

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

From Thursday September 4, to Thursday September 11, 1746.

We have the following Advices from the West India Monthly Packet of Intelligence for May, viz.

### PETERSBURGH.



H E military Preparations in the Russian Empire are still carrying on with the greatest Diligence, and several Persons of Distinction are going to embark for Lubeck. The Secrecy of the Court, in regard to this Armament, appeared to be impenetrable to the foreign Ministers, that they have for some Time been

making any Applications on that Subject.—Part of the Troops which were in Livonia are said to be ordered back into the interior Parts of the Russian Empire.

**Copenhagen.** This Court being desirous to bring its Differences with the House of Holstein, which have created so many Mischiefs for 30 Years past, to a final Determination, directed its Minister, M. Holstein, to present a Memorial, desiring a categorical Answer as to the Intentions of the Russian Court upon that Subject; since which, a provisional Convention has been signed; the principal Articles of which are as follows. I. The Bailiwick of Gottorf, or Sleswick, shall be given to the House of Holstein, exclusive of the other Bailiwicks. II. The Royal Bailiwick of Holstein-Sleswick shall be likewise given them. III. They shall likewise have the Countries of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst. IV. The Crown of Denmark shall pay, at certain Times to be hereafter fixed, a Million of Crowns. V. The House of Holstein shall renounce all former Pretensions to the Duchy of Sleswick; and the Bailiwicks of Tondern, Sundeby, and Echerfoerde, and the rest shall be united to the Crown of Denmark.

**Berlin.** His Prussian Majesty has opened himself freely to the Dutch Minister, Gen. Ginckel, upon the present State of Affairs. He declares himself entirely filled with pacifick Sentiments, and that he will do all in his Power to promote the same Dispositions at London, Vienna, and Versailles. Ministers are nominated by the Courts of Vienna and Berlin to go and reside at each others Courts respectively.

**Vienna.** Notwithstanding the Neutrality said to be signed by the Circle of Suabia, and the Reluctance shewn by the other Anterior Circles to make a common Cause with this Court, it has some Hopes that the Circle of Franconia will join its Troops with those of the Empress, and that this Example may have some good Effect upon the neighbouring States. The French Influence, however, greatly prevails in some Courts of the Empire, and so Promises or Threats are wanting to render it still more universal. Her Imperial Majesty's Minister, Baron Ramschwag, presented a very smart Memorial to the States of Suabia, upon their Neutrality: The French Minister returned an Answer to it, in which he endeavours to persuade the Anterior Circles to continue in their Adherence to France. The Circles of Suabia, however, according to the last Advices, have come to a Resolution to provide Wood and Forage for the Austrian Troops that are to encamp near Hailbron. By private Letters, the People in Holland are so much against a Neutrality, that those who would effect it are scarcely secure against popular Resentment.—An Exchange of Prisoners, which could not

last Year be brought about, is now agreed on between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles. The same Troops commonly in Season for the Campaign of 1746 are said to be in the Empire, and that there are 27,000 Men in the Army, and 100,000 in the Netherland. A large Body of Troops from the Rhine to the Army under M. Bathian; and for replacing them with some Regiments from Bohemia.

**Versailles.** All the Pains taken by the Ministers of this Court, to bring that of Madrid into their Way of thinking, are still said to be ineffectual. M. Noailles has indeed had great Respect shewn to his Person at Madrid and Aranjuez; but has been told, that if the Settlement of Don Philip must be made by Negotiation, his Catholick Majesty will negotiate for himself; but if by Force of Arms, he shall be glad of the Assistance of his Nephew.—The French are in Motion in Alsace; but their Numbers are at present inconsiderable. All their Power seems to be employed on the Side of the Netherlands, where their Forces are said to amount to 110,000 Men.

### BOSTON, July 28.

By a Vessel in ten Days from Louisburgh, we are informed, that Capt. Brown, who had lately sailed from this Port for Louisburgh, with Live Stock, &c. was arrived there, and gave an Account, that on his Passage, off Cape Sable, he was attacked by a Schooner of about 90 Tons, with some Swivels, but no Carriage Guns. She appear'd to have about 70 or 80 Men on board, with some Cannon, but having the Heels of the Privateer, he made shift to escape. A Man of War was sent out directly in Quest of her.

**August 11.** Last Thursday arrived here Capt. Williams, in a Sloop from Louisburgh, in 11 Days, by whom we learn, that Capt. Rouse and Capt. Starke in a Transport, were returned there from St. John's, where they had been sent to bring off the French Inhabitants, but they were most of them gone into the Woods with their Effects, and refused to come off; that a Party of our Soldiers with some Persons of the Ships Company, going on Shore to procure some live Cattle, and cut some Hay, the Indians, as they were at Work in cutting the Hay not far from the Ships, fell upon them, and killed or took 28; about 10, the Remainder, escaped and got on board the Ships by swimming: They suppose the Indians were near 200. 'Tis said, an Indian Fellow, belonging to Capt. Rouse, was seized by two of the Enemy's Indians, who endeavoured to wrest his Gun out of his Hand; but he being very strong and courageous, kept Possession of it, and having knock'd down one of his Enemies with the Butt End, shot the other dead on the Spot, and then took to the Water, where he found a Youth (Son of Governor Clinton of New York) whom he took upon his Back, and convey'd safe on board. 'Tis said the Youth could not swim, and ran into the Water to secure himself from the Indians, who would doubtless have kill'd him, had not this gallant Fellow Means to get him on board. We hope the said Youth will have a Reward equal to his Services; and that the French will be severely punished for their Perfidy deserves.

By the same Vessel we have Advice, that two Frenchmen were arrived at Louisburg from St. John's, and inform'd, that the Shirley Galley, Capt. Rous, and a Transport Ship, Starkey, which had been sent to St. John's to take off the Inhabitants, were surprized and taken by the Indians, while Part of their Crews were on Shore; and that upon this Advice, a Man of War and a Billander were sent to enquire into the Affair.

Last Saturday in the Afternoon, a very sorrowful Accident happened here: As the Wives of Capt. John Rouse and Baptr. Clark Gayton, were riding in a Chair through Pleasant Street, a Musket was imprudently fired by a Lad at a Distance, shooting at a Mark on a Tree, where by Mrs. Gayton receiv'd a slight Wound in the lower Part of her Nose, as the Ball graz'd by, which then entered Mrs. Rouse's Forehead, just above her left Eye, and lodg'd deep in her Head, so that her Brains issued out, of which Wound she died the next Morning.

The Ship *Griffin*, Capt. Chubbard, is lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Londonderry; which brings the following News.

P E T E R S B U R G, May 17.

UPON the Earl of Hyndford's having lately received a Courier from London, he immediately repair'd to Court, and had an Audience of the Empress, wherein he earnestly renewed the Instances on the Part of the King his Master, for causing a considerable Body of Russian Troops to enter into the Pay of Great Britain. It's assured, that her Imperial Majesty answer'd him, That she would not fail of literally fulfilling her Engagements with his Britannick Majesty. There are Letters from Siberia which give an Account of the Death of the late Duke of Courland.

Berlin, May 22. The Ministers of Great-Britain, France, and Holland, have had several Conferences with Count de Podewils, Cabinet Counsellor, on the Subject of a general Peace; of which our Court seems to take upon itself the Direction. The Plan intimated to the Publick is, That Flanders is to return into the Possession of the House of Austria, with some Exceptions.—The Equivalent for this, a Settlement for Don Philip in the Milanese, &c.—Cape-Breton to be restored to the King of Saxonia to have all the Milanese on this Side the Lake Major, and bounded below the said Lake by the Tressin to the Po, on this Side Paris, commonly called the Novaresse; and Savoy, Nice, &c. restor'd.—Don Philip the other Part of the Milanese, Parma, Placentia, and the Tortonesc.—Genoa is to have Final established, but to hold it as a Fief.—Dunkirk and Gravelines to be rendered unserviceable, and the Fortifications demolished; or an Equivalent, at the Election of the English. Upon the whole, it does not appear that any Body is to be a Loser but the House of Austria; but then the Emperor is to be formally acknowledged by France, Spain, and Prussia; and all further Demands upon the House of Austria, by the respective Claimants, to be entirely annihilated. The King of Prussia, the Empress of Russia, and the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, Guarantees: And Great-Britain, France, and Holland, Guarantees for Silesia, &c.

Paris, May 23. It is just now given out, that Prince Charles returned last Night from Scotland, and is now incognito at the House of the Princess de Guimene.

Vienna, May 25. We talk here very much of a sudden Change in the Face of Affairs in Germany, for which we are to be obliged to his Prussian Majesty, whose Powers for giving his Vote for Prince Charles on a late Occasion, came immediately after the Affair was over, but as soon as the King could send them; which has occasioned much Satisfaction here.

Dresden, May 29. The King will set out the Day after-Tomorrow for Fraustadt. Divers Couriers have arriv'd lately from Petersburg, whose Dispatches have occasioned several Conferences between the Count de Bruhl, our Prime Minister, and Count de Beitcheff, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary. There is a general Report, that a Body of 20,000 Russians will shortly enter Germany, and the intended Reduction of the King's Army is to be suspended.

29. Our Advices from Heilbron say, That the Army that camped there, amounts to 30,000 Men,

and waits only the Direction of the Maritime Powers to enter on Action; as it is thought to be a good deal superior to that of the French, under the Prince of Conti, on the Moselle.

There is a kind of Balance to the German Neutrality, by the Circles having chose Prince Charles to command the Army of the Empire. The Court of Mannheim did not assent, but the Prince had a great Majority of Voices, and is constituted accordingly.

P. S. We have just now Advice, that the whole Army of Heilbron is under Orders to march with all Speed into the Low Countries.

Brussels, June 2. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries, who return'd hither on the 27th, have made another Journey to his Majesty's Head Quarters, and begin to have more Hopes now than ever, that a Suspension of Arms will be speedily concluded, and a Congress held here for determining the Differences that still subsist between the several great Powers of Europe.

From the Head Quarters at Terbde, June 2.

It's pretended that the Enemy detached Yesterday sixteen Battalions and twenty five Squadrons for Charleroy; that the Prince of Conti is to besiege Namure, and that 15,000 Men are sent accordingly to invest that Place.—Marshal Saxe will cover both the Sieges, which are to be carried on at once, because the King of France will soon return to Paris.

Francofort, June 5. Prince Charles of Lorraine, who will conduct in Person the 20,000 Imperial Troops to the Low Countries, is expected at Heilbron on Wednesday or Thursday next, and 'tis thought by Saturday he will be at the Head of these Troops.

L O N D O N, May 24.

Our private Letters from the Hague acquaint us, that the grand Affair between the India Company is compromised upon the following Terms, viz. That the Dutch shall keep the Car-goes of three Ships, and shall pay the Company 1,500,000 Florins, which amounts to 150,000 l. Sterling, in full Satisfaction. The Abbe de la Ville is quickly expected here, to execute a Commission on the Part of his most Christian Majesty, which occasions a strong Report of Peace. That his Prussian Majesty intends to visit Guelderland, Cleves, East Friesland, and perhaps some other Country, before his Return to Berlin. And that he has actually sent a Person of Distinction to invite his most Christian Majesty to an Interview with himself and the Elector Palatine. That his Majesty has drawn up a Plan of a General Peace; and that he has resolv'd to oppose that Power which shall obstinately refuse to accept the same.

Capt. Ferguson, in the Furnace Sloop of War, has found in the Bay of Biscay, and took on board 16 Barrels of powder, and some Cases with Butter and Brandy, all which he carried off; they were supposed to be lodged there by the two French Ships which were on that Coast, and wherein 'tis said the young Pretender, with some of his Followers, were carried off.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke's Army, dated Inverness, May 10.

There are Papers found which shew that Lord Lovat was to be the Duke Fraser; and that he has been the chief Author and Contriver of this wicked Scene. It is incredible what Numbers of dead People are every Day found many Miles from the Field: They die of their undressed Wounds all over the Country.

May 31. On Wednesday in the Afternoon the Earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, with Lord Balmerino, embark'd on board the Chatham Yachts at the Nore, and that Tide got up to the Gallions, where they continued till Thursday between Twelve and One, when they weigh'd Anchor, and arriv'd at the Tower about 6 in the Evening. They were landed at King's Stairs, the Tide not admitting them to pass through Traitor's Bridge, from whence they proceeded over the Draw-Bridge to the Governor's House, attended by the Commander of the Exeter Man of War, who brought them to the Nore, &c. After they had receiv'd some Refreshment at the Governor's House, they were convey'd to their Apartments, viz. the Earl of Cromarty to the bloody Tower, near the Parade, and Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino to the round Towers at the front Gate, where they are to be kept separate, and to have two Wardens each to attend them, besides one Servant a-piece which they brought with them from Scotland, who are to lodge in the Tower.

We are assured that an Express was dispatched late last Night to Admiral Martin, with Orders for him to sail immediately for Rochelle, and attack the Brest Fleet; and in Case they were failed from thence, to follow them.

Letter from Portsmouth, May 26.

There has been for some Days past a great Number of Soldiers embarked, and more are daily expected.

The following Men of War are ordered to convoy the Transports, who have taken the Troops on board, viz. Devonshire, 80 Guns; Edinburgh, 70; Superbe, 60; Tabary, 60; Pole, 40; Hastings 40.

The following is a List of the Men of War supposed to be with Admiral Martin, with the Days when sailed, viz. The Duke, 90 Guns; Prince George, 90; Captain, 70; Yarmouth, 70; Lyon, 60; Augusta, 60; Prince's Louisa, 60; Faulkland, 52; sailed with the Admiral from Plymouth, May 4. Nassau, 74; sailed May 8. Monmouth, 70; Eagle, 60; Windsor, 60; Advice, 50; Chelmsfield, 44; Ruby, 50; sailed May 19.

The following Ships were on a Cruise, and may have joined the Admiral since, viz. The Sunderland, 60 Guns; Nottingham, 60; Debanco, 60; Portland, 50; Salisbury, 50.

The following Ships are in several Ports, ready for Service, viz. The Royal George, 100 Guns; St. George, 90; Sandwich, 90; Marlborough, 90; Shrewsbury, 80; Princessa, 74; Devonshire, 70; Hampton Court, 70; Edinburgh, 70; Kent, 70; Prince Frederick, 70; Ipswich, 70; Exeter, 60; Tilbury, 60; Portland's Prize, 50.

London, June 1. Letters from the Hague say, that the Dutch have absolutely rejected the Neutrality prescribed by the French Court: And that the Prussian Troops were in Motion towards Magdeburg.

We hear that a Plan will speedily be laid before both Houses of Parliament, for a general Pacification.

By the last Letters of Authority from Inverness, we are informed, that the Lord Loudon, with about 1200 Highlanders, has been about Killwhinny, and Fort Augustus, for some Time past, and has driven away all the Cattle from Lord Lovat's Country of Strathine, without Opposition.

The same Letters mention, that a few Days ago, the greatest Part of Glengary's Clans delivered up their Arms, and surrendered themselves to the Lord Loudon.

The same Letters confirm, that Capt. Ferguson, of the Furnace Bomb, had landed some Marines, had burnt Barisdale's House, and seized 1000 Muskets, 37 Barrels of Gunpowder, and Ball in Proportion, &c.

The Government have taken into their Service upwards of 20 small Vessels for Channel Service, and are ordered to be mann'd and victualled with all Expedition.

The taking Valenza by the Piedmontese Troops, proves of much greater Consequence than was at first imagined, as they every Day find more and more military Stores concealed in that Fortress, besides what were in the publick Magazines, viz. 3000 Sacks of Corn, 3500 large Bombs, 40,000 Bullets, 560 Barrels of Gunpowder, together with a Train of 27 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and six Mortars. Marshal Maillebois lays the Loss of this Place to the Door of Count de Gages.

June 7. Yesterday Vice-Admiral Lock waited on his Majesty at Kensington, when he was graciously received, and was appointed Admiral of the Blue in his Majesty's Navy; and we hear that he will soon sail with a Squadron of Men of War into the Mediterranean.

Edinburgh, June 2. They write from Perth, that Glengyle, and a few Raparees, had made Incursions almost to Crief; and that Brigadier Moir had detached 300 Soldiers in quest of him.

It is likewise said, that Lord Lewis Gordon was endeavouring to create some Disturbance in Aberdeen Shire, and that a large Detachment of Loudon's Regiment, commanded in his Lordship's Absence by Major Mackenzie, and stationed in Strathdon, was in Pursuit of him.

Edinburgh, June 3. The Accounts from the North, contain little new or material. The Rebels are every Day laying down their Arms, which, it's remarkable, is chiefly to be ascribed to the Vigilance and good Advice of the Ministers of the established Church of Scotland.

To-morrow between 11 and 12 of the Clock Forenoon, the several Standards taken from the Rebels at the late Battle of Culloden, will be publickly burnt by the common Hangman, at the Cross, by order of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The Government hath followed Admiral Vernon's Plan, and engaged a great Number of small Vessels, which will be compleatly arm'd and mann'd, to cruise in the Channel.

The Talk of Peace is now more than ever; and by the best Advices, will be more advantageous to Great-Britain, than the Terms obtained by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Glasgow, June 2. By Letters from Edinburgh we are advised, that his Royal Highness was at Fort William on Thursday, and was to return to Fort Augustus on Friday last: That the Rebels are giving up their Arms, and throwing themselves on the King's Mercy, which the Camerons have already done.

The Speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to the Army, immediately before the Battle of Culloden.

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

I have but little Time to address myself to you, but I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in the Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, your Liberties and Properties; and through the Justice of his Cause, I make no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory. Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly before you; but if there be any amongst you, who, through Timidity, are deficient of their Courage or Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any others, through Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty; it is my Desire, that all such would immediately retire; and I further declare, they shall have my free Pardon for so doing; for I would much rather be at the Head of one Thousand brave and resolute Men, than ten Thousand, among whom there are some, who, by Cowardice or Misbehaviour, may dispirit or disorder the Troops, and so bring Dishonour or Disgrace on an Army under my Command.

Kinsale, May 30. Lord George Graham in the Nottingham of 60 Guns, is now in this Harbour; as also the Eagle, 60 Guns, Capt. Rodney, which has brought in a Spanish Privateer of 20 Guns, called the La'operanza, that has for four Years past done great Mischief to the Merchants, having taken 36 of our Ships in that Time.

Warrick, June 11. His Royal Highness has authentick Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son embarked in a small Boat three or four Days after the Action of Culloden, for Long Island, from whence he was designd backwards and forwards in a small Vessel, even some Time after the French Ships were off the Coast. There are also confirmed Accounts received from several Parts, that the Rebels are now totally dispersed, and that there are not in any Part 50 of them together.

Warrick, June 12. The King has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, to be General over all and singular the Marine Forces employed, or to be employed, in his Majesty's Service.

London, June 13. The Rebel Prisoners taken at Carlisle, now imprisoned in Newgate, have offered a large Sum of Money to some Councilors at Law to plead for them at their Trials, which has been refused, and as yet they cannot prevail on any other that will.

We hear that the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, now imprisoned in the Tower, intend to plead guilty to their Indictments, and lay themselves at his Majesty's Mercy.

The Transports bound for Cape-Breton, who had lain Wind bound for some Time, in the Downs, got round to Spithead on Thursday in the Afternoon; and as all the Soldiers are embarked, it is thought the whole Fleet for Cape-Breton, sailed the same Evening.

According to several private Letters from Scotland, old Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, has found a Way to make his Escape to France, to the great Regret of the well affected in that Country, who, as they look'd upon him to be the sole Author of the second Part of the Rebellion, after the Flight from Stirling, so they look'd on the securing of his Person as the most effectual Means of keeping that Part of the Highlands quiet, which 'tis however hoped will be in some Measure answered, by his withdrawing, as he has done, into France.

From the Belfast Letters.

'Tis said in a Letter from London this Post, that by the Vassalage still depending, all heritable Jurisdictions, Regalities, Sherifdoms, &c. are to be for ever cut off in Scotland.

BOSTON, August 8.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, July 14, 1746.

As to Matter of News, we suppose you must have heard of the Duke of Cumberland's happy Success against the Rebels in Scotland, and that the Pretender's Party were so effectually destroyed, as is impossible for them to make any Head again.---That we should send a strong Reinforcement from England, which we suppose by this Time may be sailed; and 'tis expected in all this Month the Allied Armies in Flanders will be near 100,000 Men; so that we hope soon to hear of an Action, and that we shall retake most of the Towns the French have taken from the Queen of Hungary this Campaign.---'Tis certain the French have been very successful in Flanders, but they have suffered greatly this Year in Italy; for by the last Accounts from thence, they and the Spaniards were obliged to retire under the Cannon of Placentia, and entirely block'd up by the Austrian Army, commanded by Prince Lichtenstein; but finding Provisions to grow scant, and most of their Communications cut off, they ventured to attack the Austrians, who, being apprized of their Design, suffered them to enter their first and second Lines, when they attacked them with great Fury; and having a Number of Cannon planted to the best Advantage, which the French and Spaniards did not expect, they did prodigious Execution: 'Tis said the Enemy lost 18,000 Men; if so, it will be impossible for them to prevent the King of Sardinia's further Designs, unless they receive large Reinforcements from the French Army in Flanders, or the Rhine; but 'tis supposed that they will have none from thence, as it would weaken their Armies too much.---In short, though there is great Appearance of the Continuance of War, yet many Letters from different Parts mention, that a general Peace might be obtained, on Condition the English would consent to deliver up Cape-Breton; 'tis supposed the French would thereupon be easily brought to give up the Acquisitions in Flanders; but God forbid out Misery should ever consent to a Peace on those Terms; for as undoubtedly we have been at a vast Expence since the War, and as yet have taken no Place from the Enemy worth regarding but Cape-Breton, which we think is of almost equal Consequence to the English; French, we hope they will have a true Regard for the Interest; and they cannot in this Case do it more effectually important Place annexed to the Crown of Great-Britain. Peace are offered.---

