

of Spain, by a Fleet of Ships, and attacking Cadix) and that he hoped one Campaign might still do it; and in Answer to Mr. Gl-v-r, touching the Complaints of the Portugal Merchants not being attended to, he said, so far from being unattended to, he had spent many Nights on them, and referred that Gentleman to what passed between him and the Ambassador of the Court of Portugal, wherein that Point had been adjusted to the Satisfaction of all Persons. He then recommended Union and Harmony to the Ministry, hoped there was no such Things now subsisting as Whigs and Tories, declaimed against Altercation, which he observed was no Way to carry on the Public Affairs, and urged the Prosecution of the War with Vigour, as the only Way to obtain an honourable, solid, and lasting Peace, and proved, from the Readiness with which Supplies had been Granted, that there would be little Danger of a Stop on that Account, so long as the Money was properly applied, and attended with Success, which latter indeed no Man could answer for; nor was it expected that any should be accountable, farther than the Measures pursued were looked upon as best to obtain the End proposed; and that those who judged only by the Event, were such whose Judgment he would never rely on.

All of which, to the best of my Remembrance, is the Substance, which was spoken with a Dignity becoming Mr. Pitt, a Coolness and Firmness peculiar to himself, a Goodness which none of them could come up to, and was attended to with so much Silence, that had a Mouse crossed the Floor he must have been heard; there was an inexpressible Satisfaction in the Looks of all present, except those who opposed him; which sufficiently shews the Deference paid him, and the Superiority his Character and Abilities gave him in that venerable Assembly.

In consequence of this Debate, the Money applied for, was Granted, by a very large Majority of Votes.

PARIS, October 1.

AN Embarkation is strongly talked of. All the young Fellows that are in Goal for Offences not capital, are to be sent to Brest, to be embarked. This bears not the Mark of Peace.

The Governor of one of our Settlements, who defended it badly, either through Ignorance or Knavery, hath been degraded from the Rank of Noblesse; all his Estate and Effects are confiscated, and he is to be confined for Life, in the Island of St. Margaret, near Antibes.

They write from Bourdeaux, that an Officer, who was arrested at Rochefort, on his Return from St. Domingo, and carried Prisoner to Castle Trompette, is put on board, to undergo his Punishment where his Offence was committed.

Milan, Oct. 18. The Religious Houses in this State are carrying the Plate to the Mint, to raise the Money demanded from them by the Empress Queen.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. Our East-India Company have learnt, with much Surprise, by the Ship the Prince Charles, lately arrived from Bengal, that no European Nation is permitted to trade with the Natives of that Country. The English have made themselves absolute Masters of the Trade, and oblige all other Europeans to buy from them only, or return without a Lading.

LONDON.

Oct. 2. When the Duke of Bedford landed at Calais, M. Becquet de Cocove, President of the Court of Justice at that Place, attended by all the King's Officers, waited on his Grace at the Inn, and complimented him in the following Terms.

MY LORD,
"It would betray in us a Disregard to the Welfare of Mankind in general, and to that of the two Crowns of France and England in particular, should we omit this Opportunity of testifying our Joy for the important Commission entrusted to your Grace, to put the finishing Hand to the great Work of Peace. Who could have been nominated more capable than your Grace, to reconcile so many different Interests, and remove so many Difficulties? Yes, my Lord Duke, your Wisdom will surmount all Difficulties; the two Nations of Rivals you will make Friends, by inspiring them with the Spirit of Union and Concord. They bow in all Ages,

mutually esteemed each other; it was, perhaps, reserved for your Grace to change this Esteem into a happy Sympathy. May we soon see you, repairs, my Lord, with the Olive Branch in your Hand, going to reap the happy Fruits of your wise Mediation, after gaining the Esteem of our Master, and meriting the Favour of your own Sovereign. These are the Wishes of the King's Officers of Justice at Calais, who beg Leave to assure your Grace of their most profound Respect."

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, Sept. 18.
"Almeida might have been defended three Weeks longer, having Provision for that Time, and Plenty of Ammunition. There were about 70 Men wounded during the Siege, most of whom died for want of Surgeons to attend them. It seems the English and German Officers protested against Capitulating, but to no Purpose. The Place was given up, and the Spaniards have a fine strong Fortification for Magazines, and an open Road into the Kingdom, though attended with many difficult Passes, and they can march to any Place except this City, which will be difficult for them to come at; but Porto, Coimbra, Vizeu, &c. run a Risque of falling into their Hands.

Since the Spaniards have taken Almeida, they are marching towards Coimbra and Porto, but our Troops are destroying the Roads, and putting the difficult Passes into a State of Defence, so as to prevent their coming forward."

October 5. Commodore Man is cruising off Brest with six Ships of the Line, and Commodore Dennis has ten capital Ships at Basque Road.

Yesterday three magnificent Coaches, brought over from Paris, for the French Ambassador, arrived here.

As England allows to the Ships of her Friends the Dutch the Liberty of covering the Goods of her Enemies the Spaniards, Spain likewise hath granted to the Dutch this Privilege.

October 8. Last Thursday his Royal Highness the Duke of York sailed from St. Helens, in his Majesty's Ship Princess Amelia, with the Magnanime, Essex, and Pearl Frigate, in Quest of 5 French Ships that are sailed from Cape-François. The Hon. Capt. Harvey gave the Duke the Intelligence, on which his Royal Highness said he would sail immediately. We hope to give a good Account of them soon.

They write from Cork, that they had received an Account by his Majesty's Ship Blast, Captain Hay, arrived at Kinsale from Belleisle, that a Conspiracy was formed to betray that Island to the French the 12th ult. but was found out the Day before; a Priest, some of the French Inhabitants, and about 20 English Soldiers, were the Principals; which was discovered by one of the latter. Their Plan was to spike down a Battery of 12 Guns, that defends a Bay a little to the East of the Citadel, a good Landing-Place, where a large Body of French Troops, ready on the Main to sail as soon as the Signal agreed on was given, were to disembark. When the Ship sailed from Belleisle the Trials of those Traitors were begun. Since this Discovery, the Governor had ordered that none of the Boats should fish.

The Loss of so many British Officers in Germany, on the 21st past, is greatly to be regretted, especially as so much Blood was shed on so trifling an Affair.—How different are the Fortunes of Men under the Dispensations of Providence; we see one escape through a thousand military Perils, enriched by his Valour, honoured by his King, and beloved by his Country; yet his Brother perishes in his first Attempt against the Enemy.

A Serjeant in the Allied Army, in a Letter to his Friend in London, dated the 24th past, says, that in the late Engagement, the French, according to their usual treacherous Custom, fired combustible Matter at our Troops, to set Fire to their Cloaths, which had its desired Effect on many.

The last Letters from Petersburg say, that all the foreign Ministers there, who had received fresh Credentials since the Revolution, had been admitted to an Audience of the Empress, the French Minister alone excepted.

The following is said to be an authentic Anecdote, relating to the Death of the late unhappy Emperor Peter III.—When the late Emperor of Russia surrendered himself to his Wife, who came, Amazon-like, at the Head of 10,000 Men to demand his Resignation, he was immediately confined, and all Visitors denied Admittance to his Person.

When he found there was no Hopes left for his Liberty, he requested two Things to be allowed him; one was, that he might have the Prussian Uniform, the other, that a very Favourite Servant, a Negro, whose Name was Utowitz, might attend him. The humane Emperor adding, that

he was certain the poor Fellow would pine himself to Death, if he was to be separated from his Master. In two or three Days, after this Negro had been properly instructed, he was sent to wait upon his Master, and one of his first Acts of Duty was, to give Peter the Third a Melon, which was properly prepared, according to the (as we may suppose) proper political Scheme.

The Dose was violent, the Dispatch extraordinary quick, and the Body immediately opened.

The Entrails were taken out, that nothing might appear to the Eyes of the World, nevertheless his Face appeared very red; and this was the Reason, it is said, that the Empress was not suffered to see him.

It is said that this black Fellow now keeps an Equipage, lives high, and has many Acquaintance of the better Sort.

October 9. An Officer who was in the Action near Amonebourg, in his Letter, dated the 25th of September, says, "We now lie on the Ground in Camp opposite the Pass, and the French on the other Side the River. We have made very strong Batteries, and they have done the same. GOD knows what will be the End of it, but no considerable Advantage has been gained on either Side, though there has been so great an Effusion of Blood. We lay in the Battery with the Dead all Night."

Some Letters from Paris, by the Way of Holland, speak of a Peace (which a Week or two ago was looked upon as good as concluded) as meeting with so many Obstacles, that they were not now able to guess when the Preliminaries would be signed.

The Dutch Politicians differ greatly in their Conjectures about the Negotiation on Foot between France and England. Some of them look upon the Whole as a meer Farce of the French and Spaniards, in order to gain Time, and wonder the Duke of Bedford is not already returned.

By our freshest Advices from Portugal, the Spaniards are bringing all their Forces into the Field, in order to make a grand Push against the English and Portuguese, on which Account they have drawn all their Troops out of Chaves, as also the Garrison of 6000 Men out of Almeida.

By the most exact Estimation that could be made, when the last Letters were dispatched from the Havannah, the Money and Effects at that Place, belonging to the King of Spain, will amount to four Millions Sterling. It is rumoured that his Majesty hath very graciously given up his Share to the Captors; and that Part of it will be appropriated for the Benefit of the Widows, Children, or Heirs of the brave Men who fell in this glorious Expedition; for whom, by our present defective Regulations, no Provision is made; but while the Captain of the Stirling-Castle shares equally with Capt. Hervey of the Dragon, the sorrowful Widow of the gallant Capt. Goostree receives not so much as Mourning for her deceased Husband; and the only favour shewn to the Widows of those Men who lost their Lives in mounting the Breach at Moro Castle, is the Grant of a Passport to prevent their being whipt as Vagrants, if found out of their proper Parishes.

Oct. 12. Letters from Crossen of the 30th ult. advise, that the Governor of Schweidnitz continued then to make a brave Defence. That on the 27th and 28th ult. there was a most terrible Firing on both sides, from their Cannon, Mortars and Small Arms, which lasted each Day from Morning till Night without Intermission.

Many Persons of some Rank think we shall have another Year's War, unless the Spaniards and French approve of our Conditions.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated the 18th ult.
"Last Week came down Prisoner Count de Lippe's Linguist, a Portuguese, for carrying on a Correspondence with the Spaniards, and informing them of every Proceeding of our Army, and deceiving the Count in reading Letters that he received from the Portuguese Governors, Officers, &c. By which the Count, and a Number of Troops, had near fallen into an Ambuscade, and been cut off.

The News of a Battle in Portugal is every Day expected. On this Action will depend whether there is to be a Peace or War, as in all Probability it will prove nearly decisive in its Consequences.

By a Gentleman that arrived within this Day or two from Spain, we are informed, that the Spaniards expressed great Uneasiness at being drawn into a War on Account of France; that they expressed great Uneasiness at our Expedition against the Havannah; and he verily believes, that when they come to be informed of the Loss of that important Place, they will not suffer a Frenchman to be in Spain.

NEW-YORK
By his Excellency George
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Dragoons, Commandant
of Forces, Captain General
of Cuba.

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