

A Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 26, mentions, that the Loss of the French in the late Actions, amounts to 3000 killed, 700 wounded, and 400 Prisoners; that the French at Oletta had made themselves Masters of a Convent which bears the Name of St. Francis, and converted it into a Magazine, where they deposited their Baggage, their Artillery, all their Ammunition, and their Military Chest; and that this Convent has since been retaken by the Corsicans, with all its Contents. The same Advices add, that the Marquis de Chauvelin's Nephew, who was taken Prisoner, is dead of his Wounds, that Count de Marboeuf is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Fiorenzo are blockaded by the Corsicans. General Paoli has sent a Reinforcement of Men, and a Supply of Ammunition and Provisions to Capraia; and has disposed his Army in so advantageous a Manner, that it is thought they would be able to resist Four Times their Number. [Such are our last Accounts of the illustrious Corsicans. Q. D. C.] Advice is said to be received, that the Court of Turin has declared War against France.

A French Tartan lately took a Corsican Vessel on the Coast of Sardinia, within a Quarter of a League of Cagliari, which the Court of Turin highly resented, and had demanded Satisfaction. Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held, on Advices from the Court of Turin.

They write from Paris, that some extraordinary Dispatches from the Court of Turin, had occasioned the holding several Cabinet Councils at Versailles. An Agent, from the King of Sardinia, with an important Commission to the States General, is arrived at the Hague. Last Week a Nobleman, positively said to have come from the Court of Sardinia, arrived incoog, at St. James's. It is reported, that a certain Admiral [Kempel] lately sailed for the Mediterranean, to accompany his amiable Sister [The ] is charged with an important Affair, the Particulars of which will scarce be known 'till executed.

A Gentleman well acquainted with North-America, being lately asked by a Man in high Station, if he thought 6 Regiments, and Half a Dozen Men of War, would be sufficient to quell the Bostonians, answered, Two Men of War were enough to starve the Town [a great Mistake] but 6 Regiments, and 6 Men of War, would certainly be the making of it, by the Money they would send there, which he thought was the only Good they would perform when ever they arrived.

There is a Talk, that a Representation of the People of Boston, in Favour of having a new Governor, will be acquiesced in; and that a great Military Officer, remarkable for his Firmness and Intrepidity, will be appointed in the room of the Gentleman complained of.

It is also reported, at the West End of the Town, that an exactly similar Change will take Place, in the Government of New-York.

A very common Toast among the Lovers of their Country, is, "An everlasting Union between the Thames and the Baltic."

A Letter from Bahia, dated Sept. 12, says, "Paoli, wishing to profit from the late Victory, has sent 150 Men, with Provisions and Ammunition, to the Island of Comoro, which, notwithstanding the false Reports that have been circulated, is still in the Hands of the Corsicans."

Letters, both by Sea and Land, were dispatched to the Duke of Cumberland, desiring his Return to England; and, on Thursday Night, 11 O'Clock, the 6th Instant, he arrived at his House in Pall-Mall, having visited Gibraltar and Minorca. It is reported that Lord Chatham intends to move for the Abolition of the new established Board for American Affairs, as being unconstitutional; also for the Repeal of the late Act, obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on British Goods. The Difference between a certain Minister and a great General, it is said, is amicably adjusted. The French, we hear, have now above 70 Men of War in Commission, more than Two Thirds of which are of the Line. It is reported, that the Court of Lisbon has made some extraordinary Demands on England. A Privy Council was held on the 12th, in Reference to some Advices from Lisbon. The Archbishop of Canterbury was, on the 7th, sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

The French Trade to the Levant is increased since the late Peace, particularly at Marseilles, more than double known at any Period these Forty Years past; and it is further expected by the Merchants concerned in that Commerce, that by the Acquisition of Corsica, the whole Turkey and Levant Trade will soon be in their Possession, arising chiefly from the moderate Price of Labour, Cheapness of Materials, Plenty of Provisions, and Encouragement given to the Mechanic Arts. On this Principle, the best Superfine French Grey Seven Quarter Clothes are sold at Twelve, Scarlets and Crimson at Fourteen Shillings per Yard; which is 25 per Cent. cheaper than sold in England of the same Fabric.

LIMERICK, October 3. Since the passing of the Occasional Bill, there have been more Profelytes from Popery to our Established Church, than ever was known in so short a Time; and we can assure the Public, that they express themselves truly pleased with our Liturgy and Manner of Preaching.

A Merchant here was tried for being concerned in Kidnapping and sending off a young Lad from his Parents, and fined 100 Marks, and a Year's Imprisonment; which, it is hoped, will put a Stop to the Practice of Kidnapping and sending off Children and Apprentices, and selling them for Servants in America.

The charming Rebecca, Butler, from Antigua, to Bristol, took Fire at Sea, and burned to the Water's Edge; the Crew took to their Boat and were taken up by some Vessels they fortunately met: Capt. Roche of the Frigate, from St. Kitts, who arrived at Corke on the 23d Instant, brought in Two of the People.

DUBLIN, October 2. We hear an immediate Stop will be put to the Exportation of Salted Provisions from Ireland, to any Part of the Mediterranean, the Garrisons of Gibraltar and Mahon excepted, which, it is thought, will do more in Favour of the brave Corsicans, than sending a Fleet of 20 Ships of the Line; as it is well known that the French cannot rival their

Navy for more than a Month or Six Weeks, without the Assistance of Irish Provisions.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Dec. 5.

On Tuesday last the Honourable John Stuart, Esq; his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived here from Augusta in Georgia, where he has been holding a Congress with the Creek Indians, for ratifying and confirming the Boundary Lines between their Lands and his Majesty's Provinces, which he has happily accomplished.

Nov. 15. The Spaniards say, the Keys or small Islands on the South Point of the Isthmus of Florida, were not ceded to Great-Britain, by the last Treaty of Peace; And we are told the Governor of Cuba accordingly grants Licences to the Subjects of Spain to cut Wood, &c. on the said Keys. It is likewise said the Spaniards have been in Treaty with the Creek Indians for a Part of their Country about Apalache.

BOSTON, December 3.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

The Court of Admiralty, for the Trial of the Libel entered against John Hancock, Esq; and others, is further continued.—The most exorbitant and unheard of Demand of about 50,000l. Sterling, to compensate for a small Cargo of Wine, would have been shocking to Persons of common Humanity, had the Whole of it been smuggled, which the Custom-House Book will evince was not the Case; how much is such Grievance heightened by frequent Continuances, whereby the Subject may be kept in Suspence, contrary to the Principles of Equity, and the Declarations of Magna Charta?—"A Delay of Justice is a Denial of it."

The Chief Civil Magistrate in the Province, has, it seems, received, if not asked, the Aid of the Military; for we now behold Centry Boxes fixed at the Gates of the Province House, and Guards placed there for his better Protection.—[A King of England being once asked by a Foreign Prince, "Where are your Guards, Sire?" immediately replied, "The Affections of my People;"—A Security, Honour, and Happiness, which all the Military Force of Great-Britain can never restore to our present Government.]

We are assured that the Members of his Majesty's Council of this Province, have taken effectual Measures to clear their late humble Petition to his Majesty for the Redress of our Public Grievances, from the Misrepresentations and false Glosses, which there is too much Reason to suspect has been put upon it, by what Lord H—l—gh styles the Reasonings of G. B—l—l. [It has been long a Misfortune to this Province, and the Colonies in general, that so much Credit has been given by Administration to the Narratives, Glosses and Comments of their Enemies here, that the ill Effects of them have been often experienced by us, before it was even suspected that such Representations had been made.]

The G—r was pleased to say, that he should not, in Time to come, nominate any more honorary Justices, but only such as would engage to be acting Ones in that Office;—whereupon a worthy Gentleman, whose Name had been mentioned at the Board, had the Go-by; and Mr. William Coffin, junr. was nominated, and appointed a Justice of the Peace for this Town and County, being the second made Magistrate on the reforming Plan proposed by Lord Hillsborough.—One of the Members of the Council had, at the late Board, made a Representation and Complaint of the great Insult which had been offered him by the Soldier, when passing over the Neck in his Chariot, but instead of its being properly, if at all noticed by the G—r, he was this Day pleased to acquaint the Council, that he understood from Col. Pomeroy, that there was a Combination of the Inhabitants of the Town, not to answer the Challenges of the Guards, which he observed was a breaking in upon the Rule; and Orders of the Military, might occasion Disturbances, and be attended with ill Consequences. It is said one of the Members observed upon it, that he believed there was a Combination, but that it was a Combination of some Gentlemen of Influence, designed to oppose, in the Steps of the Law, and prevent the further Repetition of Violence and Disorder, which have been too frequently committed since the Arrival of the Troops in this Town.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Schermerhorne, from South-Carolina. The Public Prints from thence, contain the Governor's Speech to the Assembly, and their Proceedings 'till he dissolved them, which being too long for this Paper, we have only Room for the following Extracts, viz.

[In his Excellency's Speech to the Assembly, of the 17th of November, he has these Words,—]

—At which Time you will naturally too consider, upon what Establishment Fort Prince-George, and Fort Charlotte are to remain.

Of this, and all other Indulgences that this Province has experienced, I hope he will be ever mindful, and as she excels her Sister Colonies in Opulence and Trade, she may be, to them a Pattern of Loyalty and Duty to their King, and Gratitude to their Mother-Country: To promote this, I trust, Gentlemen, you will exert yourselves, and particularly to discountenance, and treat with the Contempt it deserves, any Letter or Paper, that may appear to have the smallest Tendency to Sedition, or by promoting an unwarrantable Combination; to inflame the Minds of the People, to oppose the Authority of Parliament, or the Government of our gracious Sovereign.

[The Commons House of Assembly, on the 19th of November, presented an Address to the Governor, on his Speech, in answer to the foregoing Part of which, they have these Words:—]

—We are not at a Loss what to answer your Excellency, as to the Establishment on which Fort Prince-George, and Fort-Charlotte are to remain. We apprehend that the Government and Defence of these, and all other Forts, belong immediately to the Crown; and knowing that there is at present, a very large Number of his Majesty's Troops kept on Foot in America, for the express Purpose of protecting the Inhabitants, and for Garrisons to the Forts on the Frontiers of the Province, we cannot doubt the Two Forts in Question, will soon be put on their former Footing,

but should his Majesty be pleased to signify his Royal Pleasure, that the Provinces should hereafter garrison their Forts, as well as support the respective Charges of their own Government, we assure your Excellency that this House will be most ready and willing to pay the Attention and Respect to the Royal Requisition, which they are bound to pay the Assembly of Carolina has done upon every Occasion.

We assure your Excellency, that no Paper or Letter appearing to have the smallest Tendency to Sedition, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, or to inflame the Minds of the People, to oppose the just Authority of Parliament or the Government of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid before us; and should any such appear, we shall immediately treat it with the Contempt it deserves.

[Previous to presenting the Address, the House had ordered the Letters from the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, and Virginia, to be read; on which a Committee was appointed to consider the said Letters, who reported to the House, —That they have considered the said Letters, and have unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon, which they recommend to the House.

Resolved, That the said Letters are replete with Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, Respect for the Parliament of Great-Britain, sincere Affection for our Mother-Country, tender Care for the Preservation of the Rights of all his Majesty's Subjects, and founded upon undeniable Constitutional Principles.

Resolved, That an humble, dutiful and loyal Address from this House to his most sacred Majesty, be forthwith prepared and sent to the Agent, to be presented to the King, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and Interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the Grievances they labour under, in Consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a Revenue in America.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to write Letters immediately to the Speakers of the said Houses, inclosing them Copies of these Resolutions, and to acquaint them of the entire Approbation of this House, of the Measures taken by their Houses, to obtain Redress of the Grievances, mentioned in the said Letters, and to thank them for communicating to their Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers in this, and the other Provinces, the Proceedings of their House, upon their important Points.

Resolved, That the said Report be taken into Consideration immediately: And the said Report being read Paragraph by Paragraph, was unanimously agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Committee of Correspondence do write to the Agent in Great Britain, and instruct him to join with the Agents of the other Provinces in America, in obtaining a Repeal of the several Acts of Parliament which have lately been passed, laying Duties in America; and that he do endeavour to prevent the Clause for billowing Soldiers in America, from being inserted in the next Mutiny Act that is passed; and that they do further instruct the Agent, to join the Agents of the other Provinces, in all Matters where the general Interest of North-America is concerned.

Ordered, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to prepare an humble, dutiful and loyal Address, from this House, to his most sacred Majesty, to be sent to the Agent, to be presented to his Majesty, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and Interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the Grievances they labour under, in Consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a Revenue in America, viz.

[When the Address was presented to the Governor, he answered as follows:—]

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen, I RETURN you my Thanks for your Address, and for your Congratulations on my Return to this Province.

I think it my Duty to acquaint you now, that his Majesty considers the Circular Letter from the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, bearing Date February 11, 1769, as a Measure of the most seditious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in America, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to encourage an open Opposition to, and Denial of the Authority of Parliament: In this View, I hope, it may appear to you, and that, by paying no Regard or Attention to it, you may avoid any disagreeable Consequences that may attend the contrary.

[And the same Day, Saturday the 19th of November, by Proclamation; he dissolved the Assembly.]

January 2. Wednesday last arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet; Capt. Buhster, from Palmbuth, which Place he left the 21st of October last. We have the London Prints by him to the 13th of October; but we don't find any Thing more material, or so late as we already had by way of Ireland. The new Packet, commanded by Capt. Goodridge, is just ready for Sea: She is a fine well-built Vessel, with good Accommodations; and the Mail to go by her, will be closed at the Post-Office, next Saturday Evening.

Last Saturday Afternoon arrived here the Sloop Live Oak, Capt. Hammond, in 18 Days from Pensacola: By him we have Intelligence, that the French Inhabitants of New-Orleans, conceiving themselves unable to live under the oppressive Government of Don Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, about six Weeks ago, there was a general Insurrection of all the French Inhabitants, who caused a Remonstrance to be made to the French Council, setting forth their Grievances, and requesting them to throw off the Spanish Government: In consequence of this the Spanish Governor had but Three Days Time allowed him for his Departure, with all his Attendants:—He was obliged immediately to repair to the Island of Belleisle, and soon after sailed in a Spanish Vessel for the Havana. —Mons. Obres, the Head-Officer of the French, then assumed the chief Command, and all the Spanish Garrisons were ordered to embark on board a Spanish Frigate, in a few Days after; for the Havana. —This Revolution was effected without Bloodshed. Capt. Hammond left Capt. Harris of this Port, at New-Orleans, not near ready to sail. —Capt. Hammond says, that it was expected that Brigadier General Haldiman, with the Remainder of the Troops at Pensacola, would embark for St. Au-

gustine in about Three Weeks after he sailed, Capt. Bras being momentarily expected there for Purpose.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 1. Lately died in FREDERICK County, Capt. CHAPLINE, who, for many Years, has been the Representative for that County in the Assembly.

On Sunday last died here, after a lingering Illness, Mr. WILLIAM HIBB, late of ANNE Arundel, M. P.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY, JANUARY 1. 1771.

IT has been a Saying, Time immemorial, that an Exchange is no Robbery. —A Robbery I have always understood, is, an unlawful and concerning the Property of another, and own Use. —But, when Restitution is made, it is not the very bona fide, identical, by this Maxim, it may be nothing more; change; for Instance, suppose A intrueth a blooded Lamb, to be delivered to C, where that Law, I am obliged to say Thing more; give C a Lamb; no matter whether it be blooded or not. —But, it may be said, we should do Men, as we would they should do unto us; tainly is the Question? For, no Doubt, He quiures we should: But then there is Jus in Jus in Rem; i. e. a Right over a Thing Right to the Thing; therefore I am apt to be by the Right of Truth, I may not deliver identical Lamb, because the Right which I may have to do one Thing, may sometimes him a Right to do other Things, which would be Theft. It was, upon these Principles, suppose, that a certain JOHN of the County, made the (so much talked of) Exchange some Time ago. It may be further said, that is the best Policy, which, I confess, I am in some Doubt about the Matter, there submit it to the Public, whether these Sorcerers deserve Censure or not.

I am your's, &c. A C A S U

[This Day is Published,] Price 3s. And to be sold by Mr. EDWARD FORBES, of the MAYOR'S COU, City of ANNAPOLIS:—To which is added the CHARTER and ACTS of ASSEMBLY relative to said City.

THE BYE-LAWS of the Corporation of the City of ANNAPOLIS:—To which is added the CHARTER and ACTS of ASSEMBLY relative to said City.

A SMALL BOAT, about ten or twelve Feet Keel, was taken up in the Chester River, about the 20th of November had Three Oak Oars in her, a short piece made fast to her Head, and another there. Whoever owns the said Boat, may live on proving Property, and paying Charge, applying to Abraham Ayres, at Rock-Hall.

TEN POUNDS REWARD. Elk-Ridge Furnace, &c.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Colored Man, named Thomas Hays, 20 Years of Age, near 5 Feet 5 Inches high; brown Hair, Hazel Eyes, and his Nose to the End: He has a mild Way of Address, looks down, when spoken to. It is said that he lately broke into the Store of M. at Elk-Ridge Landing, and took thence 10 Pounds Cash, consisting of Gold and Silver Half-Johnsnes and Pieces of Eight: Taken with him a light-coloured broad-cloth pair of Buckskin Breeches, and a pair of Cloths, not certainly known. He ran Spring, and was taken up in Pennsylvania, fined for some Time in Chester Jail, where himself Thomas Sittelman: He is a good and Joiner, and a very handy Fellow. Who apprehends the said Runaway, and brings him, shall have, if taken in the Province, Five Dollars, or, if out of the Province, Ten Pounds paid by the Subscriber. JOHN HAYES.

FREDERICK County, January 1. STRAYD, or STOLEN, from Mrs. HAWKINS, near Piscataway, on the 30th of November last, a small white Mare, Thirteen Hands high. She is branded on the Buttock T, and has several black Spots about her Neck. Whoever will contrive her to Mr. John Prince-George's County, or to the Subscriber George Towne, shall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS. JOHN HAYES.

CAME on the Plantation of Bedding on Longford's Bay, in Kent County (about a Fortnight since) Two HEIFERS, one black and white, about Three Years old, and one white, about Two Years old, both marked on each Ear with a Crop and a Star. Owner is desired to take them away. JOHN HAYES.

THERE is at the Plantation of Anne Ratowmack River, opposite Alex. up as a Stray, a COW: She is marked with a low-Fork in the right Ear, a Crop in the Fore-white Feet, a white Tail, and a white Forehead. The Owner may have her moving Property, and paying Charge.