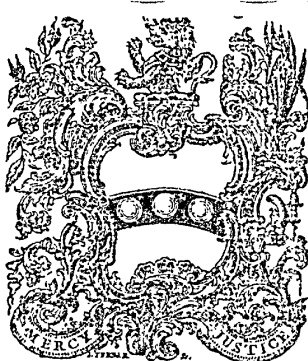


## The PENNSYLVANIA

## G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



P O S T N A, July 2.

**T**HE last Letters from Petersburg advise, that the Court has resolved to reinforce the Army in Poland with 24000 Men, and that these Troops are already upon their March for that Purpose.

**Bremen, July 18.** Four Hanoverian Regiments left Munster the 13th, and were at our Gates the 15th. This is a March of which we have but few Examples, it being 21 German Miles, or 36 common Leagues, from one Place to another. These Troops have taken the best Arms from the Arsenal, and this Day they mount Guard upon the Ramparts. They expect a General of the first Rank. The Count of Hesse-Cassel, with its Retinue, set out Yesterday for Hamburg.

**Elbing, July 6.** In the Course of last Month 46 Russian Vessels arrived here, 38 of which were laden with Provisions and Forage, and the other eight with Artillery and warlike Stores. We learn from Konigsberg, and other Towns in the Kingdom of Prussia, that the Inhabitants find it very difficult to furnish the Contributions demanded of them.

**Chemnitz, July 12.** We have just received Advice of a very sharp Skirmish that happened the 10th in the Neighbourhood of Scheibenberg, between a Detachment of Prussian light Troops, and a large Party of Austrian Hussars, in which the latter were very roughly handled.

**Hamburg, July 20.** The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel arrived here Yesterday from Bremen. We have received Advice, that a Party of 400 Cossacks, meeting on the 10th Instant, near Landsberg, with 100 Horses, and several Chefs of Provisions going to the Prussian Army under General Dohna, escorted by 50 Hussars, fell upon them, and carried the Whole off. It is likewise reported that 24 Russian Ships are arrived at the Island of Usdom, and have landed a Body of Troops there, which are destined to second the Operations of the Swedish Army.

**Bourdeaux, July 16.** The Hero is just arrived here from Canada, from whence he sailed the 30th of May; and the Captain says, that the Sieur Cannon, Commander of the Machault Privateer, of 30 Guns, arrived safe at Quebec the 18th of that Month with 15 Transports under his Convoy. He likewise says, that the King's Frigates, the Pomona and Attalante, arrived there about the same Time, with some Troops on board, and great Quantities of Military Stores and Provisions.

**Bremen, July 14.** The Artillery and Stores taken out of our Arsenal, in order to be transported to Stade, have been stopt at Elsfleth, a Place belonging to the King of Denmark, and a Courier is dispatched from thence to Copenhagen, to know whether his Danish Majesty will be pleased to let them proceed to Stade.

**Hague, July 31.** We have just received Advice by a Letter from Osnabruck, dated the 25th, that a Body of Hanoverian Troops came up to that City the same Day, and forced open the Gates with Petards; but the French Troops in it had Time enough to run away to the nearest Posts of their Army.

**Hamburg, July 24.** From Norway we have Advice, that on the 9th Instant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out at Frederickskall, and the Wind being very high, in less than an Hour about 300 Houses were reduced to Ashes, with every Thing in them; many Piles of Timber, which that Town largely trades in, were also consumed. But the most lamentable Circumstance is the many Men, Women and Children that perished in the Flames, without any Possibility of saving them.

**Hadersleben, in Juland, July 18.** Yesterday a Fire broke out at a Driller's, which burnt down 199 Houses, with their Ware-houses and Stables.

**Madrid, July 9.** Every Thing continues here in a State of the most profound Tranquillity; and we do not perceive that the Death of the Minister charged with the War Department, has occasioned the least Trouble or Confusion in the Affairs of that Office.

**Ratisbon, July 23.** The Baron de Plottho, the Electoral Ambassador of Brandenburg to the Diet of the Empire, has declared to divers Members of that Assembly, that if the French Troops and those of the Empire of Russia continue to distress the States of the King his Master, or those of his Allies, as they have hitherto done, his Prussian Majesty will be at length obliged to act in the same Manner in the Electoral States of Saxony, and all others who take the Part of his Enemies.

**Erfort, July 26.** On the 24th the Army of the Empire came and encamped between this City and Gießerleben, of which two Places, it is said, it intends to take Possession, notwithstanding the Convention that was signed last February between General Guasco and M. Kniobloch, a Major General in the Service of his Prussian Majesty.

**Hanover, July 27.** On the 23d Instant, between Haveln and Britzen, our Hunters met about 5 or 600 French, whom they charged with so much Bravery, that they killed Part of them, and took the rest Prisoners, a very few only escaping. When these Prisoners were brought to Dohren, several of them entered into Colignon's Volunteers, in the Service of the King of Prussia.

**Naples, July 10.** They talk much at Court of reinforcing the Troops that cation on the Confines of the Kingdom, and we are assured that in the Month of September next, they will receive Orders to march to the Places of their Destination.

**Piemont, July 30.** The Letters from the Imperial Army of Russia could not arrive here before To-day. Those which we have received confirm the Accounts from Marshal Daun's Head-quarters of the Victory of the 23d and 24th. The Particulars will be published To-morrow. General Springer marvelously seconded the Generals Solitkoff and Fernor. The Russian Infantry have absolutely deprived the Prussian Infantry of their Reputation. The Berlin Gazette imposes on the Public, in saying that the Prussian left Wing was only obliged to give Way, because it was not timely supported by the Reserve. That Wing has been entirely routed and broke. Officers and Soldiers, all behaved with the greatest Bravery; which is all that can be said to their Advantage. Prejudgment drew the Prussian Army into a bad Track, where their Generals have sunk.

From the Royal Camp at Levenberg, July 26. The News of a great Advantage gained by the Russians, has fired the Soldiers. To retain them from running to revenge upon the Austrians the Honour of the Prussian Arms, there is need of all the Respect and Obedience which his Majesty inspires them with. If the King gives Battle to Count Daun, either the Austrians must be speedily beat, or the Battle will become a Carnage. A Report is credited amongst the Soldiers, that the Russians refused to give Quarter. It is said our august General proposes to lead us to the Enemy very soon. But it is certainly as dangerous for us to go to Count Daun, as it is for him to come at us. We are afraid that he will ruin his Majesty's Affairs without fighting. General Fouquet expects every Moment to be attacked at Landshut. Prince Henry is too feeble to act. If he must perish, at least it will not be until after he has proved the Impossibility of gloriously extricating us.

**Groningen, August 1.** Four Hundred of Fischer's Freebooters have demanded 80000 Florins of the Inhabitants of Lyeeren, a small Town in this Principality, by Way of Retaliation, they tell the People, for their plundering them in their Retreat last Year.

**Petersburgh, July 13.** Our grand Fleet, though long ago provided with every Thing necessary, still remains in the Port of Cronstadt, nor is there any Appearance of its going out: Hence we conjecture that the Government will not employ it in certain Operations, for which we supposed it was destined. Admiral Posenky, after cruising five or six Weeks with his Squadron, is returned to Revel, and will stay there till further Orders. Upwards of 300 Swedish Ships are arrived here, our Court having hired them to transport Provisions and warlike Stores to Pillau, Memel, Konigsberg, and other Places.

**Stockholm, July 24.** We reckon 250 Houses reduced to Ashes, by the Fire that broke out here the 19th Instant. The Value of these Houses is not less than two Millions of Crowns; and the magnificent Church of St. Mary, which was also burnt down, may be rated at Half a Million.

**Paris, August 3.** The Chevalier de Breteuil, who is lately come back from the East-Indies, has brought the following News to the King.

Mr. Lally, who commands his Majesty's Troops in that Part of the World, was marching towards Arcatte, with a Force sufficient to besiege that Place. Mr. de Bully joined him on the Road; and withal View to save the considerable Expenses of a Siege, the Success of which might be doubtful, he proposed to Mr. Lally to fend him off with a Body of Troops, to see whether he could prevail upon the Governor to surrender before the Army should come time to submit. Mr. Lally having approved of this Proposal, Bully began his March, and as soon as he came upon the Place, he summoned the Governor to receive a French Garrison; and the Governor, at the Name of Bully, who is hereon terrible in that Part of India, immediately refused to admit him the Keys of Arcatte, requesting at the same Time his Friendship and Protection. And the next Day the Count d'Estaing, Brigadier of the King's Armies, entered the Place, at the Head of a Detachment, and took Possession of it.

**Petersburgh, July 16.** Last Week the Court sent Orders to Cronstadt to get ready a certain Number of Ships to carry to Konigsberg, or some other Port, about 2000 Recruits for the Corps of General Schuwaloff. It was determined to fend them by Sea, in order to prevent the Havock which Sickness and Desertion generally occasion by Land. The little Squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Posenky, which has been cruising for some Time past in the Baltic, is returned to Revel. It is computed that upwards of 800 Men have died during that Cruise. The Number of Sick on board the Fleet fitted out at Cronstadt is likewise said to amount to upwards of 2000.

**Dreßden, July 29.** The Body of Austrians under the Command of General Brentano, which was posted near Toplitz, has extended from thence into the Circle of Pyrna, and Part of the same Troops having passed the Elbe, have already taken Post at Bischofswerda and Radeberg; which has obliged General Schmettau, who has only a Garrison of five or six Battalions here, to take new Measures to prevent being surprized. On this Account he has ordered two of the City Gates to be shut, and Combutibles to be placed in the Suburb of Pyrna, in order to burn it as soon as the Enemy approach towards it. The Austrians at Pyrna, have hanged two Saxon Subaltern Officers for being Spies.

**Hague, August 10.** The Allied Troops are in perpetual Motion to harass the French in their Retreat. General Freytag is gone with his Corps towards Hameln; and the Garrison of which Place is to join him, and pursue the Enemy, that they may not have Time to breathe.

**Ulrecht, August 9.** Letters from the Lower Rhine assure us, that the Marquis d'Armentiers has decamped from before Lipstadt; that the Garrisons of Munster, Dulmen, and Halteren, have retired towards Wezel; and the French are picking up Carriages all over the Country, in order to transport to that Town their Provisions and warlike Stores.

Advices from the Mase tell us, that according to the

Report of two Couriers, dispatched to the Court of France, Prince Ferdinand had marched on his Right, sent off a large Detachment to Heroviden, and deprived the French of some necessary Communications.

**Stockholm, July 20.** Most powerful Solicitations are making for the State-Prisoners under Condemnation. Greater Interest could not be made to save them, if they were the first Lords of the Kingdom. It is thought his Majesty will mitigate their Sentences.

**Wurzburg, August 2.** The Army of the Empire has amply revenged Franconia, by the Contributions that have been raised in the Country of Halberstadt, and Hohenstein, belonging to the King of Prussia. The Prince of Deux-points has his Head-quarters at Nausburg. He is Master of all Thuringia, and has occupied Halle. This Contribution exalted in this last Town, and its Territory, has been received in Bills of Exchange, of better Alloy than those which Prince Henry had from Bamberg.

**Turin, July 25.** Yesterday Morning, between Ten and Eleven o'Clock, her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a Prince, on which Account this Court (though at present in deep Mourning) was To-day very brilliant, and The Deum was sung with all the usual Solemnities.

**Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters at Saderhermen, August 2.** The Army (by Prince Ferdinand's Orders) is to be under Arms at Six o'Clock this Afternoon, to Fire a Feu de Joye. The Brigades of heavy Artillery are to take their respective Posts on the Wings, and in the Front; the three Brigades of light Artillery are to join the heavy, viz. Captain Drummond's Brigade, with Major Haffs's upon its Right; Bukenburg's Brigade on the Left of the Center Brigade of heavy Artillery; Captain Poy's Brigade on the Right of Colonel Hutte's. When the Order is given for Firing, it will be continued three Rounds, beginning upon the Right; first the Artillery, and then the Army. The Order of Firing as follows: 1. The Regiment of Saxo-Gotha, a Volley; 2. Captain Phillips's Brigade; 3. Major Haffs's; 4. Captain Drummond's Brigade; 5. The heavy and light Artillery of the Center Brigade; 6. Captain Poy's Brigade; 7. Lieutenant Colonel Hutte's Brigade; 8. Bukenburg's Regiment and Grenadiers, a Volley; 9. The first Rifle from Right to Left, followed by the second from Left to Right; the Cannon taken from the Enemy to be placed with the Center Brigade of heavy Artillery, and to fire with it.

His Serene Highness orders his greatest Thanks to be given to the whole Army, for their Bravery and good Behaviour Yesterday, particularly to the British Infantry, and the two Battalions of Hanoverian Guards; to all the Cavalry of the left Wing, and to General Wangenheim's Corps, particularly the Regiment of Holslein, the Hessian Cavalry, the Hanoverian Regiment du Corps and Hamerlin's; the same to all the Brigades of heavy Artillery. His Serene Highness declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the Glory of the Day to the Intrepidity and extraordinary good Behaviour of these Troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest Sense of as long as he lives; and if ever upon any Occasion he shall be able to serve these brave Troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmost Pleasure.

His Serene Highness orders his particular Thanks to be likewise given to General Sporken, the Duke of Holslein, Lieut. ant Generals Imhoff and Uff, His Serene Highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Bukenburg for all his Care and Trouble in the Management of the Artillery, which was served with great Effect; likewise to the Commanding Officers of the several Brigades of Artillery, viz. Col. Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Hutte, Major Hesse, and the three English Captains, Phillips, Drummond, and Poy. His Serene Highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to Major General Waldegrave and Kinley, for their great Courage and good Order, in which they conducted their Brigades. His Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant General the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good Fortune to have had him at the Head of the Cavalry of the right Wing, his Presence would have greatly contributed to make the Decision of that Day more complete, and more brilliant. In short, His Serene Highness orders, that those of his Suite, whose Behaviour he most admired, be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Waton, Captain Wille, Aid-de-camp to Major General Waldegrave, Adjutant Generals Erstoff, Bulow, Derendolle, the Counts Tobe and Mallert; His Serene Highness having much Reason to be satisfied with their Conduct. And his Serene Highness desires and orders the Generals of the Army, that upon all Occasions when Orders are brought them by his Aid-de-camp, that they be obeyed punctually, and without Delay.

**L O N D O N.**  
July 28. Letters from Genoa advise, that the Corfairs of Salice have at Sea four Frigates, thirteen Chebecks, and six Gallions.

The Sardinian Resident has left the Court of Naples. During this Week, a great Number of large Colliers have been taken into the Transport Service, to be used in the Channel.

By some Letters lately received from Petersburg, we learn, that when the Russians laid an Embargo on the Russian Vessels there, to carry Provisions and Stores to their Army, they did not stop any English Vessel for that Purpose; and that Assurances had been lately given at that Court, that no Stop should be put to the Trade and Intercourse between England and that Place.

**August 2.** The Commissioners of the Admiralty at Amsterdam have put into Commission a 64 and a 32 Gun Ship.

They write from Offend, of the 22nd Instant, that Dunkirk being blockaded by five English Frigates, the French Privateers carry their Prizes into Offend; and that Marshal Prince de Soubise was arrived at Dunkirk, in order to take the Command of 35,000 Men, which are said to be encamped in that Neighbourhood.

*Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 31.*  
"As there are three Channels leading out of Brest, the Mouth of each is closely blocked up by three of our Ships of the Line; so that nothing can possibly go in or out without their Knowledge."

The remaining Part of the Forts of Custrin, which was bombarded last Year by the Russians, has been reduced to Ashes by a Fire that happened there accidentally in the Night of the 16th ult. by which 78 Dwelling-houses, 48 Sheds, Huts, &c. were consumed.

*August 4.* The Ships that were sent by Commodore Boys to reconnoitre the French Coasts, are returned, and say, that they could plainly discern a Number of Troops every where on the Coasts, they being under great Apprehensions of another Visit from our Bomb-vessels, which are all ready to put to Sea on the first Notice.

We hear that six more Men of War will be forthwith ordered to sail to cruise on the French Coasts off Dunkirk, Gravelin, Dieppe, &c. the better to prevent any Embarkation of Troops for a Descent on this Kingdom.

Orders are sent for raising the Militia in Scotland, in order to assist in opposing the French, in case they should attempt to land in that Country. As nothing of this Kind has been done since the Revolution, it clearly shews that the Government are not unacquainted with the vast Preparations making by the French for an Invasion.

We are told by private Letters from France, that their Affairs in Europe are at present in too prosperous a Situation to sue for Peace; and as they look upon those of England to be the same in America, the Continuance of the War for another Year they think is certain; and they already talk of the Methods proposed for raising the necessary Supplies for carrying it on; which they say will be done without the Assistance of the Clergy, notwithstanding the Churches are full of Plate.

A Ship is arrived at Liverpool, who failed in Company with 50 more from Jamaica, the 6th of June, for London.

*Aug. 7.* Yesterday Noon General Barrington waited on His Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

By some private Letters from Hamburgh, dated the 27th ult. there is an Account that they had certain Advice from Berlin, that a very dangerous Conspiracy had been discovered there. The Conspirators were 5 or 600 Defectors that had entered into the Prussian Royal Freecompanies; they were to set fire to the City of Berlin in several Parts at one Time, and to plunder the Inhabitants; but being happily discovered, they were dispersed, and sent to Prison.

*August 9.* A Letter received by the Falkland Man of War from on board the Walpole for China, dated at Sea, the 16th of April last, in Latitude 23. 47. South, advises, that the Royal George, Captain Beamish, for Madras, left the Fleet the 26th of March, all well. The Edgocote and Valentine have not appeared, since the 25th of February last, so that they suppose them to be a great Way ahead. The Pocock, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, and Denham, bore away from the Fleet, to secure their Passage to Madras; on the 16th of April, as they are bound from thence to China; the Chesterfield for Batavia and Limpo; and the Hestor and Walpole, for China, will keep together. None of the above Ships had met with any of the Enemy since they failed from Spithead.

A Quantity of Provisions and warlike Stores are ordered to be sent to the Mediterranean for the Use of the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Boscawen.

*August 11.* Letters from Dunkirk of the 31st of July advise, that their Privateer, the Maurepas, Captain Barr, was arrived there with two Prizes laden with Grain, worth 50,000 Livres; and that they had an Account that seven of their Ships were taken by Privateers under Prussian Colours.

A Ship from Boston, Name unknown, is taken by a Bayonne Privateer, and carried into Bayonne.

*August 14.* We hear that the Loss of the British Troops in Germany, will immediately be filled up by Draughts from the Forces in England.

It is said in some private Letters by the last Mail, that a Misunderstanding had arisen before the late Battle between M. de Contades and M. Broglie, the latter of whom had a high Opinion of Prince Ferdinand's Abilities, and advised the not attacking him; but that the other was vain enough to declare that he would follow his own Plan, and that in two Days Time he should enclose Prince Ferdinand and his Army, and send their Capitulation peacefully after to Versailles.

There is a Scheme on Foot for opening a Subscription in this City to raise Men for His Majesty's Service; and it is said the City will subscribe a Thousand Pounds, as an Example to the great Companies, and rich Merchants, &c. And such Men as shall so enlist, are to have their Freedoms given them at the End of the War. A Court of Common-council met this Day, in order to have the same laid before them.

*August 16.* Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters is at Paderborn on the ninth Instant, which is 28 Leagues from the Field of Battle, in order to prevent the Return of the French Army.

The Light Horse are quartered in all the Towns from Bromley in Kent, to Croydon in Surrey, and across the Country, so that they may be assembled in a short Time to go on any Service.

B O S T O N, October 2.

By a Master of a Vessel who was taken in his Voyage to the West-Indies, and is returned in a Vessel from Antigua to Portsmouth, we learn, that the following Vessels were taken and carried into Martinico, between the 27th of July and 20th of August, viz. Sloop William, William Meredith Master, bound from Virginia to Antigua; Schooner Tyrrell, George Soper, from Antigua to Guadaloupe; Ship Eliza, Morris, from Africa to W. Indies with 300 Slaves; Sloop Lucky Nancy, Higgins, from Maryland to Dittio; Sloop John and Mary, Zachariah Hodgkins, from Virginia to Dittio; Sloop Prosperous, Gilmore, from Piscataqua for Dittio; Brig Hetty, Thomas Warren, from Dittio for W. Indies; a Vessel called the Fly, Milroy, from Antigua to Guadaloupe; Snow Cropperon, from Africa to W. Indies with Slaves; Dillo Montgomery, from Philadelphia to Dittio; three Sloops from Antigua, some, if not all, bound to Guadaloupe; Brig—Calebman, from Bristol to the Leeward Islands; Sloop Archibald, Dinmore, from Boston to St. Eustacia, with Lumber, taken in Latitude of Antigua, within about two Leagues of the Island; Sloop Lydia, Webster, from Salem for St. Eustacia.

Thursday last arrived here Captain Doubleday from the River St. Lawrence, but left from Halifax, in four Days; in

whom came Passenger Capt. Brainerd, late of a Connecticut Schooner, who informs, that he was taken in his Passage from New-England to Louisbourg, Yesterday was Seiz'd by a Privateer Schooner, carrying 50 Men, which had only taken the following Vessels, viz. Captain Heytes, from the River; also one Cox, and two other Vessels, with Boards from the English, bound to Louisbourg, as also a Fishing Schooner. The Frenchmen gave the Prisoners, being 50 in Number, a small Schooner, with which they proceeded to Halifax. On board Captain Haynes were Passengers Ensign Hutchins, and Mr. Howard, with the others, who went with the Dispatches from General Amherst to General Wolfe, and were returning with Amherst's letters, which they threw overboard, and were to come in Captain Jones. Capt. Brainerd had on board a valuable Cargo, consisting of Cattle, Sheep, with other Live Stock and Provisions. It is said there were two other small Privateers also out upon the Cruise.

Ensign Hutchins arrived here in Captain Jones, in five Days from Halifax (accompanied with Major Stobo, who, as was formerly mentioned, made his Escape from Quebec the first of last May), and gave a general Account of the then Strength and Situation of that Place, and who has since been up the River with Admiral Saunders, giving an Account of the Navigation, so far as he remark'd on his Passage down) Ensign Hutchins informs in general.—That he left Fort Western, on Kennebec River, the 18th of August last, in Company with Mr. Howard, and two others, with Dispatches for General Wolfe, which he delivered at the Camp at Point Levee the 3d of September, being out 17 Days and Nights; that they saw several Scouts in their Way undisturbed; that they were so near Chaudiere, which he says is a fine Settlement, that they saw and heard the Enemy threshing their Grain; that it is a plentiful Country; that they took two Men and a Woman about half Way from Chaudiere to St. Lawrence River, by whom they gain'd some Intelligence as to the Situation of our Army; that they had no Provisions for four Days before they got in, and were almost starv'd, being near tired out with rubbing through the Brush, &c. which tore their Clothes to Pieces, but not their Flesh, that had it not been for the Intelligence gain'd by the Prisoners above-mentioned, whom they afterwards releas'd, they should have deliver'd up themselves to the first Party they came across; that the News of General Amherst's Success against Ticonderoga and Crown Point was received with universal Joy throughout the whole Fleet and Army; and that they were properly taken Care of, and well cloth'd immediately on their Arrival. That he left Quebec in Capt. Haynes for this Place the 8th of September, and was taken the 30th, off Black Point, by a Privateer Sloop of 4 Swivel Guns, and 50 Men, who were all double arm'd, and who fir'd a Volley of their small Arms, and kill'd the Man at Helm; that they had an English Captain on board, whom they before had taken, and whom they made hail Captain Haynes, otherwise he says they should have got clear; that they however fired 300 Small Arms at them before they struck; that the Enemy robb'd the Men of all they had, and him of every Thing he had, saving his Hat, not even sparing his Commission; but that he threw over General Wolfe's Answers to General Amherst's Letters just before they struck. Ensign Hutchins came to Town last Thursday Afternoon, and set out the next Morning for General Amherst. He left Mr. Howard at Halifax, he being so poorly he could not come up.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Navy, dated 1st of September, August 28, 1759.*

"My last to you bears Date the 10th Instant, and contains the most material Occurrences to that Time; very few having occur'd since, except the following, viz. A Detachment from our Army has been down the North Shore, and burnt all the Houses and Barns from Cape Horn to the Mouth of Montmorancy; and it is thought, that the South Shore and Isle of Orleans will soon suffer the same Fate. Admiral Holmes and Brigadier Murray came down from above the Town the 26th Instant (the Ships still remain there) and after this, they had burnt a large Magazine of Cloathing, Provisions, &c. and taken some Prisoners, who had Letters, intimating, that Brigadier Prideaux had taken Niagara, himself, and second in Command, kill'd; that the French had abandon'd the Sloop'd Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and retir'd to St. John's; and that General Amherst did pursue them. We hope this will prove true. The Cannonade and Embarkment on the Town is continued with great Violence, that it bears the Face of Ruin and Destruction.—August 30. The Leefloffe and Hunter Sloop pass'd the Town the 28th in the Evening; receiving no other Damage than one Man killed, and two wounded on board the latter. The Magazine burnt by Brigadier Murray is esteem'd to have contain'd many valuable Effects.—Sept. 3. The Troops, in Number 1200, are come down to burn and destroy the South Shore: The Sutherland, Squirrel, Seahorse, Leefloffe and Hunter, are all about the Town, besides Cats, &c. General Wolfe is about leaving Montmorancy. We shall not fail till the latter End of the Month."

Wednesday Morning arrived here the Snow—William Ellery, late Master, from the Coast of Guiney, but left from Barbados, in 32 Days; by her we have Advice, that the Arundel Man of War, Capt. Middleton, having chased a Snow that had been taken by a French Privateer, into Dominica, he sent his Long-boat and Yawl to bring her out, upon which the Enemy fired from a Battery they had ashore, and stove the Yawl to Pieces, killed five Men, and wounded 18 in the Long-boat, four of whom died before they could get on board the Arundel; however, the Snow was brought off; she belonged to Southampton on Long-Island, in New-York Government. Dominica is a neutral Place, and while Commodore Moore lay there with his Fleet, he ordered all the Cannon to be removed from thence.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lisbon, to his Friend here, dated August 17, 1759.*

"Just now an Express came from Madrid, with an Account of the Spanish Monarch's Decease; to convey this News to England, our Packet is ordered away immediately. I conclude Don Carlos will quit Naples immediately to take Possession of the Spanish Crown, how he may stand affected seems yet doubtful, and what Turn in Affairs this Alteration may make, Time only can discover.

*Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Point Levee, dated September 6, 1759.*

"Brigadier Murray, with a Detachment of 800 Men, burnt a Magazine of great Value, about 50 Miles above Quebec: Besides the Powder and public Stores, it contain'd the Plate and most valuable Baggage of Vaudreuil, Montcalm, Levy, and all the Officers of the French Army; besides the Cloathing and Field Equipage of three Battalions, and the Effects of many of the richest Merchants in Canada; nothing, however, was plundered by the Soldiers.—The Brigadier had, by a forced March with his small Body, eluded the Vi-

silance of M<sup>rs</sup>. Levy, who, with 4000 Men, oppos'd his attempt. The Brigadier did not allow a single Man to leave his Rank, in order to plunder, but destroy'd the wattle. The fire was light with six Stockings and waistcoats, and every thing finished without losing a single Man, even in his Retreat, tho' a large Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, with each a Foot Soldier behind him, were at his Heels, but a Party of Indians.

Last Thursday Morning Capt. James Campbell, in a Sloop from the River St. Lawrence, bound in here, was cast away in a violent Storm upon a Reet of Rocks near Arrowfield, at the Earlward; the Peoples lives, we hear, were all sav'd, but the Vessel and Cargo lost; the dead 1500 Weight of Beaver on board, the Remainder of her Cargo Hides and Tallow. It is said two Regular Officers that were wounded at the Attempt on the French Entrenchments at Quebec the 29th of July, were on board.

The late Morning Capt. Snoden, in a Brig from Lisbon, bound to Rhode-Island, who had been out 29 Days; was cast away to the Eastward of Cape Ann; the Vessel and Cargo, consisting of Wine and Salt, intirely lost, and the Mate and one of the Hands drowned.—Capt. Obrian, in a Ship from Antigua bound to Piscataqua, dropped Anchor in the Storm, a little Distance from the Wreck, and just touch'd upon the Rocks, but observing a Snow run bold in for Salem Shore, cut his Cables, and followed her, by which Means he saved his Vessel from being wreck'd.

N E W - H A V E N, October 6.

We have the following Advice from our Army at Crown-Point, by the Post (who left that Place the 18th of September) and by Letters brought by him, That Lieut. Fletcher, of the Rangers, and 3 more were taken Prisoners near St. John's, and at the same Time Lieut. Lee, of Col. Whiting's Regiment, was killed, with two Men Rangers: That a Party of Men have been down at an Island near St. John's to burn a large Vessel, but instead of making the Attempt at 2 o'Clock in the Morning, according to the General's Directions, it was made at 10 at Night, which it is thought occasioned it to fail. The Scheme was to have been executed by Joel Munton of this Town, Sergeant Major of Col. Whiting's Regiment: From some Letters we learn, that the Manner was thus. The Combustibles for burning the Vessel were prepared in a little Box fix'd to his Head, he was gently to swim to the Stern of the Vessel, and boring a small Hole, was to fix one of the Materials in it, which might be immediately set on Fire, and could not have been quench'd. He swam accordingly to the Vessel, but unfortunately a Man was fishing in a Boat at the Stern, when he perceiv'd, he swam round to the Head, began to bore there, and had nearly accomplish'd his Design, when a Person look'd over the Head, and he suppos'd discover'd him, so he immediately heard a great Bustle in the Vessel, and div'd and swam alternately for his Life. A Broad-ax was thrown at him, and when ever he was seen above Water, a great Number of Guns were fired at him, but he escap'd unhurt, except that one of the Bullets just grazed his Thigh.

N E W - Y O R K, October 15.

*Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, Sept. 30.*  
"I hereby send you an Account of some of our present Proceedings here. Crown-Point is almost an Island, compass'd by Lake Champlain, about 13 Miles round, all clear Land, and as good a Soil as any I ever saw; and a great many Houses on it, but none inhabited since the Commencement of this War. The old Fort is of no Strength at all: It will be a Place of Strength before we have done with it, worthy to be called Crown-Point. We are making an Addition of four Ports to that Place, and each of them as strong as Ticonderoga Fort is. We have built a large Brig, 22 Carriage Guns, and 18 Swivels; she carries 200 Tons, and 120 Men, and is to cruise upon Lake Champlain. We have also built a Vessel, which we call a Floating Castle, which mounts ten 24 Pounders, 2 18 Pounders, and two 13 Inch Mortars; is of 300 Tons, and finish'd as strong as Wood and Iron can make her; and contriv'd so that it is impossible for the Enemy to board her: She rows with forty Oars on each Side; and has two large Masts, and square Sails, with running Riggings, so that in short no Ship can lay along Side of her. Here there are likewise five Row-galleys, which mount eighteen Pounders, each of them one; the Gun is placed fore and aft, and fires out at the Head; they row with 14 Oars on each Side, carry 30 Men each, and can fight and go well: The Experiment was tried this Year, on July 13, when a Party was sent, consisting of 300 of our Army, and one of these Row-galleys, along with a Party commanded by Major Campbell of the Old Highlanders; who on the same Day were met by a Party of 900 French, at a Lake. The French at our Approach were glad to see so small a Party of us there, and expecting such a Thing as an 18 Pound Cannon in our small Gallies, came out to receive us, and immediately killed three Row-galleys, and two Indians, and wounded several more in our Boats. But to their great Surprise, the 18 Pounder set to work; and in less than three Quarter of an Hour they were all running away, faster than they came up: In this Affair the Enemy lost three of their Battoes, and all the Hands killed or drowned; this was the first Experiment ever tried with a Row-galley, and proved effectual. Major Rogers is gone out with 207 Men, towards Montreal; but is not returned as yet; and what Success he may have, is yet unknown.

*Extract of a Letter from the same Place, dated October 7.*

"The Men in general work very hard at this Fort, and which is most pleasing, keep their Health extraordinary well, considering what they suffer. This Fort is, or will be, the finest in America, when finish'd. I hope it will be finish'd this Year.—There are three small Forts building, one by the Grenadiers, one by the Light Infantry of the Regulars, and the other by Gage's Light Infantry.—These small Forts are built upon Hills that partly command the large Fort, and are now almost finish'd.—I do not know whether I shall be able to write to you again, as the Fate of War is precarious, and we are just ready to set off on the Expedition down Lake Champlain; having received Orders to hold ourselves in Readiness at an Hour's Notice: We have a large Redoubt that carries 24 Pounders, a large Sloop that carries 18 Pounders, a Snow that carries 12 Pounders, two small Redoubts that carry two 6 Pounders, and two 13 Inch Mortars, each, and 4 Row-galleys, carrying each, one 24 Pounder, and a Hoet.—Our Battoes are all newly cleaned, and fitted with Masts and Sails; which, I am afraid, will cause some of them to go to the Bottom; especially as this Lake is not like Lake George, for the Waves in it rise sometimes as high almost as in the main Ocean; and it is so wide for 30 Miles, that you cannot determine the opposite Shore from either Side.—We are this Day very busy in putting our Provisions, Cannon, &c. on board: The Artificers and Sick are to be left behind.—They say that some of the Provincials go with us; whether they will or not, I cannot tell: But the Regulars that are to go, are as follows, viz. of the

Royal Scotch, 488; Forbes's (or late Forbes's) 379; Inn-  
milling, 354; Royal Highlanders, 435; Prideaux's (or late  
Prideaux's) 371; Montgomery's, 540; exclusive of 600  
Grenadiers, 600 Light Infantry of the Regulars; Gage's  
Light Infantry, all the Rangers, and some Indians.-----  
Such Preparations we have for this Expedition, you can-  
not conceive.-----The Regulars, I do assure you, keep  
their Health past Expectation; but I cannot say it is quite  
so well with the Provincials; I wish I could, for they are  
brave Men in Health, and an Honour to their King  
and Country.-----You need not write to me till you hear  
of our Return."

*Extract of a Letter from Boston, October 8.*  
"Last Saturday Night, at 12 o'Clock, Capt. Schomberg,  
of the *Isana Frigate*, now in this Harbour, set off from  
hence for Crown-Point. Various are the Conjectures upon  
what Account he is gone, but generally thought to take the Com-  
mand of the Navy there. I have it from good Authority, that  
Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, will be the Day set by  
General Amherst for his embarking to proceed down the Lake.  
I am, &c."

Monday last Captain Jacob Morris, late of a Schooner,  
belonging to this Port, came to Town from Long-Island:  
He was put ashore on the South Side, by Captain Holmes  
of Boston, who took him and his Crew up in Lat. 35: 10,  
Lon. 63, the first Instant, their Vessel having just foundered,  
on her Voyage from Coracoa for this Place.

Two Days before Capt. Morris's Schooner foundered,  
he saw the wreck of another Schooner; she had a red  
Bottom, but had neither Sails nor Rigging, tho' her Masts  
were standing.

Capt. Moore, who arrived here since our last, from the  
West-Indies, saw, on the 16th of September, Twenty-one  
Sails of large Vessels, in Lat. 24: 16, Lon. 70: 10. At 3  
in the Afternoon of the same Day, he saw three of the  
Fleet on Fire. The others stood at S. E. Course.

Capt. McDougall, in a Privateer belonging to Antigua,  
has taken an English Snow, from Africa, with 150 Ne-  
groes on board, and sent her into this Island.

Thursday Evening last, the *Big Sea-Flower*, Capt. Wil-  
liams, of this Port, arrived here in nine Days from  
Louisbourg, by whom we have the following agreeable  
Intelligence, viz.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Louisbourg, to  
another in this City, dated October 2, 1759.*  
"Yesterday a Vessel arrived at this Place from Quebec,  
which brings us the agreeable News of the Fall of that  
Place the 17th of last Month. The only Letter is from  
Capt. Bray, of the *Princes Amelia*, the Admiral's Ship,  
who says, That on the 17th, as General Wolfe landed on  
the North Side, above the Town, Montcalm opposed him  
when a most bloody Engagement commenced, in which  
poor General Wolfe was killed, greatly lamented; but  
he died gloriously; and I think rather to be envied than  
pitied. General Monkton is wounded through the Lungs;  
Captain Millbanks, of Bragg's, killed; Lieutenant Sey-  
mour, of Ditto, Colonel Fletcher, Colonel Barry, Colonel  
Carleton, Major Spittel, Captain Cosman, of a Grenadier  
Company, and his Officers, with many more, are wound-  
ed, in all, on our Side, above 500; on that of the French,  
Montcalm and Levy, and the 4th in Command, killed;  
and the 3d in Command taken Prisoner; in the Whole, a-  
bout 1600 killed. We purified them to their Sally-Ports.  
Brigadier Townshend, the then Commander, erected a  
Battery about 300 Yards from the Citadel, and had it  
completed the 16th. The 17th he summoned the Town  
to surrender, and told them, in case of Refusal, they should  
have no Quarters, when they immediately sent him a  
CART BLANCHE. This is all I know."

Captain Williams left Quebec the 10th of September:  
He says, That seven Days before, an Express arrived from  
General Amherst at General Wolfe's Camp; that he that  
Night sent all his Artillery to the South Side of the Ri-  
ver; that the Army remained in Redoubts all the Night,  
expecting to be attacked; and next Morning crossed the  
River, in Sight of the French Army, without any Opposi-  
tion; that the Generals Monkton and Townshend immedi-  
ately marched with about 4000 Men, 12 Miles above  
Quebec, and were followed the next Day by General  
Wolfe, and about a Thousand Men. The following is said  
to be the Disposition of the English Army the Day of the  
Engagement.

Sixteen Hundred under Major Scott, and Capt. Gor-  
ham, ravaging and destroying the Country.  
Fifteen Hundred encamped on the Isle of Orleans.  
Two Thousand encamped on Point-Levee, under Col.  
Burton.

Five Thousand under the Generals Wolfe, Monkton  
and Townshend, 12 Miles above Quebec.

Montcalm's Army, it is said, consisted of above 10,000  
Men, and his Situation so advantageous, that he often  
said, 100,000 Veterans could not force his Trenches.

Thus the Combat began and lasted several Hours, when  
the Enemy's Cavalry (which they attacked us with as well  
as Infantry) gave Way, and the former falling back up-  
on the latter, put the whole into Confusion, when they  
one and all fled, our Veterans making prodigious Slaugh-  
ter in the Flight, and pursued them to their very Sally-  
Ports. The Bodies of General Wolfe and General Montcalm,  
it is said, were put on board Admiral Saunders's Ship.

Brigadier General Monkton is said to be in a fair Way  
of Recovery; that Col. Barry, the Adjutant General, is  
shot in the Nose, and that the Ball is lodged in his Head;  
that Col. Carleton, the Quarter Master General, had his  
Ear shot off. The two latter are said to be in a dangerous  
Way.

On Friday last the Cannon on Fort George were fired on  
the Success of His Majesty's Arms at the Battle of Quebec  
the 13th of September last, between General Wolfe and  
Montcalm, and in Consequence thereof, of the  
Surrender of that Capital. At the same Time His Ma-  
jesty's, and all the loyal Heavies, were drunk. The Ship-  
ping in the Harbour continued firing most of the After-  
noon, Colours displayed, and at Night the City was illu-  
minated very extraordinary; besides two large Bonfires er-  
ected on the Commons, the one by the City, the other  
(it is said) by the Company of Hatters.

And Yesterday two excellent Thanksgiving Sermons  
were delivered on the happy Occasion, by the Reverends  
*Barclay and Auchmuty*; the former's from the XIVth Chap-  
ter of Exodus, 3d 4th and 5th Verses; and the latter's  
from the 11th Psalm, 6th Verse.

The other Gentlemen Clergy in New-York, are told, al-  
so adapted their Discourses to well to the Purpose, and  
equally convinced them with that Energy, that the Heavens  
must have *split*, indeed, if they were not convinced, that  
by obeying the Voice of the Lord, and keeping his Covenant,  
they should become a peculiar Treasure unto Him above all

People, as all the Earth is his; concluding their several Ap-  
plications by an Enforcement of the Practice of Humility,  
Charity and Gratitude.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

By the HONOURABLE  
WILLIAM DENNY, Esq.  
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the  
Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle,  
Kent, and Suffex, on Delaware.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,  
Appointing a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, after the Days of Mourning and  
Fasting, which we have beheld during a bloody  
and expensive War, it has pleased A L M I G H T Y  
G O D, through the infinite Merits and Intercession of  
His Son J E S U S C H R I S T, to hear the Prayers  
which we made unto Him in our Dilicrs, and to give us,  
in His own due Season, Days of Thanksgiving and Joy.  
AND WHEREAS the Time is at length come,  
which our Hearts had long wished to behold, namely,  
when by the Blessing of G O D upon the signal Valour  
and Conduct of His Majesty's Forces, the Power of our  
French Enemy in America is totally demolished, their principal  
Fortifications, their Capital itself subdued, the British  
Banners planted on its Walls, and the Protestant Religion  
and Interest triumphant through this *New World*. AND  
WHEREAS the like Blessings have attended our  
Arms in Europe, by the Overthrow of the French Army  
there, and the saving His Majesty's German Dominions  
from the evident Destruction that was ready to fall upon  
them, inasmuch that the Successes of this present Cam-  
paign have exceeded all that even our warmest Hopes could  
imagine, and ought long to be confided by us, and our  
Posterity, as some of the most remarkable Interpositions  
of Providence, in Favour of the Protestant Cause, which we  
or our Fathers have ever experienced. AND WHEREAS  
such eminent Mercies and Favours of A L M I G H T Y  
G O D, not only require the Gratitude and Praises of our  
whole Lives, but likewise that we should set apart some  
particular Time and Season for the more immediate and  
public Expression thereof:

WHEREFORE, by the Advice of the Council,  
I have thought fit to appoint Wednesday, the Thirty-first  
Day of this instant October, to be observed as a Day of  
public Prayer, Praise, and Thanksgiving, throughout the  
said Province and Counties. And I do recommend it to the  
Ministers and Preachers of the Gospel of all Denomi-  
nations, to compose suitable Prayers and Sermons on this  
truly happy and solemn Occasion; and particularly to im-  
press on the Minds of their People, a deep and most grate-  
ful Sense of the manifold Blessings which we have received  
of G O D during the Course of this tedious War, and to  
join in united Supplications to the Throne of Grace, that  
the Sword may be sheathed in its Scabbard, the further  
Effusion of Christian Blood may be spared, and His Ma-  
jesty's Ministers be directed by the divine Wisdom to a  
life, honourable and speedy Peace, so that Truth, Virtue,  
Religion and Liberty may abound more and more. And  
I do further require the said Ministers to publish this Pro-  
clamation to their Congregations on one of the Sundays  
preceding the said Day of public Thanksgiving.

G I V E N under my Hand, and the Great Seal of  
the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Seventeenth  
Day of October, in the Thirty-third Year  
of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our  
Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifti-  
nine.

WILLIAM DENNY.  
By his Honour's Command,  
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

G O D Save the KING.

From two Letters by the Packet, dated the 11th of Au-  
gust (of very good Authority) we learn, That though  
Prince Ferdinand's whole Army, before his late Victory,  
consisted only of 48,000 Men; yet that great General, un-  
known to the Enemy, detached 20,000 Men, under the  
Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, to occupy a Particular  
Place, on the other Side of the Wefer (where he thought  
the French must pass, if it pleased God to grant him Victory)  
with Orders, on that Event, to attack them a second  
Time.---That Matters being thus disposed, Prince Ferdi-  
nand, with the remaining 28,000 of his brave little Army,  
having indefessibly drawn the Enemy, much fatigued and  
harrassed, by Marches and Counter Marches, to the  
very Spot he had designed, immediately attacked their  
united Forces, and totally routed them, after a bloody  
Engagement of four Hours.---That upon this the French  
crossed the Wefer on eight Bridges, which they instantly  
destroyed; but being, unexpectedly, attacked by the  
Prince of Brunswick, they were again intirely defeated;  
though their Confict was not so long, nor so bloody as  
that with Prince Ferdinand, they flying precipitately, ex-  
pecting that Prince Ferdinand would cross the Wefer after  
them, and put them between two Fires.---In the last  
of the abovementioned Letters, it is said that a Messenger  
was just come in with the News of the Prince of Brun-  
swick's Victory, as above related. Both Letters were wrote  
by the same Gentleman.

Letters from New-York, dated last Monday, mention  
two Albany Sloops being just come down, and bring Ad-  
vice, that General Amherst certainly failed the Tenth In-  
stant, with 5000 Men, for St. John's.

Our last Advices from Pittsburgh are of the Third In-  
stant, when all was very quiet there, the Indians behaving  
prudently, and the Fort going on fast, which, we hear,  
is to be a Pentagon, with Cafemates and Magazines,  
Bomb Proof.

On Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Pro-  
vince met here, when ISAAC NORRIS, Esquire, was unani-  
mously chosen Speaker.

And in the Evening this City was illuminated, Bonfires  
were lighted, and other Demonstrations of Joy shewn, on ac-  
count of the glorious News of the Reduction of Quebec.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

The following Paragraph of a Letter from Messieurs Barton  
and Delap, Merchants in Bourdeaux, to a Merchant in  
London, is sent here with an Intention to serve the unfor-  
tunate People mentioned therein, and we think the best Way  
of communicating the Contents to the Merchants concerned, is  
by Means of your Paper.

Yours, &c.

BOURDEAUX, July 1759.

As there are here two Prisoners from North America  
that are greatly to be pitied, as they are confined in a loath-  
some Goal, with the Prisoners of the Country for Debt and  
petty Crimes, and have no Appearance of getting their  
Liberty, though long since they were taken. As you have  
Correspondents in North America, it would be an Act of  
Humanity, if you can do the Prisoners any Service, by

writing to your Friends about them, and, with that View,  
we trouble you with the Particulars we know.

THOMAS EASTWICK, born at Boston, but  
married in Philadelphia, taken in a sloop, from Virginia,  
commanded by one Outbridge, for Barbados; the be-  
longed to one John Thompson, but of what Part of Vir-  
ginia we cannot say. She was taken by the Marquis De  
Mariany in her outward Passage, and is destined for Two  
Hundred Pounds Ransom, and Charges since taken.

The other is called RICHARD GORDON,  
now here about two Years, taken in a Vessel belonging to  
John Anderson and Company, of Halifax, and ransomed  
for Two Hundred Pounds Sterling. This poor Person is  
much to be pitied, as the Captors allow him only where-  
with to buy Bread and Water; for as he is to long a Pri-  
soner, and no Orders for his Release, they think any Ad-  
vance may be lost."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Rebecca, Thomas Powell, from Barbados.  
Snow Hillary, Thomas Craig, from Jamaica.  
Ship John and Suckey, Alex. Ogilvie, from St. Kitts.  
Ship Betsey, Mark Rafter, from Barbados.  
Sloop Elizabeth, John Gyles, from Guadaloupe.  
Sloop Relief, John Dean, from New-Province.  
Schooner Resolution, William Pearne, from Piscataqua.  
Sloop Sarah, James Ford, from Boston.  
Sloop Adventure, Moses Chadwell, from Ditto.  
Snow Benjamin, Robert Alexander, from Louisbourg.  
Sloop Hellona, Peter Groves, from Salem.

O. R. Ship Louisbourg, Samuel Nuttle, for Jamaica.  
Ship Charming Molly, Samuel Warner, for K. H. Island.  
Sloop Sarah, Leonard Hammond, from Connecticut.  
Sloop Henry, Henry Todd, for St. Kitts.  
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polgreen, for Barbados.  
Brig Sally, Joseph Brown, for Jamaica.  
Brig Two Brothers, William Waddale, for Grand-Terre.

CLEARED.

Sloop Friendship, Anthony Gilbert, to St. Christophers.  
Schooner Hazard, James Yard, to Ditto.  
Schooner Charming Sally, M. Coombs, to Marblehead.  
Ship Charming Molly, Samuel Warner, to R. H. Island.  
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church, to Louisbourg.  
Sloop Mary Ann, Samuel Spofforth, to Beimuda.  
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, to Jamaica.  
Ship Louisbourg, Samuel Nuttle, to Ditto.  
Brig Thomas, Samuel Anderson, to Guadaloupe.  
Sloop Sarah, Daniel Burgess, to St. Christophers.  
Brig Miriam and Ann, William Hefston, to Jamaica.  
Sloop Hanover, James Fox, to Rhode-Island.  
Sloop Mary-Ann Elizabeth, T. Shehan, to St. Kitts.  
Brig Sally, Joseph Brown, to Jamaica.  
Schooner Betsey, George Mounsey, to New-Province.

Just published, and to be sold by W. DUNLAP, Printer,  
in Market-Street, Philadelphia.

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK [on an ep-  
istolary new Plan] for the Year 1760: Being Leap-Year  
Containing (besides the usual Calculations) 1. A large and beautiful  
Picture of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT Esq; one  
of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Pictured at a  
considerable Expence. 2. A particular Account of his Family, and  
of his own Life, from his Birth to the present Time; with by one  
of the best Pens in England, and never before in Print. 3. A List  
of all the Expeditions undertaken by the English against the Enemy,  
from the Year 1759, to the present Time; which sets before the  
Reader, at one View, the Military Operations of the English Na-  
tion; Twenty Years past, and predicts the great Success the  
Nation has, through Divine Goodness, been favoured with, under  
the Ministry of the abovementioned Great Man. 4. A new, easy,  
and well approved Method of making Yeast, whereby (without  
any other Expence than a small Spoonful of brown Sugar) Fam-  
ilies may be constantly supplied both for brewing and baking,  
and thereby saved the Trouble of sending for it, and being often  
disappointed. 5. A Method of making the best, cheapest and most  
wholesome Family Bread. 6. A new and easy Method of making  
Cyder Royal: Of raising the most ordinary Cyder, made in this  
Country, to be full as good, or better, than French Wine: Of  
making an excellent Cordial of Crab Apples, Wild Peas, Grapes,  
&c. (without any Expence.) By a Use Observation of these most  
valuable Diets, every Master may make the Produce of his  
Orchard turn to better Account than that of his whole Plantation  
besides. 7. Nine Rules necessary to be observed by every one in  
Trade, that would raise his Fame and Fortune. 8. A Table of  
the Value and Weight of Coins as they now pass in England, in  
this and the neighbouring Provinces. 10. A List of all the crown'd  
Heads in Europe.

To which is added, an Half Sheet extraordinary, containing a  
Catalogue of Books and Stationery, just imported from London,  
and to be sold by the Printer heretofore.

As a Number of the Planes and Aspects was unadvisedly  
omitted in Mr. Weatherell's last Year's Calculation, which gave  
Umbrage to some of his Friends, he thinks it not improper to in-  
sert them, in particular Care has been taken to infer in this  
all the Signs, Planes, and Aspects, which shall be constantly ob-  
served for the future.

As no Pain nor Expence has been spared to render this Pro-  
duction as entertaining and extensively useful as any of the Kind pub-  
lished on the Continent (which will sufficiently distinguish it from  
others) we judge it entirely unnecessary to entreat those who Pur-  
chase to be sure to ask for Father Abraham's Almanack.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLICK,  
That we the Subscribers have erected a large Wagon, to trans-  
port Part of our Goods, from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, oppo-  
site the City of Philadelphia, to Middletown; from thence to the Bay  
near Sandy-Hill, where a Boat is to attend, and convey the Goods  
&c. to the City of New-York; the said Stage will attend at  
said Cooper's Ferry on the second Monday in October next, at Ten  
o'Clock in the Morning; and the said Boat will attend at the City  
of New-York, on the second Monday in said Month. Any Person  
inclining to travel in said Stage, may apply to Mr. Martin Ashburn,  
at the Ferry-House in Philadelphia, and Mr. George Coker, near the  
Exchange in New-York; the said Stage will continue to go once  
a Week at present, on said Days. Any Person inclining to travel to  
Shrewsbury, may depend on being accommodated with a Wagon,  
erected at Middletown for that Purpose; by their humble servants  
Edward Taylor, and John Taylor at Middletown; Zachariah  
Ruffin, and Daniel Jones, at Mountbith; and John Cox, at  
Blairstown.

D R O P T,

ON Tuesday, the 19th Instant, between Lancaster and Mill Creek,  
on the Philadelphia Road, a near Sloop Watch, with a  
Chinese Race, the Make's Name Devoiant; being, the Number  
not certain, but believe it to be 2225; had a green Silk String, a  
Cornelian Seal, set in Silver, large and neatly carved; it is Cy-  
ber, a little Piece of the edge of the Cornelian broke, a little Iron  
Key for Saddle-bag Locks, hung with the real and Key, the Owner  
has found said Watch, and delivers it to Mr. Matthias Slom, of  
Lancaster, Mr. William West, in Philadelphia, or the Subscriber,  
in Carlisle, shall receive Thirty Shillings Reward.

J O H N S M I T H.



*Just published, and sold at the New Printing-Office,  
11 Market-Street. Philadelphia*

**P**OOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year 1760. Containing, besides the usual Calculations, *The Finlanders Method* of reviving Persons, or A

animals, after they have been drown'd many Hours, sometimes several Days; and also some of the most successful Methods hitherto tried, for the same Purpose, in the several Parts of the World; with probable Reasons of the Success assigned.---A celebrated Receipt for curing the HIC-  
 COUGH, &c.---A Prefent to the Ladies; Or a certain and speedy Remedy for Pimples that rise or settle in the Face, &c.---Dr. WATKINSON'S famous Family-Receipt; which he recommends as an effectual Remedy for habitual *Copulercens*,---for the *Whooping Cough*,---for *Convulsion Fits* in Children, and to be taken occasionally while they are breeding Teeth, for *Worms*, *Gruels* and *Ascarides* in both Infants and Adults.---Also where there is a *Dropsical Habit*,---Or a Tendency to the *Jaundice*,---But particularly he enumerates a *Variety of Disorders*, incident to the FEMALE SEX, for which he esteems it as a most certain Cure.---Several approved Prescriptions in *Farrery*, &c.---The Art of pleasing in CONVERSATION.---The Excellencies of CHARITABLENESS.---A Description of laudible AMBITION.---The Danger of the POLITICAL-ITCH.---Political Liberty defined.---The Consequences of TEMPERANCE and INTEMPERANCE compared.---A Method for trying the Goodness of Timber, for Ship-Building, or other Uses.---CHILD'S CHOICE, for Young Lady's Advice to one lately married.---Two curious *Addreses*, respectively made to, and equally interesting to, *Sexes*.---An accurate CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of all the Kings and Queens of England from the Conquest; exhibiting, at one View, not only the Day, Month and Year when each Reign commenced, and how long it continued; but which the exact Number of Years elapsed from the Death of each King or Queen to the Year 1760.---The Utility of this Table, above any of the kind, commonly inserted in Almanacks, is obvious, whether considered as a Help to read the English History with Precision, or to remember it with Facility.---A correct Table of Interest at Six per Cent.---Together with wise Sayings, witty Turns, &c. &c. &c.

Just imported in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, from London,  
and to be sold by

**PETER TURNER,**  
Opposite the New-Printing-Office, in Market-Street,  
**SUPERFINE** Middling and Coarse **BOLTING**  
**CLOTHS.** Tbc. 3 M.

**T**O be sold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on the 24th Instant, two Lots of Land, situate in the City of Philadelphia, one (being the south Lot from Schuylkill) bounded Westward with the East Side of Fourth street; Northward with a Vacancy; Eastward with Fifth street; and Southward with Pine street; containing in Breadth 366 Feet, and in Length 395 Feet. The other of them (being the fifth Lot from Schuylkill) bounded Westward with the East Side of Fifth street; Northward with a Vacancy; Eastward with Sixth street; and Southward with Pine street; containing in Breadth 366 Feet, and in Length 395 Feet. To have the Estate of John Fother, deceased. The Title inalienable. Sold by **THOMAS TILBURY**, Auctioneer.

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow Elizabeth Dawkins in  
Gwynedd Township, about the latter End of June last, a red  
dish brindle Cow, marked in the off Ear with a staff Crop. The  
Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and  
take her away. M. E. L. Z. A. R. T. H. D. A. M. L. L. S.

**T**HIS is to give Notice, that **CHRISTOPHER ANGER**, Combmaker, who lived in Second-Street, the Corner of Chestnut-Street, is removed into Strawberry Alley, within four Doors of Samuel Howell's Store, where he continues his Trade; and People may be supplied with all Sorts of Combs, Wholesale, and Retail; also with Powder Horns, and Pouch Spoons, &c. by  
(H) **CHRISTOPHER ANGER.**

**C**ame to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Townwaming  
Township, Philadelphia County, on the 31<sup>st</sup> Day of August, 1822,  
two Geldings; one a Sorrel Horse, 13 Hands high; both paces and  
traits, but neither Brand nor Ear-mark; the other a brown Horse,  
13 Hands high, a natural Trotter, branded on the off Shoulder thus  
3, and on the off Buttock 4. The Owner is desir'd to come and prove  
his Property, pay Charges, and take them away


⊕ EDWARD HUGHES.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool,  
and to be sold very cheap for ready Money or short Credit, by  
**Abraham Usher, and Randle Mitchell,**  
At their Store in Water street, opposite Fishcurra's Wharf, near Wal-  
ter-street.

**A**N Assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA Goods,  
suitable for the Season.

N. B. All Persons indebted to Abraham and Robert Usher, are de-  
sired to pay; and all Persons indebted to Randle Mitchell, are desired  
to discharge their Debts, as they become due in common Course of Pay-  
ment, and those who have any Demands against him, are desired to  
bring in their Accounts that they may be settled and paid. This

To be SOLD by

**STANLEY and FULLTON,**  
At their Store on the north Side of Market-Street, a little below  
Water-Street;  
**C**HOICE Jamaica, St. Domingo, Barbados and Antigua Rum,  
New-England and Philadelphia Brandy, Malaga, Loaf and  
Muscovado Sugar, best French Indigo, Choice Madeira and other  
Wines (priced from 26 to 50 Pounds per Pipe) Coffee, tea, pepper,  
Pimento, Salt, Mustard, Oil, &c. &c. &c. 

---

*Just imported, and to be sold by*  
**RICHARD PARKER,**  
*In Third-Street, three Doors above Market Street,*  
**A**NEAT and large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the  
Season. *1 Thos.*

Y B. FRANKLIN, Post-Master  
PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market



I went from my Place, or left myself, to whatever time I have not heard of him. He is 28 Years of Age, middling size, black Hair, but his Beard is of a sandy Colour, he cannot speak intelligibly, is afraid when he meets any Body, and almost out of his Senses. On his Right hand the three middle Fingers are cut off. Whoever can give any Information to me, where the said Martin Stuber is, will do great Service to this unhappy Person, and I will thankfully pay all Charges and Trouble.

5 VALENTINE BOONER.