 for himself and his Major: But the Town not being able to raise so much, the Cossacks began to plunder, and at Four in the Afternoon the Place was all in a Blaze: The Jesuits College and 160 Houses were burnt down. The Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, Town-Hall, and 50 Houses escaped the Flames; but the Cossacks left nothing in them.

August 5. According to Letters from Havelberg, dated the 25th ult. the Russian Auxiliaries to the King of Prussia, have received Orders to march Home with all Expedition; the King of Prussia has presented their General, Count de Czernichew, with a Gold-hilted Sword. General Romanzow has had his Command taken from him, and the Troops which were under his Orders, and were at Demmin and Anclam, on their March for Mecklenburgh, are returning Home.

There is no Country where there have been so many Revolutions and Depositions within these 50 Years past as in Russia, and what is surprizing, they have all, or most of them, been effected without Bloodshed.

Letters from Berlin, of the 21th ult. advise, that when the News reached that Place, of the Revolution in Russia, it put the Inhabitants of that City into such a Consternation, that some of the best Families were packing up their Effects to retire to Hamburgh, till Count de Finkenstein, Minister of State, acquainted them, that there was nothing to fear from the Alteration of the Russian Government.

According to some Accounts, the late Emperor of Russia, and his Cousin the Prince of Holstein Gottorp, are confined in St. Peter's Castle, at Peterburgh. But,

It has been said at the Cocoa-Tree, and other Places at the West End of the Town, that the late Emperor of Russia has made his Escape, joined his Army in Germany, and that they had all declared in his Favour, with the utmost Zeal and Loyalty.

Yet some Advices from Peterburgh mention, that the new Empress had declared the Treaty concluded between the late Emperor and the King of Prussia, null and void, and sent Orders to the Commanders of the Russian Troops to separate from the Prussians, and return Home.

The French King hath declared War against Portugal.

It is reported, that the late Emperor of Russia was surprized at Supper, wounded, and carried to a remote Part of his Empire. Other Accounts say, that his Czarian Majesty was assassinated in the Night in the Streets, as he was going Home.

Two eminent Merchants at Topsham, near Exeter, have lost 10,000 l. by the French taking the almost defenceless Island of Newfoundland.

By the Holland Mail, arrived Yesterday, is the following Article from Lisbon, July 7, Eight Thousand English are already arrived in this Kingdom: Two Thousand of whom are marching to Oporto. The Province of Tras os Montes, which had sworn Fidelity to his Catholic Majesty, has revolted, and the Spaniards exercise horrible Vengeance on all the Inhabitants who fall into their Hands. They are actually besieging Almeida, and our Forces are forming several Camps on the Side of Coimbra.

Extract of a Letter from Oporto.

"On General Crawford's Arrival, he found the People here in the greatest Confusion, shut up within their Walls, and afraid to look out for the Spanish Army. He enquired what Number there were of the Enemy—they had never reconnoitred them, so could not tell, but supposed them about 14000. Says he, it will be a Disgrace to an Officer to be taken without ever stirring out of the Town, and observing the Number, &c. of the Enemy, and asked who would go? But not a Portuguese stepped forth. However the next Day he mustered four English Officers, and nine Attendants, all dressed in Red, and went and reconnoitred the Spanish Army, which he found to be about 2000. They took the red Gentlemen to be the Advanced-Guard of the English Battalions that were expected, upon which they immediately decamped, and marched off in the greatest Con-

fusion, never turning or halting 'till they thought themselves safe out of their Reach."

Bristol, August 7. On the 27th ult. off Cape Finisterre, the King George Privateer, Capt. Reid, fell in with, and engaged for Half an Hour, two French Men of War, deep laden, and armed as Frigate, having their lower Deck Ports caulked up. They were full of Soldiers. One had on her upper Deck, 26 Guns, and the other 22 Guns. They disabled him much in his Rigging, killed one Man, and wounded Six, and sheered off. They were bound to the Mississippi.

B O S T O N, Sept. 27.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, July 30, 1762.

"The 16th Instant arrived Lord Loudoun, with the British Troops, which went up the Country immediately to join the Portuguese Army. The Spaniards have evacuated Miranda, Braganza, Moncorvo, and Cheves; and it is thought their Scheme is to enter by Almeida: However, it is our Opinion, that as they have not purified their Conquests with Vigour, they are not in a Condition to make any rapid Progress when opposed; so flatter ourselves their Views will be soon frustrated."

Friday last arrived here Capt. Groves, in 10 Days from Louisa, by whom we learn, that the Transports with the Troops, consisting of about 1500, including 500 of the Provincials of this Province, that were in his Majesty's Service at Nova-Scotia, sailed from thence for Newfoundland on the 7th Instant, in order to attempt the Recovery of St. John's: There was also on board the Transports a Detachment of the Train of Artillery: They had received Advice at Louisa of Lord Colvill's being joined by the Antelope and Syren Men of War from Placentia, and had blocked up the French at St. John's; that upon the first Appearance of this Fleet before that Place, with French and Spanish Colours flying, they were thought by the French Admiral to be a Reinforcement from Europe, upon which he sent out a Schooner, with his Lieutenant, and 100 Men, to assist in conducting them into the Harbour; but upon the Vessel's being detained they soon perceived their Mistake, and immediately confined all the English that were in the Place, expecting that an Attack would soon be made;—in which we hope they will not be disappointed.—Tis said Lord Colvill had sent several Vessels to Harbour Grace, to bring off a considerable Number of English People there, who were ready to assist him in dispossessing the French at St. John's.

Monday Morning, XI o'Clock, a Letter from Lisbon, of a late Date, which came to Hand this Moment, says, "That upwards of 5000 Spanish foreign Troops, have deserted to the English and Portuguese Armies."

Sept. 30. Tuesday arrived here Capt. Carlisle from Placentia in Newfoundland; he left that Place the 25th of this Instant September, and informs, that the Day before he sailed, an Express Sloop arrived there from Lord Colvill, for 2 Officers and 70 Marines that had been before landed from the Antelope: The said Express informed, that they left Lord Colvill on the 11th Instant, off St. John's, in which Harbour the French Ships still were; that no Ships had then joined him from England: The Express further added, that about two Hours after they left Lord Colvill they met with the Transports having on board Col. Amherst, with the Troops under his Command from Halifax and Louisa: They had been 4 Days from the last mentioned Place: They had the Wind upon the Beam, and no doubt joined the Men of War in less than two Hours.

NEW-YORK, October 4. Wednesday arrived the Weasel Sloop of War, in seven Weeks from Falmouth, with Dispatches for General Amherst, in Consequence of the Accounts received by the Government, of the taking of St. John's by the French.

Tuesday last a Sloop from Cape-Francois, of and for St. Eustatia, was sent in here by the Privateer Brig Mars, late Capt. M^o Gillicuddy. Yesterday Morning was sent in here by the Privateer Schooner Flying-Harlequin, James Wright, Commander, a French Brig, bound to Old France from St. Mark's. Her Cargo Sugar, and some Indigo.

Captain Miller, from the Havannah, informs, that a Spaniard was apprehended spiking up some Guns on a small Battery there; and that two others were taken up for murdering a Sergeant of the Royal American Regiment, who were to be executed the Day Capt. Miller sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7. By his Majesty's Ship Cygnet, Captain Ames, arrived at New-York, and several Merchantmen arrived here, from the Havannah, we learn, That

four Companies of the Regiments, the Thirtieth, with all the Privateers, for these Parts: The Sailors, made Prisoners for Spain: That a Frigate, had also fallen into the Hands of the English: That the Spaniards means to convey on board other valuable Effects, and other valuable Effects, lost no Person of Importance in general, still continuing a great many had died at Vera Cruz, thought the Place was taken, flying, and was secured by the English: That the Spaniards are not contented, that by them the Profession of the Honours of War, and our Expence.

Captain Cochran, Town (belonging to the rolla) of 14 Six-penny taken, on the First of French Men of War carried to Cape France were on their Return of French Merchantmen.

The Privateer Brandy of this Port, and the of Providence, have a large French Prize with Sugar and Indigo taken in these Parts.

A Prize Sloop, taken by the Hero, arrived at Providence, and been likewise lately learnt what they are.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday last Mr. Merchant, of Baltimore in Calvert County, GOLD (eldest Daughter) an amiable Lady, with a present.

Monday next, and Terminus and to be held here.

Friday, T at the Gallows, j Burglary. He bore of Execution with Shocked at King of Terrors.

that he hoped his u ing to Others, and Prayer. He was pertinence of Ja self extremely ill Man, very young many Faults, of Repented.

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