

work: As for myself, bating a shot in the left shoulder, and a cut or two on the head, I am, thank God, safe and sound; and would not slip the first opportunity of letting you hear from me, tho' obliged to use my pencil for want of pen and ink. We attack'd the cover'd way like so many Lions, were beaten off five several times, carried it at last, but after a bloody resistance, and lost near 3000 men in the attack. I am told the marshal general is wounded but cannot be positive: 'Tis certain he exposed himself very much.

P. S. This moment I hear the alarm at the head of the trenches, and by the confusion, I fancy things do not go well for us."

One of the Boston papers say, the English prints add, That commodore Griffin had burnt two French men of war in the East Indies, viz. one of 74, and another of 50 guns, and taken one more; also retaken the Princess Amelia Indiamen, that fell into the enemy's hands after taking Madras, and that he was gone to Pondicherry. That the five register ships taken by commodore Coats in Cadiz bay, were arrived at Lisbon. That his majesty's ships had taken several of the enemy's largest and best privateers; and that the admirals Warren and Hawke, and the commodore Coats and Moyton, were abroad with each a strong squadron.

Peace is unquestionably the greatest blessing that can befall a nation; but war is certainly preferable to a dishonourable and ignoble peace, especially to that people who appear to have the better in the war. And as the preliminaries here mentioned don't seem to be very honourable to the English, seeing Cape Breton is to be given up, so it is now above 10 weeks since they were said to be signed, and no intelligence thereof received from authority; it will be therefore no presumption to hope, that as the Empress Queen's minister has protested against them, and they were to be laid before the British parliament; that the august body will know the interest of the nation better, than to be willing to give up that valuable place to a designing and treacherous enemy, who never keep their words longer than their fear or interest obliges them; And if so, 'tis probable a peace is not so nigh as seems to be asserted. *From the New-York Weekly Post-Boy.*

#### BOSTON, June 27.

We have Advice from Louisbourg, That on the 17th of last Month, they had a Message from Spanish River, that a Party of French and Indians had surpris'd and carried off two of our Coal Vessels.—Upon which the Comet Bomb and another Vessel were fitted out, and sail'd the next Morning, with a Party of Soldiers on board, in order to recover the Vessels, but they arrived too late; however the Party of Soldiers were landed, and finish'd the Blockhouse that was begun to be erected. Capts. Glover and Ellingwood were taken in the Vessels, and carried off by the Enemy; and at another place Lieut. Glasier, who had the command of a Guard, having walk'd some Distance from it, was also seiz'd and carried off by them.

Monday last the Indians kill'd two Men and mortally wounded another at North Yarmouth, close to the Fort. During the Action, an English Lad who had been captivated by the Indians, made his Escape into the Fort.

Last Week upwards of fifty Prisoners, Spaniards, French, Mullattoes, &c. taken by the Worcester Man of War on the Coast of Virginia, were landed here, and committed to Goal. They are such a ragged ill-looking Crew, almost naked, that one can scarcely blame the Rogues for stripping our People as they do when they fall into their Hands, seeing they have no Cloaths of their own. The Dealers in Flags of Truce may now furnish themselves with Frenchmen or Spaniards to carry for a Blind, without the Charge of two or three hundred Pounds a Head, besides Wages, and a good Venture.

We have Advice from Piscataqua, that on the 18th Instant, arrived there Capt. Branscom from Fyal, which Place he left the Beginning of March, who brings us the good News, That Capt. Keiting in the Pacquet which sail'd from hence last Jan. for England, and which was almost given over for lost, put in at Fyal the first of March, having lost both his Masts, and received much Damage by the violent Storms he met with a few Days after he left this Port; the Sea making a free Passage over them, whereby one Mr. Hodge, late Master of the Canterbury Man of War, the Mate of the Vessel and four of the Hands were wash'd over-board and drowned: The Master of the Vessel and Boatwain were likewise wash'd over-board, but were hove in again by the Ascent of the Sea; the Master's Thigh and Ankle were broke against the Boom of the Mail-sail: They arrived at Fyal in 7 Weeks, having undergone many Hardships and Difficulties during their Passage: And when Capt. Branscom sail'd they were resting with all possible Expedition, in order to proceed on their Voyage.

We hear from Newport, that a fine large French Prize, taken in the West-Indies, is arriv'd there, laden with sugar, and other valuable Effects.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

On Monday, the 27th ult. Capt. Hargrave, in the Ship Mercury Galley, of London, bound to Maryland from Portsmouth; and the Snow Speedwell, Capt. Harris, from Whitehaves, likewise for Maryland, were both taken by the Sloop Royale, Capt. Deveaux, from Cape Francois, of 12 Carriage Guns; 16 Swivels, and 158 Men. The next Day she took Capt. Burke, in a small Sloop, of this Place, for Virginia. She had a Prize Sloop in Company with her, supposed to be a Bermudian, the Captain's Name not known; Had been out three Weeks, and had taken in all eight Prizes; two of which engaged her for three Hours off of Virginia kill'd her Captain, and did her considerable Damage, but were at last overpowered by Numbers.

Sunday Night last we had one of the smartest Gulls that has been known here for some Time past, which lasted about two Hours. The Lightning struck a Shallop a little below Red-Bank, that had a good deal of Rum on board, and entirely consum'd her. The People saved themselves in their Boat. Another Shallop was overset in sight of the former, but was righted again; the People all saved. There was also a great deal of Damage done by the Rain, which was several Feet deep in many of the Cellars in Town.

We have Advice from Antigua, that the Fleet had failed from Martinico, and that his Majesty's Ships had taken and sent in three of them to Antigua and thirteen to St. Kitts.

#### NEW-YORK, July 11.

On Saturday arrived here the Privateer Brig. Revenge, of this Port, Alexander Troup Commander, from a Cruise, by whom we have the following Extract of a Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms, brought Express to Antigua by the Sheerness Man of War from England, viz.

All Effects which shall be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the Space of twelve Days, to be computed from the 19th of April last, on which Day the Preliminaries for restoring a general Peace, were sign'd at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the Ministers of Great Britain, the French King, and the States General; and that Ships Merchandize and Effects, which should be taken after Six Weeks from the said 19th of April, beyond the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas as far as Cape St. Vincent; and for the Space of Six Weeks more beyond the said Cape to the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; and for the Space of six Months from the said 19th of April, beyond the Equinoctial Line; and in all other Places of the World, without any Exception or other more particular Distinction, of Time or Place; shall be restored on both Sides: And whereas, pursuant to such Agreement, Hostilities have ceased in the Low-Countries, in such Manner as was agreed upon by the said Preliminaries, &c.

By this Proclamation, the Time for Hostilities in these Parts expires To-morrow;—but as it seems to be only in order to bring about a general Peace; so 'tis possible those good Ends may not be attained thereby; wherefore it behoves all those who have taken up the Sword and Spear, not too suddenly to beat them into Plow-shears and Pruning Hooks: 'Till they see the Effects which those Preliminaries may produce; for 'tis very probable, if a Peace should not succeed in a few Months, the War may break out again with greater Fury than ever.

And here it may not be amiss, by Way of Amusement (for it can be no help to the common Cause) to take Notice of the refined Stretch of French Policy in bringing this Cessation about; who, finding their Country much impoverished by Provisions and Money, have now an Opportunity to lay in a good Stock of the former; and by a large Squadron of Spanish Men of War, who lately escap'd out of Cadiz bound for the West-Indies, where several other Men of War of the same Nation lay, and who now may have an Opportunity to return to Europe laden with Treasure, they will doubtless get a supply of the latter, and so be enabled to begin afresh: For Experience has often proved, that that perfidious Nation have no longer kept any Measures than they were oblig'd to. 'Tis no it may not be amiss also to observe here, that this Proclamation does not seem to affect the Spaniards at all; so that such of our Cruizers who may happen to fall in with any of that Nation, stands a fair Chance of having them made lawful Prizes notwithstanding: And it could not be esteem'd imprudent, if the English should at once bend all their Force against them, and oblige them to submit to an honourable Peace; which would be much more to our Benefit and Advantage than any Peace with France can be.