

tion have left such a Stigma of Folly and Brutality on their Names, that to admit them into Office would add Contempt and Disgrace to Ruin.

April 22. We hear from Venice, that the Third Russian Fleet is arrived in the Archipelago, under the Command of Admiral Arf.

Prince Galitzen, the Russian Minister at the Hague, has received a Letter from Count Romanzoff, dated March 15, giving an Account of his having taken the Town and Forts of Guirgin, on the Danube, which was defended obstinately by 10,000 Turks, and covered with Two Intrenchments, from both which they were driven, with the Loss of 4000 Men killed; after which the Remainder retired to the Castle for several Days, which, when a Magazine of Powder blowing up, the Remainder, amounting to about 3000, on Account of the Want of Provisions, were suffered to join the main Body of the Army. Sixty two Pieces of Brass Cannon, Two Mortars, and a vast Quantity of warlike Stores, were taken. The Russians had only 400 killed and 800 wounded; and, among the latter, the General's Grottenhelm and Molito, and Colonel Count Natali.

Orders are given for the Lieutenants of the several Counties in England, to expedite the raising the Militia with all possible Diligence.

The Spaniards have now begun to transport all the Flower of their Troops from the sea-ports in Old Spain to their American Settlements.

Twelve more Ships of the Line are fitting out at the different Sea ports.

There are now at Spithead 35 Ships, including Frigates, Bombs, &c.

GLASGOW, April 18.

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta in the East-Indies, to a Gentleman in this Place, dated August 1770.

"I informed you in my last, that Cassim Ali Kawn was on his March for Bengal, but has since been quiet, and we are now under no Apprehensions of War from him or any other of the Country Powers; every Thing being peaceable here, and likely to continue so, India Stock must rise. However you will no Doubt have been informed of the terrible Famine which has raged in the Provinces of Bahar and Bengal; the former has lost near One Half of its Inhabitants on a moderate Computation. We cannot stir out of Doors without seeing Numbers lying dead in the Streets and Roads in and about the Town, notwithstanding many People are constantly employed in removing them. It is dreadful to hear the Cries of so many poor Wretches starving to death in the Streets. We are afraid of an epidemical Distemper from so many Carcases lying exposed in this putrifying Climate. This cruel Famine put a Stop to Trade for some Time, but Thanks to God it is now over, and Trade begins to revive. In the City of Patna alone perished above One Hundred Thousand, from whence you may judge of the immense Numbers carried off by this terrible Calamity.

NEW BERN, May 24.

On Wednesday last an Express arrived in Town from his Excellency the Governor, with an Account of his having had a Battle with the Regulators, and gaining a most signal and complete Victory; the Particulars of which, as near as we can collect from the several Accounts of this decisive Stroke, are as follow:

His Excellency having reached Hillsborough, with about 1300 of the Troops, and finding that the Regulators were at about 40 Mile Distance above him, embodied and in Arms, to oppose the Provincial Forces under his Command, immediately marched from thence to attack them, in Case they should refuse to comply with the Terms he offered them, which were, to give up their Principals, lay down their Arms, and swear Allegiance to his Majesty.

On the 16th Instant, being within a Mile of them, his Excellency received a Messenger from them, with Terms of an Accommodation; but they being wholly inadmissible, he marched to within a small Distance of them, and formed in One Line about Half his Men, the other Half forming a Second Line at about 200 Yards Distance by way of Reserve. The Regulators, to the Number of at least 2500, immediately formed within 20 or 30 Paces Distance, and behaved in a most daring and desperate Manner. His Excellency again proposed Terms to them, which they spurned at, and cried out for Battle. His Excellency then immediately ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, which was a Discharge of the Artillery, when instantly ensued a very heavy and dreadful firing on both Sides, for near Two Hours and an Half; when the Regulators, being hard pressed by our Men, and sorely galled by the Artillery, which played incessantly on them with Grape-shot, gave way on all Sides, and were pursued to the Distance of a Mile through the Woods and Bushes, our Troops making great Slaughter among them, as they did not make a regular Retreat, but ran in great Confusion to all Quarters from whence they apprehended the least Danger.

The killed and wounded on our Side in this Battle, through the immediate Interposition of Divine Providence, are very inconsiderable, the killed not exceeding Ten, and the wounded about 60, among whom is the Hon. Samuel Cornell, Esq; of this Town, who received a slight Wound in his Thigh; but of the Regulators, 300 were found dead on the Field next Morning and a very great Number wounded; about 20 or 30 were made Prisoners, and the chief of their Ammunition and Baggage, consisting of hunting Shirts, Wallets of Dumpings, Jackets, Breeches, Powder horns, Shot-bags, &c. were taken, with a Number of Horses.

The glorious and signal Victory of this Day, gained over a formidable Body of lawless Desperadoes, under Divine Providence, is much to be attributed to the cool, intrepid, and Soldier like Behaviour of his Excellency the Governor, who was in the Center of the Line during the whole Engagement, and in the most imminent Danger, having had his Bayonet shot away with a Musket Ball. Nothing could equal the Firmness and Intrepidity with which our Troops behaved, the Craven and Beaufort Detachments on the right

Wing sustaining a very heavy Fire for near Half an Hour; and the Carteret and Orange Detachments on the left Wing performing Wonders, for raw and inexperienced Militia, who scarce have had Time since their inslitting to learn the Exercise.

We have the greatest Probability to think, that this signal Victory will cool the regulating Spirit, and put a final End to the most formidable and dangerous Rebellion that ever arose in America: But if they are still infatuated, and will rush on to their Destruction, his Excellency is now joined by the Wake, Johniton, and Cumberland Detachments, also by Col. Waddle from Salisbury, and in a much better Condition to reduce them to Obedience.

The following is a Copy of what the Governor gave in publick Orders, the 17th of May, the Day after the Battle of Alamance.

The Governor, impressed with the most affectionate Sense of Gratitude, gives Thanks to both Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for the vigorous and generous Support they afforded him Yesterday, in the Battle near Alamance. It was to their Valour and steady Conduct that he owes, under the Providence of God, the signal Victory obtained over obstinate and infatuated Rebels.

His Excellency sympathizes with the Loyalists, for the brave Men that fell and suffered in the Action; but when he reflects, that the Fate of the Constitution depended on the Success of the Day, and the important Services thereby rendered their King and Country, he considers this Loss (though at present the Cause of Affliction to their Relations and Friends) as a Monument of lasting Glory and Honour to themselves and Families.

The Dead to be interred at Five o'Clock this Evening, in the Front of the Park of Artillery. Funeral Service to be performed, with military Honours to the deceased.

After the Ceremony, Prayers and Thanksgiving for the signal Victory it has pleased Providence Yesterday to grant the Army over the Inturgents.

Yesterday Divine Service was performed in the Church in this Town, by the Rev. James Rees, Minister of this Parish, to offer up our prayers and Thanksgivings to the Almighty, for the very signal and glorious Victory obtained, by his Excellency the Governor, over obstinate and desperate Rebels, near the great Alamance River, in Orange County, on the 16th of this Instant; a Day that ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance by every loyal Subject of this Province, for their very great Deliverance and Rescue from the Hands of a lawless and furious Mob.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 13.

By a Gentleman from North Carolina we are informed, that since the Engagement 1500 of the Regulators had laid down their Arms, and surrendered themselves to Governor Tryon; and that their 100 Leaders, Husbands and Hunter, had made their Escape.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

For the Safety of Vessels coming into and going to Sea from the Port of New-York, the Master and Wardens of the said Port did last Week place a Can-buoy on the South-west Spit of the East Bank, in 18 Feet Water at low Water, bearing from the Light-house on Sandy Hook NW. by W. half W. and from the Buoy of Staten-Island, making the Narrows S. half E. Vessels going down must keep in 5 Fathom Water, till they open the Buoy with the Point of Sandy Hook, which will clear them of the Spit. They find that the first of the Flood sets about SW. by W. for Two Hours, and is apt to draw Vessels over upon the West Bank.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 27.

The OFFICER'S SECOND LETTER.

To E— T— of Queen-Anne's County, Esq;

SIR, We have of late frequently heard an Opinion propagated, that the Act for the Establishment of religious Worship in this Province, and for the Maintenance of the Episcopal Ministers, is invalid; and it is truly surprising, that so much Credit has been given by Men of Understanding to so inconsiderable a Writer as the CHURCH OF ENGLAND PLANTER: But as that Piece has had a very masterly and judicious Refutation, the Firmness and Validity of the Act, by sound Reasoners and good Lawyers, will now no longer be questioned.

By this Law the Clergy of Maryland are intitled to 40lb. of Tobacco per Poll; they are secured in that Claim by the same Authority, which secures to every Man his Freehold or private Property; and therefore to wrest that Right from them, either by bullying Threats or artful Stratagems (both which have been tried) to intimidate, and so oblige them to take an inequivalent Consideration for it, is (according to the known Laws of Ethics) in Effect as much a Robbery, as if they were deprived on the Highway of so much Money. This can be proved, if you will venture to call for Proofs.

The Gentlemen of this new Regulation (I will not file them Regulators, as that Term now-a-Days has an offensive, though no very improper, Allusion) have, notwithstanding, dispensed with these moral Obligations, and decreed to allow them 4s. per Poll, i. e. at the Rate of 12 s. 6 d. per Cent. for only 32 lb. a Tax. But why 32 lb. why not 40 lb. of Tobacco? I really am at a Loss to reconcile such Conduct with common Honesty. You surely will not have the Effrontery absurdly to reply, that One-fifth of the Clergy's Salaries was, at the first framing of an Inspection, deducted.— For what? For the Advantage they expected to derive from such a Law, by having their Tobacco inspected in common with others, they therefore cheerfully submitted to that Regulation. But are Circumstances now parallel? Is there any just Reason why their 40 per Poll should now be reduced, when their arbitrary Matters propose (according to their present Scheme) to give them no Tobacco, and that consequently they

can't reap any Advantage from their new Inspection. But so decrees the Arbitrators of all Property: The Clergy must pay a real Price for an imaginary Advantage, or, rather, they must permit their honest generous Souls the Liberty of cropping One-fifth of their Tobacco, and of putting the Value of it in their own Pockets, without any Consideration in return. Think a little, Sir (if Prejudice will give you Leave), of this notorious Injustice: This One-fifth they were contented to have deducted, as an Encouragement to promote for beneficial a Regulation, and on Condition that the Remainder might be cropped, and that their Tobacco might increase in Value as the Staple in general improved. But now, Sir, you not only preclude them from the common Privilege of cropping their Tobacco, but also mean to deprive them of Tobacco altogether, and still you retain the Deduction, which conditionally secured to them 32 lb. of inspected Tobacco, and for this 32 lb. you are pleased to pay them 4s. or little more than that Price. Is not this monstrous Injustice? What Right have you to expect or demand 1 lb. per Poll from the Clergy, without paying them for it? Why should you allow them less for their Tobacco than you chuse to rate yours at? Though it is commonly pleaded you oppose no Law, yet let me appeal to your Reason, if this Treatment be not a violent Opposition to the GREAT CHARTER of England, as well as both to the Letter and Spirit of our British and American Laws, which secure to every Man the full and peaceable Possession of his Rights, which, next to Religion and Life, are deemed inviolably sacred and dear.

Your new Association, Sir, drags after it another glaring Encroachment on their civil Liberties: The proposed Alternative is, "either the Clergy must take 4s. a Tax, or we will fort in our Tobacco Houses as usual." "I suppose, then, that trash Tobacco will do, as that is vendible now there is no legal Inspection Law. This Finesse, Sir, clever as it is, if I guess aright, will hardly take: The Law expressly says, it must be good, not trash or indifferent Tobacco. But supposing the Gentlemen and Planters are honest and generous enough to give the Clergy good merchantable Tobacco, what shall they do with it? For their Egyptian Talk matters have agreed, that it shall not be purchased, that they shall not crop or store it in Warehouses, which they have been a Part in purchasing, in Repairs or Payment of Rents; they shall not weigh it in their own Scales, nor, with their Weights, shall the shipping receive it. An ingenious Dilemma truly! Either Way you are late, and, which ever Part of the Alternative they chuse, they are sure to be Losers. Please, Sir, to advert again to these illegal Proceedings. Is not 40 lb. of Tobacco per Poll their lawful Property, as much so as what you have for Sale? Are they not also Members of the Community, and, as such, justly entitl'd to all the Privileges and Immunities of it? If so, have they not a Right to it, and prize their Tobacco in the publick Warehouse, and to sell and ship it as well as you? Why then do you dare to intrude here common Rights of Society? Answer these Queries, and be justified if you can. Ours turn the Tables; lay all selfish Prepossessions apart, and place yourselves in the oppressed Circumstances of the Clergy, and then view your own Inhumanity. Supposing, Sir, that the Officers and Clergy had Influence or Villainy enough to compel your Gentlemen of the Association to take 12 s. 6 d. per Cent. for Tobacco due to you from them, excepting One-fifth Part, which you are to throw into the Bargain, and receive no Value for, while they chuse to sell their Tobacco, and what they get from you at the above low Rates, for the highest Price which can be had; and should those Officers and Clergy further resolve, that unless you dispose of your Tobacco to them on these Terms, they shall lay every possible Embarrassment in your Way, they shall prevent your selling or shipping it, restrain your Liberties as freeborn Englishmen, break off all Commerce with you, and treat you as Aliens, and Enemies of Maryland: Were you, Sir, to be thus treated, how would such infernal Resolves swell your noble patriotic Soul with indignant Resentment against such impudent Invaders of your natural and civil Privileges. And yet, as much as your Mind recoils at such Abuse, when you fancy yourself the Subject of it, this is precisely your Conduct, and that of your Echoes, with respect to the Clergy of this County. Is not your Tobacco, as settled by Law, as much theirs, as what you have in your Warehouses? And is it not as iniquitous for you to lessen their Property, and give them an unequal Value for it, as it would be for the Officers and Clergy in the forementioned Case.

The Largeness of the Parishes is sometimes urged as a Palliation for their rigorous Treatment of the Clergy; but this cannot be the Motive, for the small ones share the same Fate as the large: The Parish of Christ Church, even with Tobacco Payments under the Inspection Law, afforded an incompetent Subsistence for the Incumbent; yet some of your Gentlemen, who would (as they say) have Ministers supported according to their Characters as Gentlemen, to enable them to live comfortably, and to entertain you genteely and hospitably at their Houses, are pleased to allow Mr. Harris, who has a growing helpless Family to support, about £. 130 a Year. But though your Conduct cannot be vindicated by this Plea, yet it must be owned, that many Parishes in this Province are so extensive, as to leave it out of the Power of a great Part of the Parishioners, with any tolerable Convenience, to attend publick Worship: These overgrown Parishes of Course draw a large Annuity, which is collected by the People for an Advantage they do not enjoy; such Parishes should therefore be divided, and a reasonable Application made to the Lord Proprietary to obtain his Consent for a com nodious Division upon the Decree of the Incumbents: And I do imagine, that if a decent Remonstration was made to the Ministers of such Parishes, they would follow the laudable Example of Mr. Forrester, and cheerfully consent to a Division.

Had you consulted the Interests of the present Age, and the spiritual good of Posterity, methinks you should be for the Salaries continuing as they are, that