

THE
GLASGOW COURANT.

From THURSDAY, June 19, to THURSDAY, June 26, 1760.

MONDAY'S POST.

Arrived 1 MAIL from Holland and 1 from Flanders.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 17.

Whitehall, June 17.

AN Officer arrived this day, from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, with an account, that, on the 28th of April, Brigadier-General Murray, with 3000 men of the garrison of Quebec, attacked near that place, the French army, supposed to consist of the greatest part of the force of Canada, as they were on their march to make an attempt against the said place; and, after a warm and obstinate engagement, with a considerable loss of men, as well as of some field-pieces, which could not be brought away, was obliged, by the superiority of the enemy's numbers, to retire back into Quebec. Brigadier Murray was making all possible dispositions for the most vigorous defence of that place, until the arrival of his Majesty's ships, under the command of Lord Colville, which sailed from Halifax, for the river St. Lawrence, on the 22d of April, as well as of those under the command of Capt. Swanton, who had been met, the 20th of April, off the coasts of Newfoundland.

By the last letters received from General Amherst, all preparations were making, with the utmost dispatch, for opening the campaign on the side of Lake Champlain, and for pushing the operations in those parts, with the greatest vigour.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, June 17.

Leghorn, May 23. The Genoese are making great preparations; in the words of a letter just come to hand, they are arming against the rebels of Corsica with rapidity, even with fury; and it is not doubted, if the success is answerable to the dispositions, but Paoli will be soon in irons. A subscription of 16,000 livres is opened for this purpose.

The Hussar privateer is arrived without her Captain. He is imprisoned at Cagliari, for having seized three Tuscan sailors, contrary to the rights of that place.

Madrid, May 27. There are at present in the port of Cadiz, ready to put to sea on the shortest notice, 48 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and 15 chebecks.

Vienna, May 31. We have nothing new from Marshal Daun's army in Saxony. As to that under General Laudohn it consists of near 50,000 men, and was decamping the 27th from the neighbourhood of Konigsgratz to march into Silesia, where there are hardly any other troops but a body of 18,000 men commanded by Prince Henry in the neighbourhood of Sagan, and another body of nearly the same force, under the command of General de la Fouquet, which occupies the head of the defiles near Trautenau.

Saxony, June 2. The Austrians follow their old plan, and the Prussians are less brisk and active than usual. Threatened by several Austrian armies, by two Russian armies, by the Swedish army, and that of the Empire, the King of Prussia hath the greatest reason to spare his men. According to some advices, the plan of his enemies operations is finally settled; and these six or seven armies are all to move at the same time, and fall on the Prussians at once, overpower them on every side, without giving the King an opportunity of engaging them successively. In short it will be all over with Prussia if things turn out, as his Majesty's enemies expect they will.

Wesel, June 4. The remainder of the French cavalry under the command of the Count St. Germain encamped this day, and Fischer's corps marched forward yesterday, with the labourers to open the roads. We are getting together here every thing that is made use of in carrying on sieges; 36,000

bombs arrived lately from France, which, according to all appearance, are designed for Hamelen and Lipstadt. In five or six days more there will be some decisive motions.

Hanau, June 5. There is great talk of a peace at present, and two events seem to give weight to the opinion: the first is, that the French have set at liberty all the hostages which they took some time ago; and the second, that they have released us from the payment of the last contribution they imposed upon us, and charge us only with the first. But notwithstanding this, the preparations for war are as vigorous as ever.

Berlin, June 6. As yet nothing important has happened in Saxony nor in Silesia, and the armies confine all their operations to the keeping of a watchful eye on each others motions.

Hanover, June 6. A regiment of English cavalry entered Bremen the 28th past, and pursued their march for Munster. The 31st they were followed by three English regiments of foot; and the 1st inst. arrived there four other regiments, one of horse and three of foot; who set out to join the army under Lord Granby.

Paris, June 6. Orders are gone down to divers ports, for arming a great number of flat-bottomed boats and prames. One of these boats has sailed from Havre-de-Grace to Brest, and stoutly beat off one of the enemy's frigates of war that attacked her in the passage.

Frankfort, June 8. According to the letter from Prague of the 31st of May, the army of General de Laudohn marched the 27th from Konigsgratz towards Baunau, Adersbach, and Trautenau. It is thought they are going to attack the Prussian troops that are encamped between Landshut and Schweidnitz under the command of General Fouquet.

Hague, June 10. The senate of Hamburg proposes to send deputies here to solicit the good offices and intercession of their High Mightinesses towards appeasing the displeasure of his Most Christian Majesty, who has thought proper to prohibit the trade of the Hamburgers with France. This affair is of the utmost consequence to the merchants of Hamburg, who carry on all their trade in the North by the assistance of the wines and brandies they import from France: besides which they enjoyed many great and peculiar privileges by virtue of the treaty of commerce with France.

This stroke will be so terrible to them, that their remittances from England to Germany will be but a poor equivalent for their loss. If the court of France continues its resentment, the Dunkirkers will, in two years time, run away with the richest branch of the Hamburgers trade.

As the subjects of this Republick will likewise draw some advantages from the disgrace of the Hamburgers, it is doubted whether their High Mightinesses will concern themselves in this affair. *Bruff. Gazette.*

Hamburg, June 6. Our Magistrates have applied to the court of Vienna to employ its good offices with his Most Christian Majesty, to revoke the orders for seizing all Hamburg ships in the ports of his kingdom.

Hague, June 12. According to the last letters from the allied army, the head quarters of Prince Ferdinand continued to be at the castle of Wavern the 7th inst. nevertheless it is reported here, that that General detached a considerable body of troops the 5th instant, towards Hirschfeld, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 15th instant import, that the Elector of Bavaria has recalled his contingent of troops from the army of the Empire.

It is reported, that a treaty has been proposed

for recovering and annexing to the crown of Spain, the Austrian Netherlands.

The Chevalier Pelletier, Lieutenant-General, and commander in chief of the artillery in the service of France, has again, by order of the King, made the same proof with success that he did at Dunkirk in 1758, viz. he fired the largest piece of cannon that the French had at Francfort without either match or fire.

As the officers of the troops of Wirtemberg have received orders not to part with their equipages and horses, some have inferred from thence that this corps is to be taken into the pay of another power; but they cannot positively tell what potentate is to hire them.

The captures taken by the French from the English, from the first of March to the 10th of June, 1760, inclusive; were as follow:

32 in March
47 in April.
80 in May, besides 5 ransomers. And
43 in June.

Total 202 ships.

On this occasion it is observable, that we have at present near one third more men of war in commission than we had during the last war; that fifty sail of those were in the Mediterranean; that we had then the whole Spanish and French navy to contend with; and that the French (since Admiral Hawke's last drubbing them) have not had one ship of war at sea, to take off our attention from the protection of our trade.

It is pretty remarkable, that 43 of the ships out of 200, taken by the enemy since the first of March last, have been ransomed for between 14 and 15,000l. so that taking the whole upon an average (except the Thames, Capt. Saunders, and the Prince of Wales, Capt. Landfield, which two ships are valued at 150,000l.) the whole of their captures during that short space of time, including the above two ships, amounts to between two and three hundred thousand pounds.

The encouragements to seamen, &c. are further continued, by an order of council, to the 31st of July next.

Saturday morning Lord Ligonier was at the Tower, to give some particular directions for a train of artillery, that is ordered to be got ready forthwith, for immediate service.

Amongst the prisoners brought home by Captain Pitt, from Senegal, and set on shore in France, there was the late Governor of Gelam, which belongs to that place; he positively asserts, that the taking of Senegal affected them more than any conquest made by us since the commencement of the war.

TUESDAY'S POST.

No Foreign Mails.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, June 17.

L O N D O N.

RETURN of the Officers that were Killed, Wounded, taken Prisoners, &c. on the 28th of April, 1760.

Amherst's Regiment.

Killed. Lieut. Maxwell, sen.

Wounded. Capt. Lieut. Cockburn; Lieutenants Munks, Maxwell, jun. Cathcart, Winter, Irving, Lockhart; Ensigns Monepenny, Barbutt, Mills, and Barker.

Prisoners. Lieut. Hamilton, and Ensign Montgomery. The latter is also wounded.

Bragg's.

Wounded. Col. Welch; Major Dallings; Captains Spann, and Mitchellson; Lieut. and Adjutant



Taffel; Lieutenants Brown, and Phibbs; Ensigns Gilmour, Shepherd, and Beal.

Otway's.

Wounded. Lieut. Brown; Ensign Lyfaglet.
Prisoner. Capt. Ince, who is also wounded.

Kennedy's.

Wounded. Capt. Skey; Lieut. Clements.
Prisoners. Capt. Maitland, and Ensign Maw.
The latter is also wounded.

Lascelles's.

Killed. Major Hussey.
Wounded. Lieutenants Foster, Basset, Ewer, and Stratford; Ensigns Utlich, and Handfield.
Prisoners. Capt. Archbold, and Lieut. Shirritt, who are also both wounded.

Webb's.

Killed. Ensign Nicholson.
Wounded. Capt. Lieutenants James Cockburn, and Barbutt; Lieutenants Waterhouse, Royce, Crowe, and More; Ensigns Campbell, and Johnson.
Prisoner. Lieut. Davers.

Anstruther's.

Killed. Ensign Conway.
Wounded. Ensigns Snow, Steel, and Donald M'Donald.

Lawrence's.

Wounded. Capt. Faesch; Lieutenants Faesch, Campbell, Grant, Stephens, and Lewis Forbes; Ensigns Pinckey, Magee, Hill, and Stewart.
Prisoners. Col. Young and Capt. Chartris.
Missing. Lieut. Forbes.

Frazer's.

Killed. Capt. Donald MacDonald, Lieut. Com Gordon.

Wounded. Col. Frazer; Captains John Campbell, Alexander Frazer, and MacLeod; Lieutenants Archibald Campbell, Hector MacDonald, Donald MacBean, Alexander Frazer, sen. John Naira, Arthur Rose; Alexander Frazer, jun. Simon Frazer, sen. Archibald MacAllister, Alexander Frazer, John Chisholm, Simon Frazer, jun. Malcolm Frazer, and Donald MacNeal; Ensigns Henry Monro, Robert Menzies, Charles Stewart, Duncan Cameron, William Robertson, and Capt. Lieut. Charles MacDonald.
Prisoners. Ensigns Alexander Gregerfon, and Malcolm Frazer, who are also both wounded.
Missing. Lieut. Alexander Campbell.

Artillery.

Wounded. Major Goodwin, 2d Lieutenants Heathcott, and Scott; Lieut. Fireworker Davidson.
Prisoner. Lieut. Fireworker Cock, who is also wounded.

Wounded. Major M'Keller, Chief Engineer.

Rangers.

Wounded. Capt. Hazzen.

TOTAL.

Killed. Wounded. Prisoners. Missing.
6 89 13 2
RETURN of the Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, killed, wounded, &c.

Regiments,	Killed.			Wounded.		
	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Amherst's	4		21	9		82
Bragg's	1		14	4	3	100
Otway's			12	3	1	43
Kennedy's			5			16
Lascelles's	1		10	3	1	43
Webb's			22			63
Anstruther's	1		7	3		45
Monckton's		1	1			9
Lawrence's	1		9			32
Frazer's	3	1	51	10		119
Light Infantry	8		78	7	1	124
Rangers			2			9
Total	19	2	232	39	6	685

Royal regiment of Artillery.

Wounded. Three Bombardiers, 1 gunner, and 6 matrosses.

Missing. One matross. Sign'd J. A. MURRAY.

Some days before General Murray marched out of Quebec, he received an account, that two large bodies of French were in full march against the town, &c. and that these could not join in less than a week: it was on this information that the General thought proper to attack one of them, before the

junction was made: but this intelligence proved not true, for both had joined two days before, which led him into a mistake in attacking an army at least four times superior to his in number.

A great quantity of all sorts of merchandize has been shipped from hence lately for Quebec, which occasions further uneasiness to the merchandize.

Lord Colville (we are told by the Gazette) failed from Halifax, for the river St. Lawrence, on the 22d of April; and Captain Swanton was met the 20th of April off the coasts of Newfoundland. According to this account, wind and weather permitting, all their ships might arrive at Quebec in the first week of May. From Halifax to that town (if maps do not mislead us) the navigation does not exceed 900 miles, supposing a fair gale of wind all the way: and from the western coasts of Newfoundland it is not above 600 miles; but whether Captain Swanton was met on the east or west coast of that island, doth not appear in this account. However, upon the whole, if the river St. Lawrence was clear of ice at that time, we may hope the French will be baffled in their enterprize.

As to General Amherst, the Gazette does not mention the date of his letters, nor the place they were wrote from; but only says, that all preparations were making with the utmost dispatch, for opening the campaign on the side of Lake Champlain, and for pushing the operations in those parts, with the greatest vigour.—Now, supposing the forces under General Amherst reach the Lake before Quebec be obliged to capitulate, the French must raise the siege to save Montreal, which lies about 40 miles north of the Lake, and go southward to Quebec: or, admitting that they may get possession of the latter, there is force enough in north America to dislodge them again, and drive them also out of Montreal.

The garrison of Quebec consisted, it is said, of between 5 and 6000 men; but many of the officers were seen at Boston and other provinces some months before the day of the attack, whether they had liberty on account of their health only, we cannot say.

It is feared that Lord Colville and Captain Swanton have had foul winds in their passage from Halifax, or they would have got into the river in less than six days; since the voyage from Halifax to Newfoundland is frequently performed in less than a week.

By a letter from New-York, dated April, 28th, there is advice, that four French soldiers had just been brought from Albany to that place, who had deserted from the French at Nut Island, on Lake Champlain. They said, "That all the French forces were collected together at Montreal, in order to attack Quebec, in case they received supplies by a fleet from Old France; but that they were in great want of provisions."

We are informed that the Ministry are under little concern about Quebec as it is not in the least doubted but the place will be able to hold out till the arrival of the men of war. Brigadier Murray is esteemed a gallant officer.

It is said, that a certain great officer, who had a principal hand in the reduction of Quebec, has given his opinion, that it is able to hold out a considerable siege.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, April 26.

"The Marquis de Vaudreuil has wrote a very complaisant letter to our Governor, Brigadier Murray, and sent him his plate, desiring he would take care of it till he heard further from him"

Yesterday there was a great council at Kensington on affairs of importance.

The British forces in Germany, when joined by the last embarkation, will consist of one regiment of Horse guards, two of horse, three of Dragoon-guards, five of dragoons, and twelve of foot, viz. Hodgson's Barrington's, Bolland's, Napier's, Kingley's, Welch Fuzileers, Cornwallis's, Hume's, Griffin's, Stuart's, Carr's, and Brudenell's, with two Highland battalions of Keith and Campbell. In the whole, 14 battalions and 25 squadrons. The General officers are Lieutenant General Marquis of Granby, Moltyn, and Waldegrave, Major General Howard, Honeywood, Griffin, and Brudenell.

By the last advices from Dunkirk, we are informed, that they were fitting out three more privateers of considerable force, being encouraged thereto by their late unexpected success.

EDINBURGH, June 21.

Extract of letters from London, June 17.

"We are not a little alarmed and surprized at the

disagreeable news of our troops under General Murray being defeated by the French army near Quebec. This intelligence comes by a sloop of war from the river St. Lawrence. What particulars have transpired, relating to this affair, I send you as follows: General Murray having received advice, that the French were resolved to collect all their forces at a village about ten miles from Quebec, in order to make an attempt on that place, determined, without delay, to attack that body of the enemy, posted at the village, before they could receive the destined reinforcements from Montreal and the places adjacent.

"Accordingly, on the 28th of April, he marched from Quebec, with about 3500 of the garrison, came up with, and attacked the enemy with the greatest fury. The French, unable to stand the shock, retired in some confusion, but just at that instant, fresh troops came in to their assistance: upon which their broken lines rallied, and returned to the charge. The British, undismayed, renewed the attack, and would soon have forced the enemy to retire, had not fresh supplies of men arrived almost every moment, which increased the French army to upwards of 15000 men. At length, General Murray, seeing no probability of making head against such superior numbers, thought proper to order a retreat, which was effected with small loss. It is computed, that there are about 900 killed, wounded, and missing, on our side; the loss of the French is thought to be much greater.

"Letters from the allied army advise, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had ordered a flying magazine to be erected in his camp; for which purpose every village in its neighbourhood is to furnish the necessary waggons in proportion to its extent."

LINEN CLOTH for sale stamped in SCOTLAND distinguishing the value and quantity annually.

Yards.	Value.			
		l.	s.	d.
1740	4,609,672	188,777	16	5
1741	4,858,190	187,658	15	3
1742	4,431,450	191,686	6	6
1743	5,061,311	215,927	6	7
1744	5,480,727	229,364	12	3
1745	5,536,925	224,252	8	9
1746	5,486,334	222,870	13	2
1747	6,661,788	262,866	10	2
1748	7,353,098	293,864	12	11
1749	7,360,286	322,045	8	0
1750	7,572,540	361,736	12	5
1751	7,886,374	367,167	11	6
1752	8,759,943	409,047	6	7
1753	9,422,993	445,321	18	1
1754	8,914,369	406,816	8	0
1755	8,122,472	345,349	14	6
1756	8,547,153	367,721	10	10
1757	9,764,498	401,511	9	9
1758	10,624,435	424,141	10	7
1759	10,839,707	451,390	17	3

JUNE 23.

Extract of a letter from London, June 17.

"The operations of the armies in Germany has now given place in our coffee-houses to the more important concern, the fate of Quebec. Some here are of opinion, that the landing of our troops in a proper place, was the only thing which rendered the siege of Quebec tedious, last campaign, which being effected, and the French defeated, the town fell an easy prey; from which they conclude, that the odds is against Quebec's holding out till succours arrived, to support which, they say, some private letters mention a design of abandoning the place, and retiring to the Isle of Orleans, about four miles below Quebec. On the other hand, there are some who say, that without ships of force, which the French have not, it will be extremely difficult to make any impression on the town, especially, as the fortifications on the land side were not in the least damaged, during the last siege, and as all allow that General Murray is a brave and able officer, they are of opinion, he will be able to hold out against the French at least three weeks, or a month, by which time he will certainly be relieved by the army under General Amherst, or Lord Colville's squadron, on board of which are 1500 regular troops besides marines.

"Advice is received that the ships under the command of Lord Colville are arrived in the river St. Lawrence.

"The Chevalier de Barreau, Captain le Bratt, of

Bayonne, of 20 six-pounders, and 150 men, was taken the middle of March last, 200 leagues west of the Lizard, and carried into Halifax.

"The Chesterfield man of war, from Lisbon, and the Pacquet for the Post-office from Barbadoes, are both arrived at Falmouth.

"Yesterday 36,160 lib. of thrown silk, and 11,950 of raw silk was entered at the custom-house from the Streights.

"And 1600 quarters of wheat, 300 quarters of wheat was entered outwards for Lisbon."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Black River, the Musquito Shore, Jan. 9.

"I am to inform you that our trade to the Bay of Honduras is now at an end, a flat having arrived there from thence two days ago, Michael Elson, master, by whom we are assured, that on the twenty six of December, when he left the Old River, the Spaniards were in possession of the Old River's mouth; that a great number of Pettiaquas, having upwards of 150 Spaniards on board, were rendezvoused at the Haul-over, and had sent a great number of scout-boats with men and small arms up the river, to pillage, plunder, and destroy the houses of the few English settlers that were left behind. They are a detachment of troops, sent under the command of four Captains, by the Governor of Merida, the principal town of Jocatan, for that purpose. All the most substantial settlers had left the place on intelligence of this force coming against them, and those who were left behind must be completely ruined. So that we are likely to get no more log-wood from thence, unless the settlers there are protected from the frequent visits of their neighbours."

Extract of a letter from Cologne, June 6.

"According to letters from Paris, the Court were highly pleased with the account given by M d'Affry of his conferences with General Yorke. The King caused him to repeat to him three times what passed between them. His Majesty is so well satisfied with his conduct, that he promised him he shall be one of the ministers at the intended congress, and the Duke de Choiseul, who is already nominated to manage the affairs of France at that congress, hath assured d'Affry, that he will put his Majesty in mind of his promise. England, according to d'Affry's report, is so sincerely disposed to peace, and her claims of so little consequence, that if she would make a separate peace, it might be concluded in two months.

"But it is assured, that in the last conference with Mr. Yorke, this minister acquainted him, "That France must be sensible of the uprightness of the King his master's sentiments, and of his disinterestedness, in offering peace amidst so many victories, one more glorious than another; that his Majesty being sincerely desirous to promote the welfare and prosperity of his subjects, oppressed in some measure, as well as those of the belligerent powers, by the charges of this expensive war, would readily restore to his Most Christian Majesty most of the places taken from him, on condition, that his ally the King of Prussia should be included in the treaty: and that his Majesty would not lay down his arms, but on a general pacification.

"Mean while, the affair of the towns in the Netherlands, which it was proposed to yield to France even for ever, for a certain sum in ready money to be agreed on, is the subject of frequent conferences between the Duke de Choiseul and Count Staremberg the Austrian minister. The point at present under consideration is to find some other security for the money advanced by France to Prussia and other Courts. This affair is the more pressing, on account of the demand which, it is said, the King of Spain makes, that the Netherlands be ceded to Don Philip, as an indemnification for the loss of the Two Sicilies; and that an equivalent to the revenues of the Netherlands be given to the Empress Queen either in lands in Italy, or in money."

Letters from Cadiz by the Cadiz mail say, that the Vizara, one of the ships of the flota, which took fire, was a man of war, and was burnt down to the waters edge; that the other was entirely destroyed, and the greatest part of her cargo; and had the wind been brisker, the whole of the flota must have been consumed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is said, will set out in a few days for Portsmouth, to take upon him the command of one of his Majesty's ships.

The William, MacLaughlin, the Richard, Withers, and the Young Ellen, Donavan, from Bourdeaux to Dublin, are all seized in the harbour of Dublin by

the Captain of the Postillion man of war, for carrying beef, &c. to Bourdeaux, in return for which they brought home claret.

A private letter from Hanover of the 10th ult. advises, that upon intelligence received, that the army of the Empire were going to invade that electorate by way of Eichsfeld, several regiments of Hanoverian troops were immediately ordered to march to Mulhausen, where the regiments of Holstein and Finckenstein dragoons, who passed through there the 7th from the allied army, with a proper train of artillery, provision waggons, &c. are to join them. They are to form a camp of 16,000 men, to keep the troops of the circles employed, from being troublesome to the King of Prussia.

From Petersburg we are told, that 20 men of war of the line; besides frigates, &c. are actually fitting out and almost ready for sea, at Cronstadt and Revel. Admiral Muscholoff, an old experienced officer, is to have the chief command of that fleet, and Vice Admiral Polanski, of the department of Revel, is command under him.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, who has been dangerously ill, is now quite recovered.

Fifty transports sailed from the Nore with troops for Germany, on Sunday morning.

The camp on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, is to consist of three regiments, viz. Beauclerk's, who go into camp the 27th; the Scots Fusileers, who go in the 30th; and Jeffery's, who go in afterwards. from Plymouth. Major General Kingsley is to have the command.

Major General Carr commands in Chatham line two regiments.

Gen. Campbell, and Lieut. Gen. Conway superintend all the troops in Essex and Kent.

G L A S G O W.

Above 50 vessels have been sent from the several ports of Holland this season, to the Iceland fishery.

Among the many instances of the good effects of the late statute for the better manning his Majesty's navy, and the more speedy payment of the sailors wages, we have the following, from the Aberdeen Journal of last post: "On Wednesday last came to town, from on board the Prince man of war, four heavy bills, amounting in all to 183 l. sterling, which were paid on sight by the Collector of Excise. Three were from sailors to their wives, and the fourth, for 45 l. from a dutiful son to his mother. — This among many instances, ought entirely to remove groundless prejudices at the navy service, and likewise to those whose proper business and duty it is, to provide the fleet with proper hands.

We are advised from the North of the death of one Janet M'Gregor, in Curgarff, in the 84th year of her age. She has left issue 10 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Ninety of her progeny were alive at the time of her death, of which number forty attended her funeral.

The Mars, Capt. Weir, (who so bravely beat off the French privateer, as mentioned in our last) is arrived at the Madiras, all well.

The King of Prussia, Hume, from S. Carolina, is also arrived there.

On Tuesday se'ennight, William Baillie of Lamington, Esq; son to the Lord President, died at Edinburgh.

On the 13th current, died James Campbell, Esq; of Duntroon, at Duntroon-Castle. This is the third death in that family since the 1st of October last; first Neil Campbell, late of Duntroon, October 28th, then Dame Isabel Lamont, aunt to the present laird of Lamont, Dowager Lady Duntroon Nov. 13th, and now the above Duntroon, who is succeed by his son Lieutenant Neil Campbell of the Royal Scots Fusileers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For James River, Virginia,
The Ship **D I A M O N D**,
Andrew Gray, Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take goods on board by the 10th of July, and clear to sail soon thereafter.

For freight or passage apply to Robert and Thomas Dunlop in Glasgow.

This day published, and sold by R. and A. FOULIS,

E S S A Y ON THE T H E O R Y O F A G R I C U L T U R E, INTENDED AS AN I N T R O D U C T I O N T O A R A T I O N A L S Y S T E M O F T H A T A R T.

BY A FARMER:

Where likewise may be had,

Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge
Voltaire's Universal History, 4 vol. a new edition,
with notes.

A Description of Cape Breton.

The Regulations of the Prussian infantry.

Blond's Military Engineer. 2 vol.

The Entertaining Moralist. 2 vol.

The Handmaid to the Arts. 2 vol.

The Port-Royal's Latin Grammar. 2 vol.

Glasgow Turnpikes.

THE Trustees on the Renfrew and Three-mile-house Roads intimate, that the common road from Paisley-lone bar, westward to the joining of the two roads, is to be instantly repaired. Any persons willing to repair the same may apply to Archibald M'Gilchrist, the Trustees clerk, and lodge their proposals in ten days at furthest, at which time the person who offers to contract for the repairs in the cheapest manner, on the terms lodged with the clerk, will be preferred.

The meeting of the committee on Cumbernauld road, within the Exchange-coffee-house, on Wednesday last, is adjourn'd till Wednesday next, the 2d of July, on which day the Trustees on the said road are desired to meet at the foresaid place, betwixt the hours of 12 mid-day and one afternoon, to consider the repairs to be made on the said road the ensuing season.

To be sold,

By publick roup, on Saturday the 26th day of July 1760, in the house of William Oswald, writer in Kirkintilloch; between the hours of two and four o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of GARTCLASH,

lately belonging to John Hay, portioner there, being part of the burgh-lands of Kirkintilloch, and holden of that town. The articles of roup, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of William Somerville, writer in Glasgow, or William Oswald, writer in Kirkintilloch. Any person inclining to make a private bargain, betwixt and the day of the roup, may apply to the said William Somerville.

To be Sold,

THE forty shilling land, of old extent, of W H I T E - I N C H,

holden of the crown, and several parcels of Land in White-Inch-haugh, lying within the parish of Govan and shire of Lanerk, pleasantly situated on the river Clyde, within three miles of Glasgow, and capable of great improvement. Any person who inclines to purchase the lands, may apply to John Wardrop, writer in Glasgow.

IN pursuance of the Act of Parliament for improving the Navigation of the River Clyde to the city of Glasgow, the commissioners therein named, for inspecting, auditing, and adjusting the accounts of the collections, receipts, and disbursements of the duties therein granted to the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, for the uses therein mention'd, are desired to meet in the Town Clerks Chamber of Glasgow, on Tuesday the first day of July next, betwixt twelve mid-day, and two afternoon.

FOR LONDON,
The NEPTUNE,
Richard Grindlay, Master,

Now lying at Borrowdownes, is taking goods on board, and will be clear to sail with the first convoy. The ship has good accommodation for passengers

S U P P L E M E N T.

Arrived I MAIL from Holland and I from Flanders.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 21.

[Brought by express from Edinburgh.]

Petersburgh, May 23.

MOST of the General Officers, who are to make the campaign, have left this place successfully. Field Marshal Soltikoff is still here, but talks of setting out the beginning of next week. The Great Chancellor, who, for some time past, had been a good deal out of order, is now so well recovered, that he goes abroad.

Copenhagen, June 10. Letters from Elsenore mention, that, on the 6th instant, his Majesty's ship the Gosport, Captain John Elliot, arrived in the Sound with 25 merchantmen, which have been a month in their passage from England.

Hague, June 17. Prince Ferdinand's army remained on the 14th, still encamped at Fritzlär, where General Waldegrave's regiment of Dragoon Guards arrived the preceding day. The Carabiniers are to be at Paderborn on the 24th. The first division of the corps of infantry, lately sent from England, was to march into camp this day (the 17th) and the second division was to follow them on the 20th.

Marshal Broglio's main army, by the last accounts, was not yet encamped. M. de St. Germain keeps his former position near Dusseldorp, on the left of the Rhine. We hear that a detachment of his Majesty's troops had attacked the village of Myerbeck, where a party of Fischer's corps was, and had taken prisoners a great number, which had spread the alarm to Roerort and Doesbourg, which the enemy seemed determined to abandon.

By the letters from Saxony, of the 4th instant, nothing material had happened at the King of Prussia's camp near Meissen. There have been some few slight skirmishes in those parts; particularly, a party of Prussian hussars, who had been sent on the second instant, from the post of Cosdorff near Torgau, to patrol along the right of the Elbe towards Dresden, fell into an ambuscade, by which they lost thirty men, and one officer; and, about the same time, a Prussian officer of hussars surprised a party of Saxon horse in the town of Zwickau; made the officer that commanded them, and the greatest part of the men prisoners; and had the good fortune to get safe off with a booty of 50 horses.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, June 21.

Vienna, June 4. The army of Marshal Daun has been encamped ever since the first instant, near Dresden, part on the right and part on the left of the Elbe. Our troops fell unawares upon a body of 400 men, who were posted to secure the communication between the King of Prussia's army, and that of Prince Henry, and killed and took almost all of them. *Amst. Gaz.*

From the Frontiers of Saxony, June 7. Part of the great Austrian army having advanced towards Königsbruck, the King of Prussia altered the position of his troops, so that the first line of his army is now encamped between Riesa and Torgau, the 2d between Grimma and Colditz, and the 3d between Meissen and Nollsen. The skirmishes between the light troops of both parties are very frequent.

Magdeburgh, June 10. The 3d instant six squadrons of Zieten's and Kleist's hussars, commanded by Major Zetmar, were attacked by six regiments of Austrian cavalry, backed by some infantry, under the command of General Count Laschy. At first they made the most vigorous resistance, but finding themselves at last surrounded, they had no other course to take but to cut their way through the enemy sword in hand; which they bravely effected, and got to

Torgau, bringing along with them 30 prisoners. Their loss amounts to 200 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.

Frontiers of Silesia, June 4. Gen. Laudohn, at the head of 36,000 men, with 80 pieces of cannon, has at last entered the county of Glatz, and is at present near Silverberg. Gen. Fouquet has received a reinforcement from Prince Henry, and covers Schweidnitz.

Frontiers of Silesia, June 8. Gen. Laudohn, at the head of 36,000 men, has advanced to Reichenberg, two miles from Schweidnitz, and as he seems to have a design against the last mentioned place; Gen. Fouquet has thrown himself into it; to make the proper dispositions for a good defence, leaving the command of his troops, which are very advantageously posted in the neighbourhood of Freyberg, to Lieut. Gen. Goltze.

Munster, June 6. It is reported, that on account of some motion which Gen. Spörke has lately made with his army, the French have suddenly broke up their camp upon the banks of the Rhine near Dusseldorp, and retired on the other side of that river.

Fritzlär, June 11. The body of our army is still here, with its right wing extended towards this place, and the left towards Neder Melrich. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was detached from it the 7th inst, with some battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of British dragoons (the Scots Greys and Mordaunt's) to join the troops under Gen. Gilfen in the county of Fulda, and take the command of it. After their junction that body will consist of 20,000 men.

Meissen, June 2. The garrison of Dresden has just been replaced by fresh troops. The Prussian and Austrian armies have not yet began their operations, tho' it's said both armies are quite complete and in excellent order. The King of Prussia is every day in one part or other of his camp, either on horseback or on foot, attended by his general officers and frequently by Mr. Mitchell, the British minister, who often dines with his Majesty.

Paderborn, June 6. Last week our black hussars had two small skirmishes, on the side of the Fulda, with a detachment of prince Xavier of Saxony's corps, in which skirmishes the hussars made upwards of a hundred prisoners. The French continue their preparations for a general encampment, and are strengthening themselves every day by fresh bodies of troops. It's confidently asserted, that Marshal Broglio has declared his intention to march against the allied army the beginning of next month, in case Prince Ferdinand does not pay him a visit before that time.

A M E R I C A.

Charles Town, April 16. This morning arrived Aaron Price, sent express from Fort George, by whom we have the following letter:

Fort Prince George, Keowee, April 2. On the 28th ult. the Mankiller of Noocasee, who has saved several of our people, brought down one Robert Scott, who was taken about two months before, with Macdonald, by the people of Estatoe. The Mankiller went off yesterday, and says he will be back in five or six days with two more prisoners.

Scott says "Fort Loudoun is blocked up in the same manner as we are, and confirms the account of two foldiers being killed; he says he believes they have about a hundred prisoners in the nation. Two nights before he came away they burnt a man in presence of his wife just ready to lie in and five small children, whom they brought in the day before. Another was burnt at Sugar town a few nights ago. Occannostostora was set out for the Albana Fort, with two slaves or prisoners, and a great number of scalps." He says, "the Indians are fully determined, if there is not a peace made, to go down in a large body to oppose any army that shall come against them, or reinforce this garrison. They say they will first attack them below Ninety six, then at Ninety six, next at the most convenient place between Ninety six, and Twelve-mile Rivér; their last effort will be made at that river, beyond which they say they will die before any white man come till peace is concluded." Thus much Scott informs us of, what credit it merits we know not. We are well informed that the Creeks, and some other nations have joined the Cherokees.

Charles Town, April 23. We hear the design of some of the Cherokees, in seeming desirous of a peace, is to try to get things passed over till the fall, when after their harvest season they may fall upon us with redoubled fury; but their schemes, as before, have been happily discovered.

Several inhabitants, natives of this province, being inspired with a laudable zeal for his Majesty's service, and the love of their native country, have requested Col. Singleton to acquaint the Lieutenant-Governor, that they are ready to form themselves into a distinct corps from the other forces, in order to march to the upper and lower settlements of the Cherokee nation, and attack the savages in those parts, whilst the regular forces attack them in their lower towns. His Honour has highly approved of the public spirited offer, and has appointed Colonel Singleton commander of the proposed expedition, and has caused commissions to be made out to the several officers to be employed in the same, which will be filled up with the names of such as Colonel Singleton, and those who are to form the expedition, shall agree upon.

L O N D O N.

There is advice from the East-Indies, that the English have sunk three Dutch Indiamen that were employed in carrying saltpetre for the French.

The Albany sloop is arrived from America; and 'tis reported, that the French had not fired a gun against Quebec, the 3d of May and that there were 50 guns mounted on that part of the fort where they must make the attack: That General Amherst was within 45 miles of Montreal had sent for the regular troops to come back.

Important news is hourly expected from Germany. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick has taken possession of Fulda.

A detachment from the Hereditary Prince has killed and taken some piquets of the army of the Empire, to the amount of 250 men.

Gen. Luckner has taken two companies of Fischer's corps.

Gen. Laudon, in his march to Silesia, had several skirmishes with different parties of Prussians, but (according to the accounts from his own head-quarters) without any success. The Austrians say they had four officers wounded in these attacks, & about 20 men killed and as many horses, and an equal number wounded. To reach the passes of Warth and Silberberg, they marched the whole night of the 29th ult. and all next day without halting.

The Genoese have caused guards to be placed at the houses of the bishops and religious communities at Bastia, Calvi, and other places in Corsica, to prevent their obeying the orders of, or having any correspondence with the Apostolic Visitor.

Last Monday arrived at Plymouth, his Majesty's ships Burford, St. Florentine, Juno, and Adventure, from the Bay; they have brought in with them the Sanson privateer of Bayonne of 24 guns, taken by the Juno; the Phoebe, Gabriel, from Liverpool, for Africa, retaken by the Juno; the St. Joseph, of Pool, from South Carolina, for London, retaken by the Coventry frigate; and the Molly, Langmore, from Grand Terre for Glasgow, retaken by the Thames frigate.

The Huller man of war, and 33 sail of merchant men, from Corke, are arrived at Barbadoes.

An English ship arrived at Lisbon the 12th ult. having the crews of the Phoenix and Maria, two two French ships, from St. Domingo to Marseilles, which were taken by an English man of war, and carried into Madeira.

Letters from Dunkirk of the 10th inst. say, that the Elou, and the Franc Macon, were arrived there from a cruise, with four ransomers on board.

Four French fishing boats are sent into Dover by the St. Albans man of war.

Portsmouth, June 19. Tuesday one of our cutters brought in a French vessel of 30 or 40 tons that had been taken off Havre; by her we learn, that the squadron of Admiral Rodney keeps the French coasts under a continual alarm.

Plymouth, June 14. By the last cartel ships which arrived from France we learn, that there was not an English prisoner left either at Cherbourg, St. Maloes, or Dinan.