

## VIRGINIA



## GAZETTE.

With the Freshest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and

WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertisements (of a moderate Length) inserted for 3/ the first Week, and 2/ each Week after. — Printing Work done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.

**T**HEY write from Bassora, that there has been a battle between the troops of Kerim Kan, Regent of Persia, and those of Omar, Pacha of Bagdad, who hath totally defeated the Persians, and made their commander prisoner. It is added, that the Pacha of Bagdad, desirous of preventing an open war from breaking out between the Persians and the Ottoman Porte, had set the Persian General at liberty, and sent some magnificent presents to the Regent of Persia, making an apology to him for the necessity he was under to defend the territories of his government. It is pretended, that notwithstanding the presents and submissions of the Pacha of Bagdad, the Regent of Persia still harboured a strong resentment on account of the check his troops met with in the Kurdistan; and in consequence, as the Ottoman Porte absolutely could not, or would or not, dismiss the Pacha of Bagdad, the Persians had attacked the Turks in their turn and beaten them; but this last news stands in need of confirmation.

The Cheik Daher promised to render an account to the Porte of the Mity which he had not paid during the war with Russia, for the estates under his command, on condition that the Grand Seigneur would grant him the dignity of Three Tails, which his eldest descendant should enjoy after his decease; but we are informed, that his Highness having hesitated about accepting and confirming this condition, that old warrior took umbrage at it, and immediately prepared for fighting the Egyptian army, which marched against him; in effect, he seized the opportunity of attacking it to advantage, and entirely defeated it. After his victory, the Cheik Daher imprisoned the deputy of the Porte, who was at Baruth.

## LONDON, July 6.

**W**E are assured, from good authority, that there have been uncommon heats in the Cabinet for some days past, and that the favourite language and system, which seems to stand fairest for execution, is to direct our whole force against the New England provinces, and to negotiate and concede in several particulars to the others.

The same correspondent assures us, that every powerful party in the Cabinet are firm and steady in their resolution to enter into no treaty or terms whatever with the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, but bring them by force of arms to a clear, unequivocal, unconditional submission. In short, to hold them out as objects of terror and example to the rest of their brethren in the other provinces.

July 8. We have reason to fear that the Congress now sitting at Philadelphia will publish a manifesto, in which they will proclaim to all the world the reasons of their separation from Great Britain, and an invitation to all Europe to trade with them, and to assist them in their determined resolutions never more to submit to the Parliament of England.

By letters from Philadelphia, by the way of New York, we are assured that the Continental Congress have come to several resolutions of a most extraordinary and alarming nature, but that none of the contents have literally transpired further than in general terms, that they are resolved to resume the government, and throw off all obedience and dependence whatever on Great Britain.

Advice is received from Petersburg, that a conspiracy was lately discovered against the Empress, but it was crushed without noise, and several persons were immediately sent into exile in Siberia.

It is at length discovered, that the King of Prussia is actually going to invade Hanover, to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great Britain.

A squadron of five ships of war are ordered to be fitted out forthwith, which, when ready for sea, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will take the command, and proceed immediately for the Mediterranean.

We are informed that a resolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever since the last treaty of peace.

Among the many other blunders of the present Ministry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the least absurd and ridiculous. The Americans, cry our Ministers, are rebels, they will not pay taxes assessed by the authority of Parliament: Compel them by force, says Bute behind the curtain; the Ministers send troops sufficient only to encourage the malcontents; they can answer the purpose of distressing, but not reducing the disaffected; they may protract the miseries of America, but not finish the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, but not quiet subjects. The Deputy Minister has generally been esteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readiness.

They write from Bridport, in Dorsetshire, that a great quantity of salt provisions had lately been cured there, and shipped on board four vessels for New York.

July 11. Several sea commanders, destined on long voyages, have lately carried large quantities of four-knot or salted cabbages with them, which has proved to be successful in preserving their crews from the scurvy, that it is said it will be universally adopted, not only on board ships of war but merchantmen.

All the officers belonging to the royal train of artillery at Woolwich have received orders to prepare to embark on the shortest notice for foreign service.

July 12. A report is propagated, among many of the lower class of people, that a popular chief magistrate is soon to embark for America, where he is invested with regal authority.

By private letters from Holland, we learn, that a squadron of eight ships, each carrying 28 guns, and 300 men, is fitting out with all possible diligence, said to be for the East Indies: Of these vessels four are fitted out by the city of Amsterdam, two by Rotterdam, one by Dort, and one by Delft.

A letter from Hamburg runs as follows: "All our accounts from Berlin announce, that the King of Prussia is going to augment his troops, and that it is supposed there are grand objects in agitation." Our letters from Vienna hold the same language; they positively assert, that a resolution has been taken in Council for raising ten new regiments.

Yesterday a messenger was despatched from Lord Dartmouth's office, with a packet to Dover, to be forwarded from thence to General Gage, at Salem, in America.

Prince Maisterano, the Spanish Ambassador, has taken Count Guigne's house in Great George street; and from the preparations and regulations he is about to make, there is not much probability of his leaving London these 4 or 5 years. He is also about taking a house a small distance from town, in order to enjoy a few hours in the week, in the summer, the pleasures of the country. This does not seem to give any reason to suppose that the Spaniards are inclined to give England any reason to complain of their honour. Count Guigne has not taken another house, as has been reported; but will let out for France again in a short time, and not return here in the same capacity. He did not, it seems, come to stay, but only to settle some business which could not well be done without his presence.

Most of the foreign Ambassadors were invited to the artillery review on Monday last, with a view, it is supposed, to give them a proper idea of the discipline of that part of our army, and to report it to their respective masters; no bad political stroke at this juncture. Not to many of them attended as was expected.

At the review of the artillery on Monday last, a number of persons genteelly dressed appeared with blue favours, on which were written *American liberty*; one of whom standing near his Majesty, cried out, "God bless your Majesty, and God bless America."

There is now living in the workhouse at Camberwell, in Surry, a woman named Jones, aged 125 years, who remembers her being at service when King Charles II. was crowned in 1660; and at this time enjoys her perfect senses; and what is full as observable is, that the nurse who attends her is aged 101.

The news brought by the Meridith packet, which has so much alarmed Administration, is said to be, that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged both by sea and land.

Extract of a letter from LISBON, June 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reason) that this unhappy country will soon be involved in a war. A Spanish army of considerable force is within a short march of our frontiers; and the Spanish Ambassador seems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a satisfactory answer whether the Court of Portugal will join Spain in case a war should break out between England and them; the only answer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deserting their old ally; besides, they had only a sufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ships in time of war. We have a tolerable strong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well disciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers against an invasion. Trade at present flourishes, and the English merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great disgust to the French, who have complained to their Court of it; so that I am pretty certain either France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find some means to break with us; but while we have so faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehensions of having this country brought under the Spanish yoke. Just now arrived three ships from America, laden with wheat, but can not get their names."

Account of the review of the train of artillery, at BLACKHEATH, on Monday last.

"By eight o'clock in the morning near 20,000 spectators were assembled, and at that hour several troops of horse and foot guards formed lines of circumvallation, enclosing at least two miles and a half of ground. A bridge of boats was laid over the piece of water fronting Sir Gregory Page's, which was to be the principal scene of action. In that Gentleman's park was a covered mine, and two others on the Heath. The enclosure was of chevaux de frize to keep off the mob. A detachment of horse guards was stationed on the brow of the hill, facing the west, to wait his Majesty's arrival, who came about a quarter after nine, and was saluted by the martial music, and a discharge of cannon. Two men now ran hastily to the centinels who guarded the bridge, and delivered them powder, with private orders. The review immediately began by the Gentlemen of the artillery marching and countermarching before the King. They next fired in single divisions, then two, then three at a time; and lastly altogether. Their evolutions, a single error excepted, were as the shot of one man. These manoeuvres having been repeated several times, the King and his attendants rode to the east end of the Heath, and a detachment of the artillery, which was to represent the enemy, marched from Sir Gregory Page's park, and stationed themselves with their backs to Morden college.

"Small parties now, on each side, ran down to dispute the possession of the bridge; they fired repeatedly on the opposite sides of the water, and even on the bridge; fresh detachments came down with cannon, which now began to play furiously, till all parties were lost in smoke. The enemy retreated, drawing their cannon, and firing their small arms, as fast as they could load. Those

representing the English gained the opposite side of the bridge, on which the enemy had recourse to their cannon. The English now made a feint to retreat, the enemy advanced, and on this occasion the mines were sprung. Each party now took their former stations, and a violent discharge of cannon ensued, which, added to the report of the springing of the mines, seemed to rend the elements. The fight was obstinately maintained a long while, with such apparent courage and conduct, that it should be realized in action, one might venture to pronounce the artillery the bravest troops in the world. The whole fight was dreadfully agreeable, and seemed to excite equal emotions of pleasure and horror. The King left the ground about twelve o'clock. Several persons of the first rank were present, among whom was his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester."

The expence of every review, at which his Majesty is present, is estimated at 1200l. That of the artillery, on account of the very great preparations, generally amounts to 1600l.

July 13. Press warrants are expected to be issued in a day or two, to man four ships of the line, which, it is said, are to sail for Gibraltar, as soon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any surprize at that place.

The following is an authentic account of the Spanish armament; 6 ships of the line; 14 frigates, from 18 to 36 guns; 3 bombs; xebecs, feluccas, galliots, making in the whole 43 armed vessels; 27 battalions, six of them of the guards, and one of the King's own regiment, one Irish brigade; 913 light troops; 7 squadrons of horse; a military depot for recruiting. Another armament is preparing, as a reserve.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, July 5.

"To-morrow the King will make his public entry into this capital, where every thing is preparing for his reception in the most magnificent manner.

"An account has been spread about here, and not without gaining credit, that the Spanish fleet is going to make an attempt upon Gibraltar; and in fact it does not seem likely that so considerable an armament should have only Algiers in view, one quarter of which could reduce it with ease."

Sixteen sail of transports, of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the service of Government, in order to carry ammunition, stores, &c. to America, the West Indies, &c.

The terms which are offered to Government by the Delegates, are said to be as follow: All hostilities on both sides to cease immediately; the British troops under General Gage to be immediately withdrawn, and the four inimical American acts to be repealed as early as possible in the next session, with a parliamentary renunciation of all right of taxing the colonies. For this concession on the side of Government, America recognizes the supremacy of the mother country, and pledges herself to pay an annual income of 200,000l. subject to her own mode of assenting.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have seized and put in irons the French Consul, and have ordered their cruisers to seize all French vessels they meet.

The utmost expedition is ordered to be used in getting ready the clothing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated July 10, says, "In my last I wrote you of a sloop being arrived express from Gibraltar with Government dispatches, and you may be assured that certain advice was received there of the Spaniards making considerable augmentations to their armament; but a vessel is just now arrived from the Straights, the Captain of which says, he was chased two days by a Spanish frigate, and with much difficulty got clear; and it is this moment reported that the Spaniards have invested Gibraltar. — For more particulars you must wait till next post."

There has not one tobacco ship been entered at the custom-house these four months; the consequence of which is, that some of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the stock in hand they can in order to advance the price.

Orders it is said are sent to Portsmouth for the Marlborough and Resolution men of war of the line, and the Enterprize frigate, to sail for the Mediterranean, as soon as they can be got ready.

Extract of a letter from GOSPORT, July 10.

"The Renown and Phoenix, each of 40 guns, are commissioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerness; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somers, and Asia of 64 guns each; these being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ships will answer the purpose better."

July 17. Saturday the Lords Sandwich, North, and Barington, attended his Majesty at Kew for several hours.

Yesterday several of the Privy Council were at Kew with his Majesty, and to be on the affairs of America.

On Sunday three expresses were received by Lord Dartmouth, at Blackheath, from Gen. Gage, which were immediately sent to his Majesty at Kew, viz. one at nine o'clock in the morning, another at two, and the other at eight in the evening, all which were dispatched to his Majesty, by a Messenger in waiting, as they arrived.

A council is summoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the levee is over, when the accounts which arrived from Gen. Gage on Sunday last will be laid before the Cabinet.

Thursday night a vessel arrived off Plymouth, when a person, who by appearance was a military Gentleman, was immediately put on shore, and set off post haste for London; the vessel stood out again for sea, not suffering any boat to board her, nor any of the crew to go on shore. The above Gentleman, we are informed, is an officer of distinction in Gen. Gage's army, charged with some interesting dispatches from Boston, with which he arrived in town on Saturday evening, and immediately waited on Lord North.

