

A. D.
1762.

erty, and ruined many individuals. Having done all the mischief in their power, they set about repairing the fortifications of the town; because they intended to hold the place. When the news of this loss reached England, it is impossible to describe the indignation, with which the people were exasperated, against the ministry. In order to allay these heats, the advocates of the ministry endeavoured to persuade the public, "That Newfoundland was barren, inhospitable, and a place of little or no consequence." But this served rather to enrage, and to create worse suspicions, than to appease and reconcile the friends of their country to the measures pursued at court. And when the ministerial trumpeters could make no advantage of this misrepresentation, they endeavoured to fling the blame upon Mr. PITT's neglect of that island; till it also came out, that

The governor was three times summoned to surrender: he would hearken to no proposals, and fired on the King's troops: but the Count d'Hauſſonville, putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, and disposing his troops for an assault, the governor desired to capitulate. The rest of the island, particularly Placentia, the capital of it, was afterwards reduced without a blow.

After the surrender of the fort, the magazines and the garrison, the King's ships entered the harbour, broke the chain that defended the entrance, and found in it the Countess de Grammont frigate, formerly a privateer of Bayonne, (which the crew had run a-shore, but which was got off) with a great number of other vessels; which the Chevalier de Ternay made use of to burn, in the north and south harbours, all the vessels, scaffolds, &c. employed in the fishery. *The French account, published by authority.*

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