

which we can only give the Heads of at this time, the Prints coming to hand so very late, viz. That Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Provost of Edinburgh, was committed to the Tower. That his Majesty's Ship Milford, had taken a French Ship off Montrose, with upwards of 30 Officers, and 150 private Soldiers, on board.—That the Hampton-court had taken a French Privateer called the Lys, of 32 Guns, and 250 Men.—That the Ambuscade Privateer of London, had taken a Spanish Ship laden with Arms and Ammunition, and a large Sum of Money on board, designed for the Rebels in Scotland. That on the 27th of November about 1500 Men from France, landed at Montrose, in Scotland, with a Train of Artillery, 18 Pounders, who were joined by the Lord Gordon, and a Number of Highlanders, who were marched to Perth, and were entrenching themselves there, but gave out they intended to besiege Stirling Castle and Edinburgh. — That Admiral Vernon was cruising off Dungeness with fourteen Spanish Ships, Admiral Martin was in the Downs with seven, and John Byng on the Coast of Scotland with another Squadron, very well stationed along the Coasts, and a great Number of Cruisers are employed to watch the Motion of the Enemy. — That two Dover Privateers took and destroyed Twenty Sail of French Transports, laden with all sorts of warlike Stores for the Rebels, being bound from Dunkirk to Calais to take in Troops. — That a French Twenty gun Ship, having a great Quantity of Powder, Arms, Bridles, Saddies, and Forty Officers on board for the Rebels, was taken by one of our Men of War; two of the Officers were Persons of peculiar Distinction; one acknowledged himself to be the Duke of M — sh, the other was generally supposed to be the Pretender's second Son; and they were both committed to the Tower. — That the Rebels raised all that Part of the Country they passed through; and when it was given out that they had advanced within Fifty Miles of the City of London, the Citizens were in the utmost Consternation, Shops shut up, and all Business stagnated. — That Capt. Adams, late Commander of the Prince of Orange Mast Ship had got from France to London: He was taken by a French Man of War of 36 Guns and 300 Men, after an Engagement of 7 Glasses, in which the French had 24 killed, and many wounded; the English lost not a Man, nor one wounded, save the gallant Commander, who received a Flesh Wound in the Thigh, upon which he was carried off the Deck, and the succeeding Officer struck without firing a Gun. — That the Grand Turk Man of War (lately a French Privateer, of 24 Guns) had taken a French East India Ship, homeward bound, and a Martinico Ship, richly laden, both which he carried into Lisbon. — That Admiral Rowley had bombarded Genoa, and taken the Island of Corsica.

The best Account we can get of the Rebels in England, is as follows, That having made themselves Masters of Carlisle, they left a Garrison there, and the rest, about 8000 in Number, dispersed themselves in small Bodies into divers Parts of Lancashire, &c. against whom the Duke of Cumberland marched with a large Body of Troops, but the Rebels being light of Foot, avoided an Engagement for several Days, and fatigued the King's Forces very much, but at last, by forced Marches, the Duke, with 300 Dragoons, came up with the Rear of their Army, which consisted of 1000 of their best Men, at a Village called Clifton, and after an Hour's Dispute, they were driven out of the Village in great Confusion, with the Loss of Thirty killed on the spot; (the wounded they carried off) and the next Day the Country People picked up Seventy of the Runaways, whom they brought to the Duke's Quarters; twelve of the Dragoons were killed, and Twenty four wounded. Upon his Defeat the Rebels marched with Precipitation back to Carlisle, left a Garrison in it of four or five hundred Men,

(some say eight hundred) and the rest retired into Scotland. Two or three Days after the Duke arrived at Carlisle, and invested the Town, having sent to Whitehaven for heavy Cannon to batter the Place, which it was expected would not hold out above two or three Days after the Batteries were erected. Deserters from the Castle came in daily to the Duke, and, by some Accounts, the whole Garrison had offered to surrender, if they might do it as Prisoners of War, and not as Rebels, which Terms the Duke refused.

By the public Prints it appears, that the Dutch are likely to enter into a Neutrality with France.

*Extract of a Letter from Louisburg, dated January 22.*  
 "The Evening before Christmas, a Ship of 200 Tons, Joseph Lock Commander, was cast away about three Leagues to the Northward of the Harbour: She belonged to Mr. Molineaux of London; was partly laden for Virginia, and partly with Stores for this Place. She sailed from London with a Number of Vessels bound to America, seven Sail, besides this Vessel, being designed here with Stores, under Convoy of the King's Man of War: She parted with the Fleet three Weeks before this Disaster happened. — Five of the common Sailors only got ashore alive; three of them are now in the Garrison, from whom we have this Intelligence; the other two, who took a wrong Path, it is supposed must have perished by the Cold. — There were twenty Persons in the Vessel, who were all drowned (except as above), amongst whom were Mr. Simon Bradstreet, and another Officer, but unknown."

**ANNAPOLIS.**

Last Week some Persons of the Romish Communion, were apprehended, and upon Examination, were obliged to give Security for their Appearance at the Provincial Court.

An Express came last Week from the Northward, and is gone down to Virginia; which, it is said, is to hasten the sailing of the Forces now lying there.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,  
 Sloop Sea-Flower, Nicholas Tacker, for Boston;  
 Schooner Hopewell, Joel Hutchinson, for Barbadoes.

**A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.**

**R**EADING; WRITING, in all Hands; ARITHMETIC, in whole Numbers and Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal; and Artificial Arithmetic, both Logarithmical and Logistical, with Instrumental, either by Inspection, Rhabdologia or Proportional Scales; GEOMETRY, both superficial and solid; with Mensurations of all kinds, either in Logometria, Planometria; or Stereometry; as Surveying, Fortification, Gunnery, Gauging, &c. TRIGONOMETRY, both Plain and Spherical; with Navigation, either in Plain, Mercator, or Circular Sailing; also Dialling, all sorts, &c. all ways, either Arithmetically, Geometrically, Projective, Reflexive, Concave, or Convex: COSMOGRAPHY, Caelestial or Astronomical, and Terrestrial or Geographical: ASTRONOMY, Practical, and Theoretical: GRAMMAR: MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, or the Art of Book-keeping; after the Italian Manner: ALGEBRA: Euclid's Elements: &c.

Likewise the Description and Use of  
 Sea-Charts, Maps, Quadrants, Fore-Staffs, Nocturnal, Protractor, Scales, Coggerball's Rule, Sector, Gauging-Rod, Universal Ring-Dial, Globes, and other Mathematica Instruments:  
 TAUGHT at Upper Marlborough Town, in Prince George's County, by  
 N. B. Near which Place Youth may be Boarded.

PETER ROBINSON.