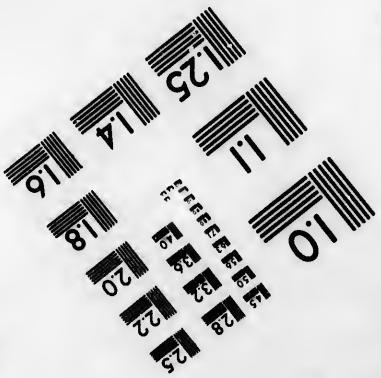
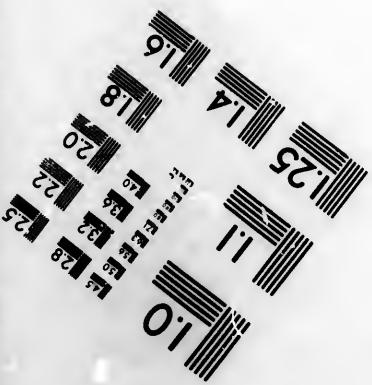
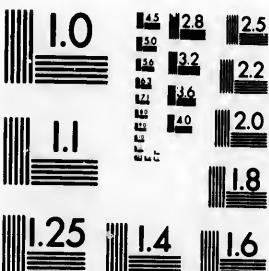


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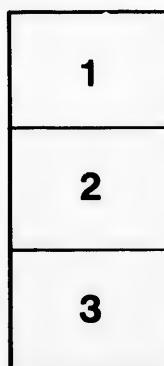
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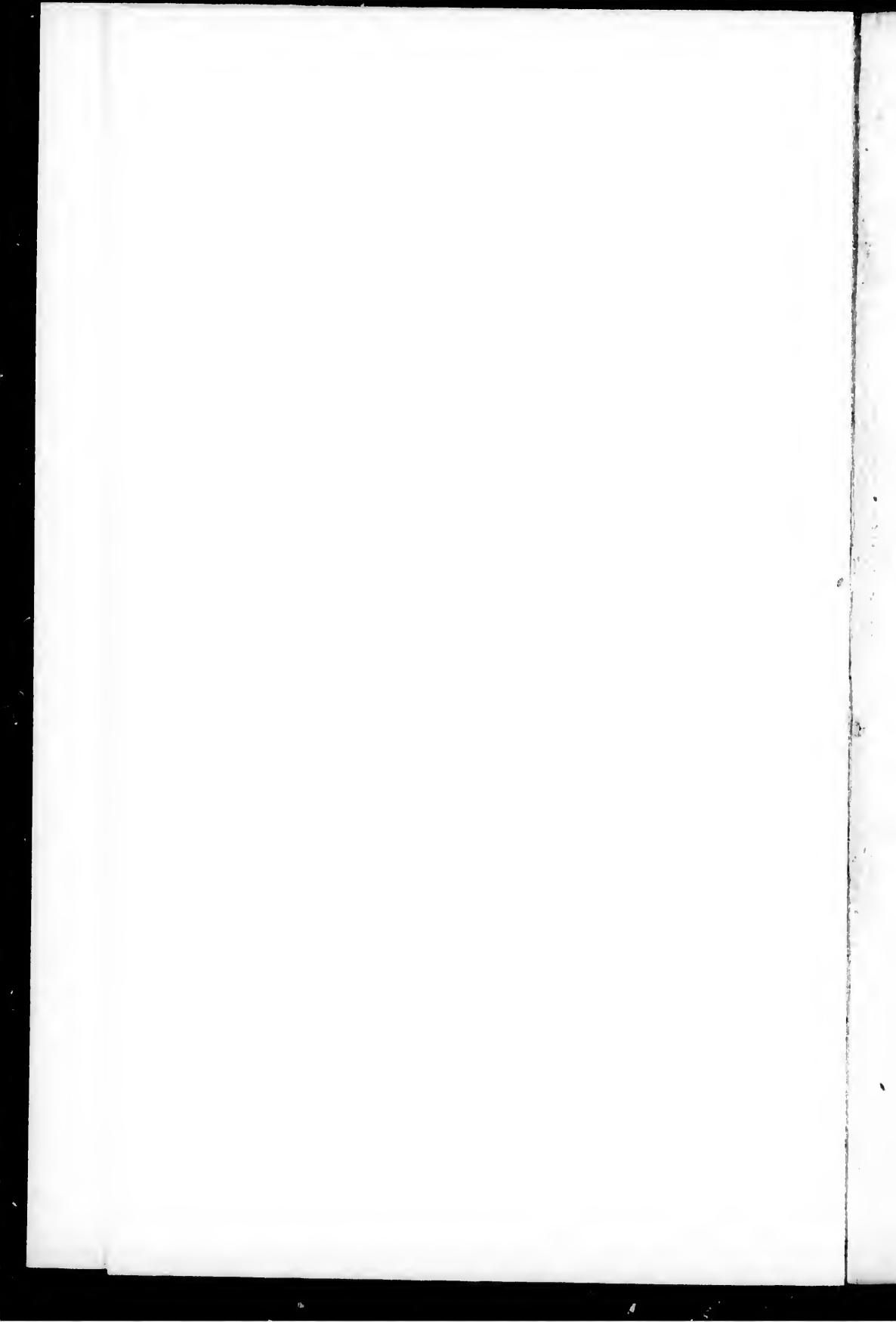
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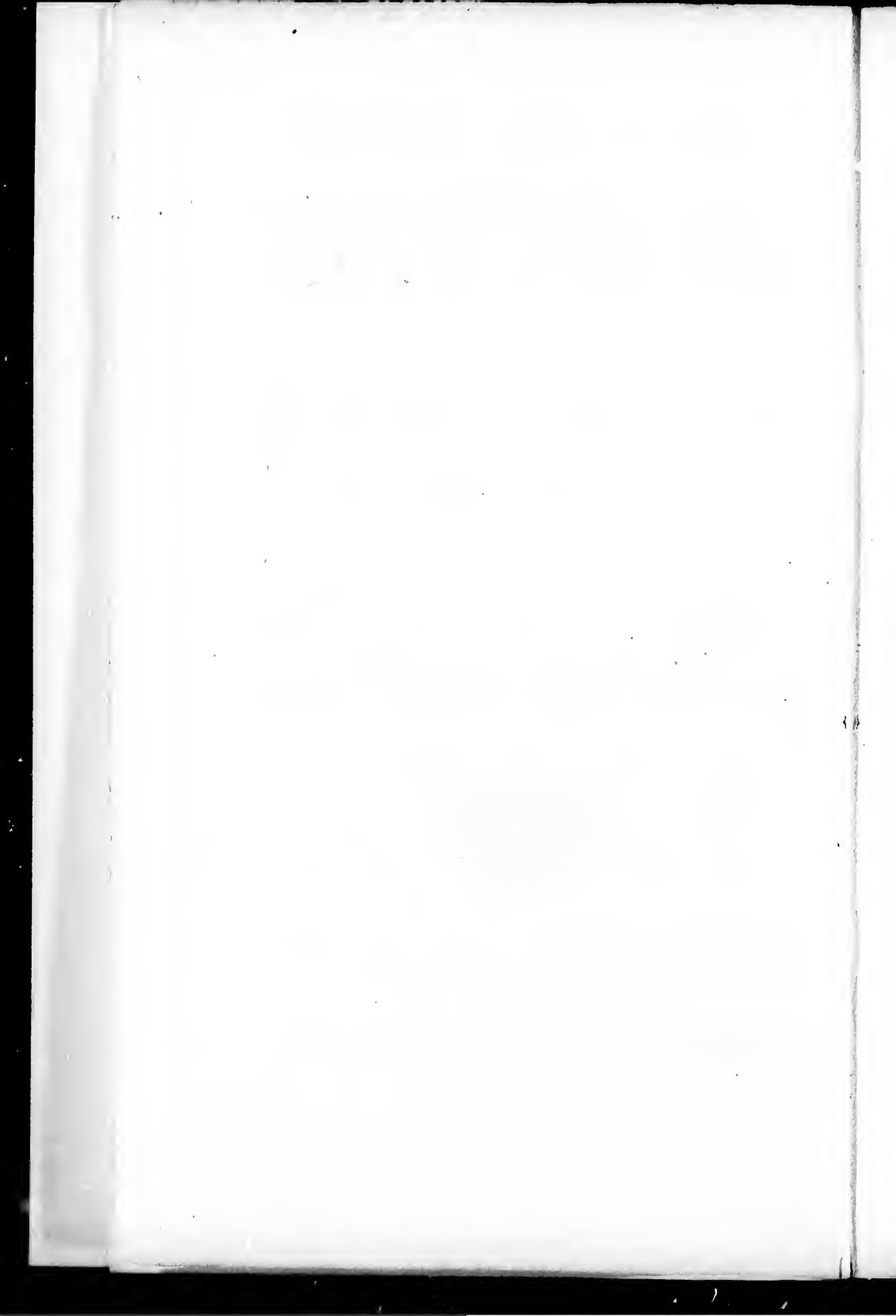
In *June* and *July* 1758.

Ob Patriam pugnando, — VIRG.

By a S P E C T A T O R.



L O N D O N :
Printed for W. OWEN, near Temple-Bar. 1758.
[Price One Shilling.]



THE
READER

THE

R E A D E R

MAY depend on the *Impartiality* of these *Minutes*, as the Writer, though present the whole Time, neither was himself an *Actor* in any Thing he relates, nor under any *Influence* from Dependance or Connexion with those that were. And, the *Authenticity* of the Whole may be as far relied on, as it is possible to credit the concurrent Accounts of several *Gentlemen*, who were present at its different Parts, and related them regularly as they were transacted.

These

These Accounts were at first collected, only for the Satisfaction of some *Friends*; and are now communicated for the Information of the *Public*, because they have none that are better. It is hoped, they will contribute to give the Reader a just Opinion of all those *brave Men*, who *directed* and *assisted* in the *Reduction of Louisbourg.*—

Quique sui Memores alios fecere merendo.





M I N U T E S

Concerning the REDUCTION of

L O U I S B O U R G,

do.

THE Commanding Officers in the *Expedition* against this important *Fortress*, were these that follow ;

Of the Fleet.

The Hon^{ble} *Edward Boscawen*, Admiral of his Ma-jesty's *Blue Squadron*, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed, and to be employed, in *Norib America*.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, Knt. Rear Admiral of the *White*.
Philip Durell, Esq; Commodore.

Of the Army.

Major-General *Jeffery Amherst*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces to be employed in the Island of *Cape Breton*, &c.

Brigadier-General *Edward Whitmore*.

Brigadier-General *Charles Laurence*.

Brigadier-General *James Wolfe*.

Colonel *Bastide*, Chief Engineer.

B

The

The Fleet consisted of the following Ships.

Guns.

Namur	90	Hon ^{ble} Edw. Boscowen, Esq;
		Captain Buckle.
Royal William	84	Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.
		Captain Evans.
Princess Amelia	80	Philip Durell, Esq;
		Captain Bray.
Dublin	74	Capt. Rodney
Terrible	74	Collins.
Northumberland	70	Rt Hon ^{ble} Ld Colvil.
Vanguard	70	Swanton.
Orford	70	Spry.
Burford	70	Gambier.
Somerset	70	Hughes.
Lancaster	70	Hon ^{ble} Geo. Edgecumbe
Devonshire	66	Gordon.
Bedford	64	Fowke.
Captain	64	Amberst.
Prince Frederick	64	Man.
Pembroke	60	Simcoe.
Kingston	60	Parry.
York	60	Pigot.
Prince of Orange	60	Ferguson.
Defiance	60	Baird.
Nottingham	60	Marshall.
Centurion	54	Mantell.
Sutherland	50	Rous.

Frigates.

Juno, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Gramont, Shannon,
Hind, Portmahon, Nightingale, Kennington,
Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke,
Ætna, Lightening, Tyloe.

The

of LOUISBOURG.

7

The Army consisted of the following Regiments.

The Train of Artillery commanded by Colonel *George Williamson*.

Chief Engineer Colonel Bafile.

On the 28th of *May*, 1758, Admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *Halifax* Harbour with the *Squadron* he brought from *England*, and the *Transports* with the *Forces* under his Convoy ; and on,

June 2. Anchored them in *Gabreuse Bay*, in the Island of *Cape Breton*, above three Leagues by Sea from the Harbour of *Louisbourg* to the South West of it.

In the Evening the *General*, with the Brigadier-Generals *Laurence* and *Wolfe*, reconnoitred the Shore as near as possible, and made a Disposition for landing in *three Places*. They observed that the Enemy had a *Chain of Posts* along the Shore from *Cape Noir* to *Flat-Point*, and Irregulars from thence to the Bottom of the Bay ; with Works and Batteries at all the Places where it was probable or practicable for any Troops to land.

3. They discovered several *Encampments* of the Enemy along the Shore of a little Bay, at the N. E. End of *Gabreuse*, which was the most convenient Place for the intended Descent : This Bay has since been called *Kennington Cove*, from that *Frigate's* being stationed there as closely as she could venture to the Shore to play her Cannon upon the Enemy and their Batteries on the Day of landing the Troops.

Brigadier General *Whitmore* arrived this Day from *Halifax*. As less *Surf* was observed in one Cove than the others, a Disposition was this Day made to land at that *one Place*, instead of the *three* proposed yesterday.

4. We had a thick Fog, and so hard a Gale, that the *Trent* Frigate struck on a Rock, made repeated Signals of Distress, and unshipped her Rudder ; but, with much Difficulty, was got off. The *Transports* were in great danger of driving on Shore,

Shore, having suffered a good deal in their Cables and Anchors, in the rocky part of the Bay, in which they rode at that time for the Conveniency of their Situation to the Shore, where the landing was proposed.

June 5. Was a Day of thick Fog, with so great a Surf driving on the Shore, that nothing could be attempted.

6. After some Rain and Fog in the Morning, it was judged proper on an Appearance of Change of Weather to make an Attempt of landing the Troops. Accordingly after the Signal made, the Boats they were debarked into, rowed towards the Shore: But, on the Report of some Captains of the Fleet, who were ordered to reconnoitre the Beach, that the Surf was then too high, the Troops reembarked in their respective Transports.

7. When the Fog cleared up, we found that the Surf was too high for the Troops to make any Attempt of landing this day.

But, in hopes of better Weather the next Morning, a Regiment was sent, by the Mouth of the Harbour, in a Number of Sloops, with a Proportion of Artillery, to make a Shew of landing at *Lorembec*; but not actually to land there till farther Orders, the *General* intending only to draw the Enemy's Attention that way, to facilitate his intended Landing at the N. E. end of *Gabreuse* Bay.

Almost every Day since they had been at Anchor, some of the *Frigates* fired at Parties of the Enemy they saw near the Shore, it was thought, with some Effect.

8. About 2 o'Clock in the Morning the Troops were debarked into the *Men of War* and the *Transports* Boats, rowed by their proper Crews; the former under the Direction of a *Lieutenant, Mate,* or

June 8. or *Midshipman*, and the latter under that of the Officer of the Troops in each Boat. The following is the *Order of landing*, in three *Divisions*, given by the General, for preserving the greater Regularity:

					Left Brigades Right							
Whitmore's	Warburton's	Laurence's	Hopson's	Frazier's	Forbes's	Webb's	Monckton	Anstruther	Lafcelles's	Royals		
Amherst's	Otway's											
With Directions to observe, if possible, the following Method of marching the Troops after their Landing;												
Whitmore's	Warburton's	Laurence's	Frazier's	Forbes's	Webb's	Monckton's	Otway's	Amherst's	Lafcelles's	Hopson's	Brag's	Royals
Amherst's	Otway's											
Regiments of the Left Brigade,												
Light Infantry & Frazier's	Amherst's	Hopson's	Laur.	Otw's	Lasc.	Monckt	Anstr	Royals				Brag's Regi-ment.
Regiments of the second Line,												
Whitmore's	Warburton's				Webb's							

Previous to the landing, Capt. *Rous* in the *Sutherland* and several other *Frigates*, had, by the Admiral's Direction, stationed themselves as near the Shore as was convenient, to terrify and annoy the Enemy's fortified Encampments, the better to prepare for the Attempt of the Boats.

Their Disposition was—the *Sutherland* and *Squirrel* on the Right near *White Point*; the *Kennington* and *Halifax Snow* on the Left near *Kennington Cove*; and the *Grammont*, *Diana* and *Shannon* Frigates in the

the *Centre*. Accordingly, after Commodore *Durell* June 8. had reported it as his Opinion, that the Troops might land on the *Left*, without any great Interruption from this Morning's Surf, about *Sun-rise* this Day a most furious cannonading was begun by the *Kennington* and *Halifax Snow*, which was continued by all the rest with only some necessary Intermittions in Favour of the Attempt, until about 8 o'Clock. About 4 this Morning under Cover of the Ship's Guns, the Boats with a *Division* of the Troops, after a general Rendezvous near *White Point*, made an *Attempt* of landing to the *Left* at *Kennington Cove*, with 600 *Light Infantry*, the whole Battalion of *Highlanders*, and 4 Companies of *Grenadiers*, under the Command of Brigadier General *Wolfe*; while a *Feint* of landing was made to the Right towards *White Point*, conducted by Brigadier General *Whitmore*; and the Brigades in the *Centre* were commanded by Brigadier General *Laurence*, who made a Show of landing at the *Fresh-Water Cove*, the more to distract the Enemy's Attention, and to divide their Force.

The *left Wing*, finding the Shore at *Kennington Cove* impregnable, withdrew with some Loss from the warm Fire of two *Batteries* discharging Grape and round Shot upon them in flank; while several *Swivels*, and small Arms almost without Number showered on them from the *Lines*, that were about 15 feet above the Level of the Boats. As the Enemy had for some *Years* been preparing against such a probable Attempt; they had now been some *Days* in Expectation of our Visit: They had accordingly posted themselves along the Shore to the Number of more than 300 Regulars, Irregulars, and a few of the native *Indians*, in all the probable Places of landing, behind a very strong *Breast-*

June 8. *Breast-work*, fortified at proper Distances with several Pieces of *Cannon*, besides *Swivels* of an extraordinary Calibre, mounted on very strong perpendicular Stocks of Wood, driven deep into the Ground : They had also prepared for flanking, by erecting *Redans* mounted with Cannon in the most advantageous Situations—Nothing of the Kind has perhaps been seen more complete than these *Fortifications*. Besides, all the Approaches to the *Front-Lines* were rendered so extremely difficult by the *Trees* they had laid very thick together upon the Shore round all the *Cove*, with their Branches lying towards the Sea, for the Distance of 20 in some, and of 30 Yards in other places, between the Lines and the Water's Edge ; that, had our People not been exposed to such a *Fire* from the Enemy, the bare Attempt of possessing these Lines, would have been like that of travelling towards them thro' a *wild Forest*, from the interwoven Branches of one Tree to those of another with incredible Fatigue and endless Labour.

Nor, was this Stratagem possible to be suspected at any great Distance, as the Place had the Appearance of one continued *Green* of little scattered Branches of Fir. And, but very few of the Guns on their Lines were to be distinguished out of the Reach of their Metal ; the rest were artfully concealed from our View with *Spruce-Branches*, until the Boats advanced towards the Shore with the Resolution of *forcing* the Works—The latent Destruction was then *unmasked*, by the Removal of the *Spruce-Branches*, and the adventurous Spectators were soon convinced, those Works were not *capable* of being *forced* by Numbers much superior to theirs. The Enemy depended much on their Strength here, which perhaps occasioned them to be somewhat

what premature in their Exertion of it: For, June 8. before our Boats came near the Water's Edge, they began with great Alertness to play their Batteries, and to fire *red hot* Balls, besides a continual Discharge of their small Arms among them. The Consequence had been much more fatal to our People, few if any of whom would have escaped, had the Enemy timed their Fire with more Judgment, by permitting the Boats to have actually landed their Men on that narrow shoal Beach, taking no other Notice of them until they had been all in their Power, than they had done before of the Fire from our *Frigates*, and of some *Boats* that had been with Commodore *Durell* to reconnoitre the Shore, before any of the Troops had put off from the Transports.

Exasperated, not discouraged, at this Repulse from the Enemy's irresistible Fire, the Troops of that *Wing* drew off with all convenient Expedition towards the *Centre*, determined to rush on Shore wherever they saw any Probability of Success, whatever Loss they might sustain. Soon after this, the Lieutenants *Browne* and *Hopkins*, with Ensign *Grant* and about 100 of the *Light Infantry* happily gained the Shore over almost impracticable Rocks and Steeps to the Right of the *Cove*. Upon which, Brigadier *Wolfe* directed the Remainder of this Command to push on Shore as soon as possible, and as well as they could—which heightened their eager Impatience so much, that the *Light Infantry*, *Highlanders* and *Grenadiers* intermixed, rushed forward with impetuous Emulation, without Regard to any previous Orders, and piqued themselves mightily which Boat could be most dexterous and active in getting first on Shore. In this manner,

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June 8. though all the while exposed to the Fire of a Battery of three Guns, that sometimes raked, sometimes flanked their Boats very furiously, and of small Arms within 20 Yards of them, they were all expeditiously landed with little Loss, besides about 22 Grenadiers, who were unfortunately drowned, by having their Boats stove in the bold Attempt.

Among the foremost of these Parties was Brigadier *Wolfe*, who jumped out of his Boat into the Surf to get to the Shore, and was readily followed by Numbers of the Troops, amidst a most obstinate Fire of the Enemy. Soon after landed Brigadier *Laurence*, and was followed by the rest of the Brigades with all possible Expedition. After him in a little time Brigadier *Whitmore*, and the Division of the right Wing, gained the Shore amidst a continual Charge of Shot and Shells from the Enemy's Lines, several of the latter reaching also as far as the Brigades in the Centre. And, last of all landed the Commander in Chief Major-General *Amherst* in the Rear, full of the highest Satisfaction from seeing the Resolution, Bravery and Success of the Troops in surmounting *Difficulties* and despising *Dangers*. A noble Specimen of the *Spirit* he had to depend on their exerting, in the Course of this Undertaking; where they must expect to encounter so many of the *one* and of the *other*. In short, never perhaps might this Observation be more justly applied to the heroic Bravery and Conduct of *English Officers* and *Soldiers*, than on this remarkable Occasion—*Regis ad Exemplum totus componitur Orbis*.

It would be an injurious Diminution of the *Glory* our landing Parties acquired in this hazardous Enterprize, not to remark particularly the *Difficulties* they had to surmount.—Such a boisterous *Surf* drove

drove on most Parts of the Shore at that time as June 8. stove a great Number of their Boats, by which several of the Men were so much hurt and bruised, as to be very incapable of helping and taking Care of themselves, and some Others were crushed to pieces between the Boats and the Rocks. Most, if not all of those who did land, were obliged to wade through the great Swell, themselves and their *Arms* much wetted; and after that, to scramble up such rugged *Rocks*, and almost perpendicular *Precipices* as to the wary Enemy's *Engineers* seemed in need of no *Fortification* or *Defence*, their own steep, rough Ascent having been judged beyond the Attempt of Men under Arms before this glorious Morning. And, to complete the discouraging Scene, they were all the while exposed to the utmost Fury of the Enemy's *Fire*, and not in a Situation of exerting themselves in any Kind of *Defence*, except by *terrifying* the astonished Foe with the resolute Bravery of gaining what had till now been thought an inaccessible Shore, and landing in the most unexpected, one who had not the strongest Proofs of the Fact might say, incredible Places. But none, nor even all these Discouragements were able to damp the truly *English Spirit* of our People in this brave Attempt—A *national Spirit* that our *Soldiery* are never known to want under the Conduct of such Commanders as signalized themselves here—a *Spirit* that will give both the *Officers* and *Soldiers* of this memorable Day an honourable Distinction among *Englishmen*, as long as *British Bravery* shall be successful in the Defence of *British Liberty*.

The Spirit and Fortitude, which thus visibly actuated all these Troops in this heroic Attempt, no less remarkably distinguished their whole succeeding Conduct; which was but one continued Exer-

June 8. tion of the greatest Bravery. They instantly attacked the next *Battery* to them in flank with so much Vigour, as soon forced a numerous Body of the Enemy to abandon their strong Post with great Precipitation. And, so great was the Resolution they shewed in surrounding and attacking the Enemy's extensive *Lines*, that they had hardly given there a Specimen of true *English* Bravery, before they saw themselves left *Masters* of the Shore with all its strong Works. The dastardly *Panic* that appeared to slacken the Enemy's Fire as soon as they saw our Men landed pretty near them, now shewed itself very conspicuously by its Effects, the little Resistance they made when their Numbers are compared with ours, and the great Confusion with which they fled every way before our Men into the contiguous Woods ; while several of them were killed in their Flight, and upwards of 70 taken Prisoners : Among these were two *Captains* of Grenadiers and two *Lieutenants*, who with the Men were immediately sent on board the Fleet. The *French* Officer that commanded here was, Lieutenant Col. *M. St. Julien*. Our *General Officers* were all this time remarkably active : And, it would be an Injustice to their *Merits* not to say, that we owe this Success chiefly to their animating Presence and prudent Conduct.

The Enemy's Flight was the more precipitate, from an Apprehension, that Brigadier *Whitmore*, who had landed the Troops on the Right, would attempt to cut off their Retreat into the Garrison of *Louisbourg* ; which must then have soon fallen into our Hands, as there were not, by their own Accounts since, above 300 Men left in it that Morning, the rest having been drawn to the Shore to oppose our landing : For, they well knew, that
the

the Success of their Efforts there, was effectually ^{June 8.} to decide the Fate of *Louisbourg*; which is not tenable for any long time against a numerous *Army* with a good Train of *Artillery*, assisted and supported by such a *Fleet* as we had so near at hand.

After this signal *Success*, which exceeded our most sanguine Expectations, the Troops were disposed in such a manner, as at once to possess the *Shore*, and to pursue the *Enemy*. The Party that remained at the Water-side, secured the Possession of the Shore all the Way to *Louisbourg* for several Miles in Length, and found in different Places abandoned by the flying *Enemy*, several Arms, a good Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition, 17 Pieces of Cannon, and 14 large Swivels; a Furnace for red hot Balls, and two Mortars, one of Brass of 8 Inches, and another of Iron of 10 Inches Diameter, with a Shell in it ready to be fired—but its late Masters were in too much Hurry. Among the *Slain* was one *Officer*, and a native *Indian* Chief, a very stout, well made, and, as some of our Troops can witness, a very active, intrepid Man, with a *Medal* of Distinction from the *French King*, hung round his Neck, which was presented to Admiral *Boscawen*.

The other Party that was employed in the Pursuit of the dispersed *Enemy*, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Laurence* and *Wolfe*, drove them over rocky Hills and boggy Morasses for Security under the Cannon of *Louisbourg*, by 10 o'Clock the same Morning. The Pursuit concluded with the Discharge of several Pieces of Cannon from the *Ramparts* of the Town towards our Troops; which did them no *Damage* at all, and were of singular Service, in pointing out to the *General Officers* the *Distance* from the Town, where they could encamp with

June 8. with Security to invest it. Soon after, the *Garrison* took the seasonable Precaution of setting Fire to the Barracks at the *Grand Battery*, which they had before dismantled and ruined ; and of destroying all their Out-buildings in one general Conflagration, which made a prodigious Blaze all that Afternoon, and a great Part of the Night ; and left nothing standing within two Miles of the Town-Walls, but the Towers at the *Grand Battery*, and some Chimneys and Gable Ends of their wretched Hovels. The Persuers that very Afternoon, after reconnoitring the Ground, marked out the Camp, which our Army afterwards occupied during the whole Siege.

The *Prisoners* we made at landing said, that the greatest Part of our Busines was done, in the landing of our Troops; which their *Engineers* had before assured the *Governor* of *Louisbourg*, was impossible for almost any Number of Men to do—and that none, but Madmen, would have attempted it, where the *English* did. Our *Light Infantry*, *Highlanders* and *Rangers* they termed the *English Savages*, perhaps in Contradistinction to their own native *Indians*, *Canadians*, &c. the *true French Savages*. These *Light Infantry* were a Corps of 550 Volunteers chosen as Marksmen out of the most active resolute Men from all the Battalions of *Regulars*, dressed some in *blue*, some in *green Jackets* and *Drawers*, for the easier brushing through the Woods ; with *Ruffs* of black Bear's Skin round their Necks, the Beard of their upper Lips, some grown into *Whiskers*, others not so, but all well smuttered on that part ; with little *round Hats* like several of our Seamen—Their *Arms* were a *Fusil*, *Cartouch-Box* of *Balls* and *Flints*, and a *Powder horn* slung over their Shoulders. The *Rangers* are a Body of

Irregulars, who have a more cut-throat, savage ^{June 8.} Appearance; which carries in it something of natural Savages: The Appearance of the *Light Infantry* has in it more of *artificial* Savages.

The Day of landing Sir *Charles Hardy*, with his Squadron, joined Mr. *Boscawen's* in *Gabreuse Bay*, from his severe Cruize on this Coast ever since the Beginning of *April*. Some of his Ships had suffered so much in their Men, chiefly by the Scurvy, that they wanted Assistance to bring them to an Anchor in the Bay—the greater Part of them recovered apace when put on Shore.

In the Harbour of *Louisbourg* we saw five or six large Ships of the *Line*, besides about as many *Frigates* that had escaped the constant Vigilance of Sir *Charles's* Squadron, some in Snow-Storms, others in thick foggy Weather, so well known to all that have cruized upon the Coast at that Season of the Year.

As your Ignorance of it may betray you, like many others of our Friends in the Country into the Absurdity of supposing Sir *Charles's* Cruize there with his Squadron little more than as an Officer with a Party of Soldiers posted on the Side of a *Turn-pike Road*, in sight of the *Gate*, to watch a Party of the Enemy expected to pass that way; whom if he does not surprize, you will say he has not done his Duty like a good Officer. Let me tell you, not only that the Coast is extensive, and that *Winds* and *Currents* would not always permit him to keep his Station—but even, when he could keep it, the *Snow-Storms* and *Fogs* often prevented our seeing any Objects at the Distance of our Ship's Length. You will be easier convinced of this, by an Instance of each.—

The

Jule 8. The 27th of April was a Day of such *Rime* and Storms of *Snow*, that we could not see one of our own Squadron but once, towards the Evening. The Method of keeping Ships together on such Occasions, is either by *lying-to*, or by firing *Fog-Guns* every half hour that they make Sail. *Le Prudent* and some other French Men of War, having made the Land the Day before, stole unperceived along Shore to the Mouth of *Louisbourg* Harbour, with the greatest Security, from having heard our *Fog-Guns* at a Distance, as they have since told us. Now, what *Prudence* or *Vigilance* could possibly have prevented what, you see, was out of the Power of both?

Let me add another Instance to give you some Idea of the Thickness of the *Bunk-Fogs* on the Coast of *Cape-Breton*—In the Night of the 5th of May we had so severe a Frost, that the next Morning all our Rigging was cased over with such a thick *Ice*, that it was not capable of being worked, till the *Ice* was beaten off from the Ropes, which took up several hours of that Forenoon. That *Ice* was nothing else but *congealed Fog*, as we had no Rain or Snow the whole Night. Our Officers computed the Quantity of *Ice* beaten off from the Rigging of our single Ship, between 6 and 8 Tun Weight. After this, you will not be surprized at my telling you, that we were for 16 Days together without Sight of Land, on Account of the Thickness of the Fog, though we were every Day within a proper Distance to see it, had the Air been tolerably clear. On such a Coast, what can the nicest Vigilance do, without such a Number of Ships as might form a Line of almost equal Length to it?

9. The Remainder of the Troops were debarked from the Transports, that could not conveniently be

be landed the Day before, and were not judged immediately necessary to be sent for, from the extraordinary Success of the Parties who first landed. The Sloops sent the 7th returned from *Lorembec*, with the Troops and Artillery.—There was a *Lieutenant Colonel's* Command posted in and round *Kennington Cove*, to guard the Shore against the accidental Incursions of the *Savages* from the adjacent Woods : Others of the Troops were stationed at proper Distances on somewhat of a Road through the Woods, to keep the Communication open and uninterrupted between the Shore and the Ground that had the Day before been marked out for the Camp : The rest were employed in clearing the Camp Ground. There were, besides several Out-Centinels, Parties of *Light Infantry* and *Rangers* ordered to patrole round the Rear of the Camp from the left Wing to the Back of the Post at *Kennington Cove*, to prevent all Surprize and Disturbance from lurking *Indians*, *Canadians* that were expected, or any scattered Parties of the Enemy that might have been cut off from the Garrison the Day before, or occasionally detached out of it afterwards.

The great Surf this Day interrupted the landing the Baggage, &c. This Day some Troops from *France* to the Number of 400 Men, part of the Regiment of *Cambise* got into the Garrison, as we afterwards learned : They were landed at the Harbour of St. Anne in the N. E. part of the Island of *Cape Breton* out of 4 or 5 Men of War, who soon made the best of their way off, but whether, we could not be informed. These, we were told, were the same Ships that had been chased towards the Shore last Spring in the Bay of *Biscay* by Sir *Edward Hawke's* Squadron.

June. 10. Our Troops were employed in clearing the Camp Ground, pitching of Tents and carrying the Baggage, &c. that had been landed by the remaining Boats of the Men of War and Transports. This Day the Surf was a great Interruption to the landing of Stores. There was, every Day that would permit, one of the Captains of the *Line of Battle* Ships ordered to inspect and direct the landing of all the *Stores* and *Artillery* from the Transports necessary for the Camp, and to attend this Duty until it was over, in a continued Rotation, according to their *Seniority*. The turbulent Surf almost continually driving on the Shore, made this a very troublesome Employment to the *Directors*, and very harassing to the *Seamen*; swamped and stove many of the *Boats*, and was some Days so great as to put it out of the Power of any *Boats* to get on Shore.

This Afternoon Sir *Charles Hardy*, by Signal from the Admiral, slipped his Cable, sailed from *Gabreuse Bay* with 7 or 8 Ships of the Line under his Command, and anchored off the Mouth of *Louisbourg Harbour*; to prevent, if possible, the French Squadron from getting out to Sea, whenever they might be disposed to improve the Opportunity of a fair Wind in a dark Night or a Fog, to save their Ships from falling into our Hands.

11. Our Troops were employed as the Day before, and began to make *Roads* in the Camp over *Rocks* and *Morasses*, otherwise impassable by Carriages, and hardly passable by the Men without any Burden at all. This Day a *Sergeant Major* of *Fischer's Regiment* of *Volontairs Etrangers*, with 4 of the Men, deserted from the *Garrison*, and gave us Intelligence, that their Number did not exceed 4000, and including the *Inhabitants* that bore Arms, not 5000 Men—that the greatest part of

of this Regiment were so well disposed to desert, that they only watched an Opportunity to quit the Place and Service they had been trepanned into, contrary to the Promises made to them at their enlisting in the *French Service*—and that the Enemy had destroyed the *Grand* and *Light-house* Batteries, and called in all their Out-Posts. Some light 6 pounders that were expected to follow the landing of the *Troops*, could not be got on Shore till now; when some *Artillery Stores* were brought along with them.

12. About 2 o'Clock in the Morning Major Scott *June.* marched with 500 *Light Infantry* and *Rangers*, taking a fatiguing Sweep through the Woods, to go to take Possession of the *Light-house* Battery; and about 5, was followed by Brigadier *Wolfe*, with 4 Companies of *Grenadiers* commanded by Lieutenant-Col. *Hale*, and 1200 Men detached from the Line. They found this Battery destroyed by the Enemy, and but 4 pieces of Cannon left, which they had spiked up. A proper Quantity of Artillery, Tools, &c. was sent thither by Sea. The Situation of the Place was the most advantageous that could be obtained, for annoying the *Island Battery*, and the *Ships*, with our Shot and Shells. On the Seaside there was a little *Cove*, very convenient for landing Artillery and Stores for the Batteries to be erected here—besides two small *Encampments* deserted by the Enemy, with their Tents standing, in which were some Provisions, Utensils; and a great Quantity of cured Fish at *Lorembec*. All the landing Places here were defended with strong *Breast-works* of the same Construction with those round *Kennington Cove*. At the *Cove*, where our Cannon was landed, there were two pieces of the Enemy's Cannon left with their Trunnions knocked

off, and at their *upper* Encampment 3 eight pounders, two of them spiked up. After Brigadier *Wolfe* had reconnoitred this Post, his whole Detachment incamped themselves here about 4 in the Afternoon, and the *Light Infantry* and *Rangers* marched back to the *Grand Camp*.

June. 13. At Day-break this Detachment began to make a Road for carrying the *Artillery*, from the landing Cove, to the Spot fixed upon for a Battery. About 9 o'Clock this Camp was alarmed by a Message from Major *Ross*, who commanded a detached Guard at about a Mile and an half's distance, between the Camp and the Wood, that a large Party of the Enemy from the *Garrison* was advancing towards his Post—upon which 4 Companies of Grenadiers, with a large Detachment from the *Line*, marched to sustain the Major. But they soon saw, that the Enemy came only to burn some straggling Houses to the Eastward of the *Grand Battery* near the Beach of the Harbour, and then retreated peaceably into the *Garrison*, as our Detachment did to the Camp at the *Light-house*.

The working Parties in the *Grand Camp* continued employed on the *Roads*, by Day, and during the Night in throwing up 3 *Redoubts*, on the Eminences from the Left to the Right. This Day a Body of about 300 Men made a *Sally* from the *Garrison* upon their advanced Party—but in about an hour and an half they were repulsed by some few *Regulars* and *Light Infantry*.

The *Light-house* Camp being incommoded by the Enemy's Cannon from the *Island* Battery, about 9 o'Clock this Evening the *Line* removed to a Situation of greater Security—but the Grenadiers did not until Day-break.

This

This Day, and some others, the Service of landing the *Stores* and *Artillery* was interrupted by the excessive *Surf* upon the Shore, and many Boats were swamped, and some Provisions damaged and lost.

14. About Day-break, while the Grenadiers of June. the *Light-house* Camp were on their march in removing their Camp, they received Orders to sustain Major Ross's Post, who had notice from the *Rangers*, that a Body of the Enemy appeared to move that way. But, before they joined him, Counter-Orders were issued to them, on seeing the Enemy retreating, having, as it appeared, intended nothing more than to alarm them.

This Day the Besieged towed a *Sloop*, with two 24 pounders mounted on her Bows, into the Mouth of the Harbour, the better to annoy Brigadier Wolfe's little Encampment near the Shore for landing his Artillery. She lay at Anchor near the *Island* Battery, fired her Cannon for some Hours, and then returned into the Harbour. She came to her Station again in the Afternoon, and fired for about an Hour and an half, with as little Damage to the Encampment, as before. She fired also upon the *Diana* Frigate and *Hunter* Sloop, that were stationed at Anchor as near the Harbour's Mouth as they could go with Security, to give the Alarm to Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron, that lay farther out in the Offing, whenever the French Squadron should make any Attempts to push out to Sea. The *Diana* returned the *Sloop's* Fire, but found the Sloop out of the Reach of her Metal; while the Sloop's heavier Metal reached her, and at times killed and wounded 6 of her Men. The *Diana* dared not to go nearer in, as the Sloop was covered by 10 two and forty pounders on the *Island*, pointed towards the Offing.

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This Night several Pieces of *Cannon*, and some *Mortars* were landed for Brigadier *Wolfe's* Detachment.

The working Parties at the *Grand Camp* were constantly employed upon the *Roads* and *Redoubts*, and in landing Artillery and Stores.—Those three *Redoubts* were necessary to secure a Communication from the Right to the Left, in the Front of the Camp.

June. 15. There was a large Party at Work in drawing Artillery and carrying *Fascines* and *Picquets* for the *Light-house* Battery. This Day 4 Mortars were shipped for the *Light-house*, with a Quantity of Provisions and Stores from the Transports.

16. The working Parties were employed as the Day before—and upon the *Roads*.—No Artillery could yet be landed for the *Grand Camp*.

17. They were employed in the same manner. This Day two 8 Inch Mortars and 3 Royals, were sent to the *Light-house* Camp.

18. This Morning the landing of Stores was interrupted by the great *Surf* driving on the Shore. In the Afternoon some 24 pounders were got on Shore. The working Parties of the *Grand Camp* were employed as before on the *Roads* for the Artillery.—The working Parties at the *Light-house* were employed in landing and drawing Artillery, and at Night in erecting Batteries, and mounting Cannon and Mortars.

This Night *L'Echo* Frigate of 32 Guns bound to *Quebec* with Stores and Provisions got out of the Harbour, by the favour of a dark foggy Night, and a brisk Gale, which drove Sir *Charles Hardy* and his Squadron to Sea—Some of his *Frigates* chased, took and brought her in with them a Day or two afterwards.

19. Sir

19. Sir Charles's Squadron returned to their Station off the Harbour's Mouth. The working Parties of the *Grand Camp* continued on the Roads, and in landing *Artillery* and *Stores*.

Between 9 and 10 this Night two Batteries, one of *Cannon* and one of *Mortars*, were opened at the *Light-house* upon the Ships in the Harbour, and upon the *Island Battery*, which continued a brisk Fire until Day-light, that was as briskly returned, but without any Damage on the *Light-house* side, on Account of the Height of its Situation, and the Shelter of Rocks and Hillocks. The *Bomb* Battery there consisted of 2 Mortars of 13 Inches Diameter, two of 8, and 6 Royals. At some Distance were 2 *Hawitzers* of 8 Inches, and small Batteries of one, two, and three Pieces of *Cannon*, 12 and 24 pounders, in all seven, properly disposed along the Shore to fire both *ricochet* and *point-blank*. The whole Line marched to sustain the Batteries, if the Ship's Crews had made any Attempts to attack them. Part of the left Wing of the *Grand Army* and the *Light Infantry* were in Motion, to prevent any Parties out of the Garrison from attacking Brigadier Wolfe's Detachment in flank. General Amherst's Camp fired several times in the Night at the *Covert-way*, to divert the Attention of the Garrison to that side.

20. So warm a Fire from the *Light-house* was continued upon the Ships, that they judged it adviseable in the Afternoon to *warp in* about 600 Yards nearer to the Town; which was too great a Distance from our Batteries, to give them much Disturbance. At Night the *Mortars* there, were chiefly directed to the *Island Battery*. The Enemy burned an *old Ship* in the Harbour.

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June. 21. A great Part of this Day there was a strong Fire from the *Ships* towards the *Light-house* Battery, but without any Effect, but that of expending the Enemy's Ammunition—as there was also from the *Island* at Intervals, with as little Damage to our People or Batteries. The Ships fired several Shot into the left Wing of the *Grand Camp*, as did the *Garrison* at the *Redoubts*, and the right Wing, and sometimes at two or three People, and single Passengers from one Place to another; but, without Effect.

The Mortars at the *Light-house* played briskly on the *Island*; the Fire was returned from thence with 5 pieces of *Cannon* directed that way, and 2 ten Inch Mortars.

The working Parties were employed on the *Roads*, in landing *Stores* and *Artillery*, and in carrying *Stores* for the *Grand Camp*.

22. The *Grand Camp* improved the Advantage of this Day's *Fog*, as well as a Part of last Night in throwing up an advanced *Redoubt* between the Centre and Right *Redoubt*, to facilitate the Possession of the *Green-bill*, the most commanding Eminence from the Camp-side of the Town, at the Distance of about 800 Yards from the *Glacis*, the easier to carry on their Approaches to the Walls.

Four hundred Men under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Hale* were employed to erect a Battery of six 24 pounders at the *Light-house*, to play upon the *Island*, whose Battery was frequently troublesome, though it did no great Execution. This Day a *Block-house* was erected to secure the Communication to the *Light-house*.

The landing of Artillery and Stores was this Day interrupted by the excessive *Surf* on the Shore, and several Boats were swamped and stove.

23. A Company of Grenadiers worked hard on *June*. the new Battery at the *Light-house*—another Party was employed in erecting a Battery to play on the Ships from an Eminence behind the *Grand Battery*—the Ships gave frequent Interruptions to this Party. The Garrison kept a pretty constant Fire directed towards the working Parties from the *Grand Camp*—as did the *Island-Battery* towards the *Light-house* Parties—the latter was chiefly returned in the Night time.

About this time they began the *Epaulement*, a Work for covering and facilitating the *Approaches* to the Town by the *Green-Hill*. This Work was about a *Quarter* of a *Mile* in length, about nine Feet high, and sixteen Feet broad, made with *Gabions*, *Fascines* and Earth, to be Proof against all Cannon Ball. It employed as many Men as could be spared for many Days; who, at the Beginning, were much interrupted by the Water of the very wet *Morafs*, upon which they were obliged to make their *Road*, and to throw up this *Work*, with Earth brought from some distance.

Great Quantities of *Gabions* and *Fascines* were landed and carried up for this *Work*, with all possible Speed and Diligence.

24. The working Parties were employed as the Day before, and with the same Interruptions. In the Park of Artillery, thirteen 24, and seven 12 pounders this Day.

25. The *Light-house* Battery opened at Day-light upon the *Island* with five 24 pounders: The Ships and the *Island* returned their Fire briskly, and wounded one of their 24 pounders. In the Afternoon the Embrasures at the east End of the *Island* Battery, appeared very much shattered by the Shot from the *Light-house*—Since 4 o'Clock this After-

E noon,

noon, the Enemy fired only Shells from thence; which made our People suppose that most of the Guns that bore on the *Light-house*, were either wounded or dismounted. The Battery at *Maurepas Point*, and the Men of War, kept a constant Fire directed that way; but with little or no Effect, on Account of the great Distance.

June. 26. The advanced Parties of the *Grand Camp*. had a Skirmish with a reconnoitring Party of the Besieged, who had come out to set Fire to the *Block-house*; but were soon forced back without effecting their Design. This Night our Troops got Possession of the *Green-bill*, without any great Opposition, and with very little Loss.

27. A more constant Fire of Guns and Mortars from the *Ships* and *Garrison* upon our working and advanced Parties. The *Light-house* Battery now and then threw a Shell upon the *Island*, to prevent the Enemy from repairing their Works. A bras 24 pounder was lost in 12 Fathom Water, by slipping off the *Float* for landing Artillery, they called *Catamaran*. This Day the *Admiral* sent on Shore 200 *Marines*, or rather Troops serving as *Marines* on this Expedition, who took Post at *Kennington Cove*, and were a great Relief to the Army in Camp.

28. The Enemy kept a pretty constant Fire upon the *Grand Camp* and *Batteries*, with little Effect.

This Night they sunk two *Frigates* and two *Store-ships* with a great Weight of Stones in them; they were fastened together with Cables, and moored down with Anchors, in the narrow Entrance of their Harbour, to prevent more than one of our Ships at a time from getting in there, if we should think it necessary at any time of the *Siege* to force the Harbour with our Fleet. >

29. Some

29. Some Indians shewed themselves and killed one of our Men—the *Light Infantry* pursued, killed and scalped two, and brought in another of them.

This whole Night the work of the *Epaulement* was much interrupted, by the brisk Fire the Enemy constantly made on our working Parties there. The greatest Interruption they had was from *L'Archebuse* Frigate, stationed as high up the Harbour on that side as the Depth of Water would permit, with her Broad-side bearing upon the low Pass, by which our Troops were obliged to advance, to make their Approaches; which the *Epaulement*, when it was completed enabled them to do, with more Ease, and an inconsiderable Loss.

30. A very brisk Fire from the *Ships* and *Garri-June*.
son was made upon our working Parties. Some Shells were thrown from the Battery at *Maurepas Point*, and from the *Island* upon the Parties at the *Light-house*—In the Night these Parties worked very briskly in drawing Cannon from the *Light-house*, about the Distance of *two Miles*, over uneven Ground never smoothed into a Road, to their *new Batteries* near the *Grand Battery*, to play upon the *Frigate* and the rest of the *Ships*, and to remove them once more, if possible; that the *Grand Camp* might carry on their Approaches with the greater Security and more Expedition. Some People of the Garrison, to express their Surprise at this and some other Instances of the Suddenness of Brigadier *Wolfe's* Motions from one Place to another, and their Sentiments of the Effect of his Operations, used to say—There is no Certainty where to find him—but, whenever he goes, he carries with him a *Mortar* in one Pocket, and a *24 pounder* in the other.

July 1. Upon Intelligence received, that the Enemy's *Picquets* on a wooding Party of about 400 had in the Morning crept out about a Mile beyond the *Barrajoy*; Brigadier *Wolfe* at the Head of 100 *Light Infantry*, supported by near 300 *Regulars*, with Orders lest for the *Picquets* of the *Line* to advance, if necessary, in about a quarter of an Hour came up with the Enemy; who made a Stand for about half an hour or better. But, being repulsed in this Skirmish, they began to retreat from Hill to Hill, but in good Order, and firing frequently. Our Party pursued them all the while, reserving their Fire till they came very near; when they gave them so warm a *Salute*, that they made a precipitate Retreat to their former Post. This Affair lasted about two Hours and an half, with only 6 or 8 of our Men wounded. By this Success the Brigadier became Master of two very advantageous Eminences, that he never quitted. A *Redoubt* was thrown up with all Expedition, to maintain the farthest Post; and a little nearer advanced, a *Redan*, within 400 Yards of the Enemy's *Picquets*, amidst a brisk cannonading both from the Town and the Ships. From this Situation our Batteries, without being much exposed, could play on the Ships at a good Distance, and by that Means greatly facilitate the *Approaches* from the *Grand Camp*.

In the Afternoon a Party near the Right, after a slight Skirmish, repulsed another Party of the Enemy towards Cape *Noir*, who attempted to surprize and interrupt our working Parties. The *Garrison* continued a pretty constant cannonading.

Some *Deserters* came in from the *Garrison*, who were all sent on board the Fleet, that they might not have even a Possibility of acting as *Spies* under the Pretence of being *Deserters*.

This

This Night two other *Frigates* were sunk at the Entrance of the Harbour, very near the others—Part of almost all their *Top-masts* appeared above Water.

2. There were about 100 *Marines* sent on Shore July. from the *Admiral's* Ship properly officer'd, to join Brigadier *Wolfe's* Party near the *Grand-Battery*.

3. Our Troops were now very indefatigable in forming their *Lines*.

4. Notwithstanding the warm *cannonading* from the Besieged every Day, Five hundred Men were constantly employed in making *Fascines* for the Roads and *Epaulement*.

5. The faithful Partizans of the *French*, their few native *Indians*, shewed themselves very watchful about the Edges of the Woods, by taking off some of the Transports Men that were too curiously adventurous, contrary to Orders, and intirely ignorant how to deal with such a wary lurking Enemy. Sometimes they nabbed or carried off an Out-Centinel, after creeping through Weeds and Shrubs, and sculking there for several hours together, to watch an Opportunity either of shooting, or rushing in a Body upon him unperceived, when his Back was turned.

Last Night Brigadier *Wolfe* began to play a Battery of 7 Pieces of *Cannon*, 12 and 24 pounders, and two 13 Inch *Mortars* on the *Ships*, while the rest of his Party were very active in getting more Guns mounted.

6. The Vigilance and Activity of General *Ambert*, and of the Brigadiers *Whitmore* and *Laurence* in forwarding their *grand Design* from the Camp-side, was not discouraged or lessened by the brisk, almost constant cannonading of the Besieged, both from their *Ships* and *Garrison*; which only took off a Man

a Man or two now and then, and at other times wounded some few others. The working Parties from the *Grand Camp*, always under the Inspection of one of the *General Officers*, were constantly employed in forwarding the *Approaches*; while the advanced and covering Parties always maintained the Advantages they had already gained, and often possessed themselves of more advanced Situations, to enable them with Success to employ the vast *Train* of Artillery and *Quantity* of Stores of all Kinds, the Officers and Men of the Fleet had now landed from the Transports, in all the Places that were most convenient to their Roads. The *Approaches* to the Town were greatly delayed by *unavoidable Causes*—almost a continual *Surf* on the Shore of landing; the numerous *Bogs* necessary to be drained before any Roads could be made over them for Carriages to pass; and the making of such a Cover as the *Epaulement* from the Fire of the Ships in the Harbour, to which the most convenient *Pass* of Approach was exposed. Our *Army* had a Demonstration how *necessary* it is to have a Squadron of Ships in that Harbour in the Time of a Siege; and the *Garrison*, of how little other Service an *inferior* Squadron to that of the Besiegers is, but to prolong the Day of *Capitulation*. All the Troops were in good Health and high Spirits, and suffered considerably less than might have been expected from the constant Cannonading of the Besieged.

July. 7. Parties of the Troops were employed this Day as others had been on the former Days. Their *Indifference* to what the unexperienced might call a *dreadful Fire* from the Besieged at Intervals, was very remarkable. They regarded the Enemy's frequent *Shot* and *Shells*, just as little as they did the random

random Fire of their *Musquetry*; the *Shells* in general rather less especially in the *Night*, when they could easily discern the Line of their *Direction* by the Blaze of their *Fusees*—and if they suspected that they were within the Distance of a *bursting Shell*, they instantly threw themselves flat on their Faces upon the Ground, and almost always with Security—their greatest Danger was from a *Shell* that did not burst for *some time* after it fell—

8. This Night the Enemy made a vigorous *Sally* July. from Cape *Noir* about 11 o'Clock upon our advanced and working Parties at the Lines, where Brigadier *Laurence* commanded. The Salliers with a Body of about 900 Men, by the *Darkness* of the *Night* and the *Silence* of their Motions, were fortunate enough to pass unobserved by some of our advanced Parties commanded by Lord *Dundonal*, and to surprize the working Parties in the Trenches; who with some Difficulty retreated, as they had not their Arms to defend themselves. Our covering Parties no sooner heard their Fire, than they advanced, and, after a very brisk Opposition, bravely repulsed the Salliers in a little time, with the Loss of two *Captains* and 17 of their Men, wounded several others, and made some Prisoners; among whom was a *wounded Officer*, who some time afterwards lost his *Life* by his Wounds in our Hospital, because he would not part with a *Leg* to save it. The Loss our Parties sustained in this Skirmish, was a *Captain* and 5 Men killed, 17 wounded, and 11 made Prisoners, besides the *wounded Lieutenant Tew*, and Captain *Bontein* an Engineer. The Garrison sent our a *Flag of Truce* for time to bury their Dead.—

It is remarkable that the *Officers* and the *Party* on this *Sally*, owed what Resolution they shewed to the

the flashy, temporary Courage inspired by *Claret*, which they had very plentifully guzzled before their Attempt, as appeared from the Intoxication of our Prisoners. Some *Deserters* reported, that no Parties could be found in the *Garrison*, forward enough to go on this Service, without being first animated by a sufficient Quantity of *Wine*.

July. 9. By Order of the *Admiral*, Volunteers for the Company of *Miners* were enquired for on board all the *Men of War*—All the Men who professed themselves acquainted with the use of the Spade and Pickax, shewed great Readiness to go on this Service—most of the Men on board. *L'Arethuse* Frigate was obliged to *haul* in close to the Town.

This Day Brigadier *Laurence* was slightly wounded by a piece of a Shell that burst at some Distance from him.

10. The *Volunteers* for the Company of *Miners* were sent on Shore from all the Ships to the *Captain* of the Party, about 200 in Number, who were incamped by themselves.

As the *Besiegers* every Day and Night continued to advance with their Works, the *Garrison* kept a brisk, constant cannonading, and threw several Shells. It is remarkable, that they discharged great Quantities of old Iron of several Kinds, (such as *Shovels*, *Tongs*, and the like, besides a most destructive Sort of square Iron-bars of about 5 or 6 Inches long, and about an Inch and a half square, several of them cased in Plates of Tin,) which they call *Mitraille*, by way of Grape Shot—the Wounds they give are very difficult, if at all, to be cured, from their being made with such angular, ragged Weapons.

This Night our People observed a great *Fire* in the Woods in sight of *Louisbourg*, which they rightly

rightly conjectured to be a Signal to the Garrison of Mons^t. Boisbiber's Arrival, who, as we learned by the Report of Deserters, was expected about this time with a Party of *Canadians* and *Indians*, some to reinforce the Garrison, and the rest to harrass the Rear of our Camp, and to watch Opportunities of cutting off all small Parties of our Men, who might be accidentally detached to any distant Parts. This Chief is well known to the Colonies at and about *Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia*, for his own faithless Inhumanity, and for the mischievous Activity and treacherous Cruelty of his lurking Parties.

11. Some of his Party seized a *Soldier* who was *July*. driving a Waggon to the left Wing of the Camp; from whom they extorted all the Intelligence he was able to give, by the Menaces of a speedy *Execution* if he did not, or reported any thing they should discover to be false.

12. However, by what Means is not very certain, he contrived to make his *Escape*, and after being some time pursued undiscovered, returned to the Camp, and reported that the Party said they were about 50 near the Place he was brought to, and to the Number of 200 farther in the Wood—and that they had with them a great many Head of *Cattle*.—

13. Our working Parties continued very indefatigable upon the Trenches; as did

14. The Besieged in doing all that a brisk Cannonading could do, to force them from the Attempt, or at least to lessen their Numbers, in order to delay their Success. The Batteries of the Besiegers were traced out last Night.

15. In the Night the mischievous Frigate *L'Arethuse* taking the advantage of a dark Night and a thick *Fog*, got out of the Harbour, but not un-

perceived by the *Light-house* Party, who made Signals with Rockets to Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron; several of whom chased her, but at a great Distance, till they lost Sight of her in a Fog impenetrable to human Eyes, and extended on this Coast for many a Score Leagues. Two or three of the *Deserters* from our Camp were sent to *France* in this Frigate—another had his Head shot off while he was very active on Duty in the Town.

July. 16. About 7 o'Clock this Evening, Brigadier Wolfe made himself Master of a Post occupied by the Enemy's *Picquets* within about 400 Yards of the *West Gate*, where about 100 of their *Volunteers* had secured themselves behind some small *Breast-works* of Sand-Bags—He advanced towards this Post with only 8 or 10 Men, leaving Orders for a sustaining Party to follow him from the *Green-bill*. Upon his approaching the Enemy, they fired some few Muskets at him; when he dispatched an Officer to the adjacent *Redan*, with Orders for an Officer and 20 of the *Light Infantry* to cross the *Barrafay* Bridge immediately, supported by 20 Grenadiers. They advanced with all Expedition one after another, at about 2 Yards distance from each other, and on the Bridge received three Fires from the Enemy's *Breast-works*, without any Loss. On the *Light Infantry*'s advancing farther without firing their Pieces, the Enemy's Party retired with much Precipitation towards the *West-Gate*, firing some random Shot in their Flight, and were pursued, without the Loss of a Man, in the midst of a warm Fire of grape and round Shot both from the *Town* and *Ships*, and from the small Arms of the *Rampart* and *Covert-way*. At this Post the Brigadier made a good Lodgment. The Fire from the Besieged was continued briskly during the whole Night

Night after, with several Shells thrown at Intervals into the *new* Post we had gained; which was reinforced with 5 Companies of Grenadiers and 100 Highlanders under the Command of Lieutenant-Col. *Hall*.

This Night the Left of the *Lines of Approach* was *opened* by the very same Grenadiers, and the Remainder of their Company, with the Loss only of 4 or 5 Men, and 7 or 8 wounded.

The Honourable Capt. *Edgcumbe* with 6 or 7 Ships replaced Sir *Charles Hardy*'s Squadron on the Station off the Harbour's Mouth.

17. The Parallel was *extended* from the Right ^{July.} to the Left with little Loss, in the Face of a very hot Fire from the Besieged.

A Deserter from *Boisjibere*'s Party came in, and said, they had hanged 3 or 4 Seamen whom they had taken on the 5th belonging to the Transports.

This Evening Sir *Charles Hardy*, with some of his Squadron, returned to his Station—the Frigate was lucky enough to make her Escape—

18. There was a constant brisk Fire of Musketry from the *Covert-way*, made by the Besieged all last Night and this whole Day, upon our Parties on the *Lines*, who suffered very little from it. The *Garrison* directed several of their Shells both in the Day and Night towards our *Laboratories* and *Magazines* in the *Grand Camp*—The Direction was given by the Information of a Deserter from us.

More of the Transports Men were taken off by the Vigilance of some lurking *Indians* near the Shore in *Gabreuse Bay*—One Warning was not enough for them.—

19. The *Lines* from the right and left Wing were *joined* by the Besiegers—and our Batteries from the Left were opened and began to play with

Success upon the Bastion *Dauphine* at the West Gate, notwithstanding the brisk and constant Cannonading from the *Garrison*; from which our People suffered much less than might have been expected.

July. 20. The Operations of the former Day were successfully continued—In the Evening a Body of about 400 Seamen were sent on Shore, and erected by the next Morning a very strong *Battery* of 5 pieces of Cannon to the Right, without the Loss of a Man. The Seamen were under the Direction of an *Engineer*, and commanded by a *Captain* of one of our *Frigates*, who were all to take their Turns at this Duty, as the *senior Captains* had done at that of landing the Artillery and Stores, with the *Lieutenants* of the Fleet in Rotation upon both these Services.

21. The Operations of this Day were much the same with those of the two former ones—About 2 in the Afternoon, by a Shell from the *Light-house* Battery, as the most credible Prisoners declare, *Le Celebre* of 64 Guns in the Harbour was set on Fire, and after her *Allowance* of Powder on board for the Day blew up part of her Deck with a very loud Explosion, she burned with great Violence. As this Ship was burning, the Fire communicated itself to *L'Entreprenant* of 74 Guns, and from her spread it self to *Le Capricieux* of 64 Guns—There was no Explosion from the two latter Ships, as the Men as been very brisk in throwing their *Powder* over-board, before the Flames could spread themselves so far.—This must not be understood of the *Quantity* of Powder these Ships arrived with, as complete for Service—that they had taken out at the Beginning of the *Siege*, and lodged on board a *Store ship* not far from the Town, as a Precaution against the more dreadful Consequence of an accidental

dental Shell from any of our Batteries falling into their Magazines: And every Night they carried on board each of the Ships the Quantity they judged would be sufficient for the Service of the following Day—This is what was above called their Allowance of Powder for the Day. As soon as the Fire reached their Guns that were loaded, some with round, some with grape Shot, they discharged themselves indiscriminately on Friend and Foe, some towards the Town and the Battery of the Besiegers, and others on their own Ships and Boats. Their Men with much Difficulty escaped on Shore in their Boats, through a brisk Fire from our Batteries added to the accidental Discharges of their own Ships Guns. The three Ships made a prodigious Blaze for the whole Night, and after burning down to the Water's Edge, quite loosed from their Moorings, they were by the Tide driven on Shore upon the Mud at the Barraſoy End of the Harbour, with all their Iron and Guns tumbled one upon another in their Holds, which 47 will be saved by our People.

Le Prudent of 74 Guns, and *Le Bienfaisant* of 64, seeing this casual Burning of the greater part of their Squadron, warped off as fast as possible towards the other End of the Harbour, to be out of the Reach of the Flames from the other Ships; Fortune reserving their Fate some few Days longer.

22. About Sun-rise the Besiegers opened two other Batteries on the Right with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of 7 Mortars, to throw Shells into the Covert-way and Ramparts, from whence the Besieged kept Night and Day a very hot Fire with their Musketry, and they were not less active with their Cannon and Mortars. Another Battery from the Left, which was not 500 Yards off, played briskly

July. briskly, and with so very visible an Effect on the Fortifications, that the Besiegers had the encouraging Satisfaction to see the *Revêtement*, with a great Quantity of Earth tumbling down after the firing of most of their Shot.

There were three other Batteries from the North-side of the *Barrasoy* Bridge, one of 4, one of 5, and a third of 7 Pieces of *Cannon*, besides 2 large *Mortars*, kept constantly playing on the West Gate and its Cavalier, where some Guns were dismounted; and at Intervals they were directed to the two remaining Ships in the Harbour, with exceeding good Effect every Way—The Officers of the Besieged have since more than once declared, that they never saw a *Artillery better served* than at this Siege—That there was hardly one of our *Shot*, that did not perform some Execution, and many of them from their judicious Direction did them as much Damage as was possible for any single Shot to do. A Battery was begun on the Left for 4 twenty-four pounders.

Every Night since the near Approach to the Walls, there was a Party of our *Light Infantry* kept without the *Lines* near the Bottom of the *Gla-cis*, to prevent our working Parties on the Trenches and Batteries from being surprized by any sudden *Sally* of the Besieged.

The Batteries on the Right of the Lines played upon the *Citadel Bastion* with such Effect, that a Breach was very soon expected there. Several of our *Mortars* were served with very great Success—The Town was set on Fire several times by Shells thrown from the Right—some of the very first lighted most of the *Citadel* Buildings and the *new Barracks* into a prodigious Blaze.—Our Men were not a little rejoiced when they saw the *Church-Steeple*

ple and Spire knocked down, as they had heard, that the Besieged constantly kept an Officer up there, to observe the Motions and Advances of the Besiegers from time to time,

This Night the Seamen were employed in erecting more advantageous, more advanced Batteries; which they did with great Spirit, and equal Success.

23. A brisk Cannonading was continued from July. all our Trenches with good Execution upon several Parts of the Fortification, besides that of the Co-horns, and of the French Mortars for throwing of Stones—and our Shells set the Town on Fire in several Places.

24. The Cannonading from our Trenches was continued with great Spirit and little Loss—and our Shells set the Town on Fire in several Places.

Another Battery was opened this Day to the Right of our Lines, to flank the Citadel Bastion—We have since learned, that several of the Guns on the Ramparts were about this time wounded, and several dismounted—and that three of the Mortars in the Garrison were rendered useless by a single Shot from one of our Batteries.

This Day the Fire from the Besieged slackened considerably—while ours increased with our additional Works and visible Success.

Some Deserters that came in to our Trenches this Day reported, that the Inhabitants of the Town were so much harrassed and distressed by our Shot and Shells, that they on their Knees intreated the Governor to capitulate—but, to no manner of Purpose.—Whatever Stress might be rested on this Report, most of our Men improved it to their own Advantage, that of keeping up their brave Spirits, with the very probable Prospect of the speedy

speedy Reduction of a Place, that had given them so much Fatigue, and promised them so much Reputation. This Day the Fire of our *small Arms* into the Embrasures of the *Ramparts*, drove the Enemy from their Guns.

July. 25. The Besiegers were *indefatigable* in exerting their *Efforts* from the Trenches against the Fortifications, which had an exceeding good Effect. The *Citadel Bastion*, and many of their *Embrasures* were very considerably damaged—and a large *Breach* was made in the Bastion *Dauphine* at the *West Gate*—which had encouraged them to bring their *Scaling Ladders* into the Trenches, that they might be ready for the very first favourable Opportunity of an *Escalade*, if that Extremity should not be prevented by the speedy *Surrender* of the Garrison upon the formal *Summons* of the General.

< About Noon, by the Admiral's Order, two *Boats*, a Barge and Pinnace or Cutter from every Ship, of the Fleet, except the *Northumberland*, an Invalid, manned only with their proper Crews, and armed with Musquets and Bayonets, Cutlasses, Pistols, and Pole-Axes, each Boat under the Direction of a *Lieutenant* and *Mate* or *Midshipman*, rendezvoused at the *Admiral's Ship*: From thence they were detached by two's and three's at a time to join those of Sir *Charles Hardy*'s Squadron off the Mouth of the Harbour. There they were in the Evening ranged in two *Divisions* under the Command of the two *Senior Masters* and *Commanders* in the Fleet, the Captains *Laforey* and *Balfour*.

In this Order they put off from Sir *Charles's* Squadron about 12 o'Clock, and by the Advantage of the foggy *Darkness* of the Night, and the inviolable *Silence* of their People, paddled into the Harbour of *Louisbourg*, unperceived either by the

the *Island* Battery they were obliged to come ^{July 25.} very near to, or by the *two Men of War* that rode at Anchor at no great Distance from them. There was no great Probability of their being perceived from any Part of the *Garrison*, not only on Account of their greater Distance, but also of the *preconcerted brisk Diversion* made upon them from all our Batteries about that time. Besides, the Besieged themselves left no body an Opportunity to hear any Noise: For, from having in the Day time observed the numerous *Scaling-ladders* that were brought into our Trenches, they were under some Apprehensions of an *Escalade* intended as this Night, and kept a constant Fire with their Musketry from the Ramparts during the whole time; with the Design, if possible, to deter the Besiegers from that Attempt, by shewing them how well they were upon their Guard in all the Places it could probably be made.

During this seeming Security and prudent Precaution on both Sides, the bold Stratagem of the *Boats* for surprizing the *two remaining Ships* in the Enemy's Harbour, every Moment ripened for the Execution. After pushing in as far almost as the *Grand Battery* left the Ships should be too soon alarmed by their Oars, they took a Sweep from thence towards the Part of the Harbour, where the *Gentlemen* knew the Ships were, who had before very well reconnoitred it—and presently discovered them. Each Division of the *Boats* was no sooner within Sight and Hail of the noble Object of their Attempt, Capt. *Laforey*'s of *Le Prudent*, and Capt. *Balfour*'s of *Le Bienfaisant*, than, while the Centinels on board having hailed

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them

July. them in vain, began to fire on them, each of the Commanders ordered his Boats to give way along-side their respective Ships, and to board them immediately with all the Expedition and good Order they could observe.

The Boats Crews no longer able to contain themselves in Silence, after their Manner, gave loud Cheers as they were pulling up along-side, and with the most intrepid Activity, armed some with Muskets, Bayonets and Cutlasses, others with Pistols, Cutlasses and Pole-axes, followed their brave Leaders and boarded the Ships in an Instant with great Spirit, on each Bow, Quarter and Gang-way—and after very little Resistance from the terrified Crews, soon found themselves in Possession of two fine Ships of the Enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 Guns, with the Loss of very few of the Seamen, and but one Mate.

The Besieged were now sufficiently alarmed on all Sides by the Noise of the Seamen at boarding, the Cheers leaving them no Room to doubt that it was from English Seamen, and the Direction of the confused Sound of Voices and Firing afterwards soon leading them to suspect the real Fact, an Attempt upon their Ships. The heroic, successful Adventurers were employed in securing their Prisoners in the Ships Holds, and concerting the most effectual Methods for securing their Prizes out of the Reach of the enraged Enemy; when both the Ships and Boats received a most furious Fire of Cannon, Mortars and Muskets from all Parts that it could be directed to them, from the Island Battery at no great Distance, from the Battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off and from all the Guns of the Garrison that.

that could be brought to bear on that Part of the *July*. Harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off *Le Prudent*, they found she was on ground, with several Feet Water in her Hold. There now remained nothing in their Power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the Enemy, but to set her on Fire—which they did with all possible Expedition, leaving along side her a *large Schooner*, and her *own Boats*, for her People to escape in to the Shore, which was at no great Distance from her. On board of this Ship they found a *Deserter* from our Camp, who was killed in the little Bustle at our People's taking Possession of her, and by that Means rescued from the ignominious Execution of *military Justice*.

The Boats from *Le Prudent* now joined the others about *Le Bienfaisant*, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midst of a formidable Fire from the mortified Enemy; which they did with great Speed by the Assistance of a little Breeze, and what ragged Sails, Yards and Rigging she had left of any Service after the constant Fire she had so long received from our Batteries. When they had thus got her out of the Distance and Direction of the Enemy's Guns, they secured her till the next Day by an Hawser in the N. E. Harbour, and enjoyed on board her the first joyful Moment's Leisure of securely *congratulating* each other on their Success and Safety in this hazardous Enterprize.

The taking of these two *Ships* by our Fleet's *Boats* on this *memorable* Occasion, as it must be a lasting, indelible *Honour* to the Vigilance and Activity of those who projected, and to the

July. Bravery and Conduct of those who executed, the bold Design will also be a new, and perhaps a seasonable Conviction to the whole World, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purposed naval Attempt may be, the English Seamen are not to be deterred from it by any Prospect of Difficulty or Danger, but will exert themselves as far as Men can do, and at least deserve Success, when led on to it by such as are worthy to command them.

Whether it may be useful, is not so certain as, that it is just, to observe in this Place, that at the Time of this naval Assault, their was neither Captain or Lieutenant on board either of these Ships, but an Ensign only in each left with the Command:—That their Decks were strewed about a Foot high with Tobacco Leaves, and large Pieces of Junk, as a Precaution to lessen the violent Effects of our smaller Shells that might accidentally alight in them:—And, that all their Sides within, were nailed over with thick Nettings, to prevent some of the Mischiefs from Splinters occasioned by Shot through their Sides. They had much greater Experience of the real Use of the latter Expedient, than of the former, during the Course of this Siege: For, you have seldom seen Ships more shattered with Shot-holes, especially on one side, with their Masts standing, than these two were, at the time they fell into our Possession:—Shells indeed none of the Ships received many of; and what happened to hit them, were none of the largest Sort, and but by Accident could have done them the Mischiefs they suffered:

26. Capt. Laforey's intrepid Conduct in the July heroic Action of last Night was very justly rewarded with Post in *L'Echo* Frigate of 32. Guns, taken from the Enemy on the 19th of June last, as he was unfortunately obliged to set his own fine Capture *Le Prudent* on Fire, otherwise it is not doubted, that he would have been distinguished with the Command of that Ship——as Capt. Balfour's was with that of *Le Bienfaisant*, which was immediately repaired with all Diligence, to be sent to *England*.

About low Water this Day *Le Bienfaisant* was on ground, at the Place where she was secured in the dark of the Morning, upon a soft Mud: And, soon after she began to *beel*, her Main, Mizen and Fore-topmasts had been so much wounded by the Shot from our Batteries, that they *went over* her Side, leaving her the horrid Appearance of a wrecked, as well as a conquered, Ship. Indeed, when our Ships came into the Harbour, there was hardly any Part of it, which had not the Appearance of Distress and Desolation, and presented to our View frequent Pieces of Wrecks and Remnants of Destruction—Five or six Ships *sunk* in one place with their Mast-Heads peeping out of the Water—the *stranded* Hull of *Le Prudent* on the muddy Shoal of the other side, burned down to the Water's Edge, with a great deal of her Iron and Guns staring us in the Face—Buoys of slipped Anchors *bobbing* very thick upon the Surface of the Water in the Channel towards the Town—a Number of small Craft and Boats towards that Shore, some intirely *under* Water, others with part of their Masts standing *out of* it; besides the *stranded* Hulls, Irons and Guns of

July. of the three Ships burned on the 21st, upon the Mud towards the *Barraçoy*—and in the N. E. Harbour little else to be seen but Masts, Yards and Rigging floating up and down, and Pieces of burned Masts, Bow-sprits &c. driven to the Waters Edge, and some Parts of the Shore edged with the *Tobacco Leaves* out of some of the Ships that had been destroyed—the whole a dismal Scene of total Destruction! >

This Day as the Fire of the *Besiegers* was rather brisker than usual, that from the *Garrison* was but very faint—and that discontinued about 10 o'Clock in the Morning; when an *Officer* with a *Flag of Truce* was sent out to General *Amherst*, to desire Terms of *Capitulation*.

It was Mr. *Boscawen's* constant Method from the very first Forenoon of landing the Troops in the Island of *Cape Breton*, to go on Shore himself some part of the Day, and sometimes twice every Day, if the *Business* of the Fleet, and the violent *Surff* on the Shore would permit him, into the *Grand Camp*: And, as on these Accounts his going *himself* was sometimes uncertain, he had at least one of his *Officers* every Day on Shore continually attending on General *Amherst*, sometimes to carry *Dispatches* to him, and always to bring *Intelligence* from him of the whole Proceedings and Operations of the *Siege*.

The *Admiral* was this Day arrived at the *Head-Quarters*, but a few Minutes before the *Officer* came from the *Garrison* to the *General*, and concerted with him the Nature of the *formal Summons*, to be sent into the *Governor* of *Louisbourg*, to *surrender* the *Garrison*. The *Admiral* had brought along with him somewhat of this Kind ready

eady drawn up in English in the Form of a Letter; the Contents of which were communicated to the French Officer. The only Term of Capitulation, which was delivered to him, was conceived in very few Words, to this Effect, that the Garrison must expect no other Terms, but to surrender at Discretion? There were two Hours time allowed the Governor for Deliberation.—

About the Expiration of the Time limited, there came another Officer from the Governor, with Remonstrances against the Hardship and Severity of this, importuning some other more favourable Conditions. After some little Consultation between the Admiral and General, they concluded upon this Condescension, that the Expression at Discretion, should be softened into, *Prisoners of War*—And, their generous Humanity added, ‘ That the Women and Children, and such of the Inhabitants of Louisbourg, as had not borne Arms, should be sent into France, in the Ships of his Britannic Majesty.’ The Officer was assured, that no other Conditions whatever would be granted to the Garrison, who should be indulged an Hour longer for deliberating on these, but must expect no more Time to be given them.

Before the Expiration of this, a Lieutenant-Colonel was sent out to the General Officer in our Trenches, to propose that the Officers of the Garrison, upon surrendering themselves *Prisoners of War*, might be permitted to go to France instead of England upon their *Parole* given of not serving for a Time to be specified by the General.—On finding this could not be obtained, he desired the Favour of one Hour more for further

July. ther Deliberation.—The Answer he received from Brigadier Gen. *Whitmore*, was to this Purpose, ‘ That He was not at Liberty to suffer any more Messages to be carried to the *General* and *Commander in Chief*—but, that he would take it upon himself, to allow the Garrison one *quarter of an Hour* more, which they must *not exceed* on any Pretence; as he would certainiy begin to renew his Fire upon them, if he heard no more from the *Governor*, when that Time was expired.’ When it was very near up, a *Lieutenant-Colonel* came running out of the *Garrison*, making Signs at a Distance, and bawling out as loud as he could, *We accept—We accept—* He was followed by two others; and they were all conducted to General *Amherst’s* Head-Quarters.

The Besiegers had this Morning completed some other strong Batteries, which the *Surrender* of the *Garrison* had timely prevented them from opening. There was already a very considerable Breach made in the Wall at the *West Gate*; and the Works were so very much battered and damaged in several other Parts, that the Besiegers had meditated a *Storm* and *Escalade* as this Night, or the following at farthest—The *Fleet* was to have attacked the Garrison from the side of the *Harbour*; while the *Army* assaulted it from the *Camp* side. The Besieged had already experienced the inflexible Bravery of *both* in *two* very astonishing, successful Enterprizes; and no one can wonder, if they were now too much terrified to hazard the Success of a *third* to their *united*, exasperated Efforts; the dreadful Consequence of which with too much Probability to be apprehended, would be the Extirpation of the whole *Garrison*,

Garrison, and all the Inhabitants of the Town—July.
Wisely to prevent this, they surrendered on the
following

Articles of Capitulation

*Between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen
and Major General Amherst, and his Excel-
lency the Chevalier de Drucour Governor of
the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisbourg and
of the Island of St. John, and their Appur-
tenances.*

I. THAT the Garrison of *Louisbourg* shall be
Prisoners of War, and shall be carried to
England in the Ships of his *Britannic Majesty*.

II. All the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions,
as well as the Arms of every Kind whatsoever,
which are at present in the Town of *Louisbourg*,
the Islands of *Cape Breton*, and *St. John's*, and
their Appurtenances, shall be delivered, without
the least Damage, to such Commissaries as shall be
appointed to receive them, for the Use of his *Bri-
tannic Majesty*.

III. The Governor shall give his Orders, that
the Troops which are in the Island of *St. John* and
its Appurtenances, shall go on board such Ship of
War as the *Admiral* shall send to receive them.

IV. The Gate called *Porte Dauphine* shall be
given up to the Troops of his *Britannic Majesty*
to-morrow at eight o'Clock in the Morning,
and the Garrison, including all those that carried
Arms, drawn up at Noon on the *Esplanade*, where
they shall lay down their Arms, Colours, Imple-
ments and Ornaments of War. And, the Garrison

H shall

shall go on board, in order to be carried to *England* in a convenient Time.

V. The same Care shall be taken of the Sick and Wounded that are in the *Hospitals*, as of those belonging to his *Britannic Majesty*.

VI. The Merchants and their Clerks that have not carried Arms, shall be sent to *France*, in such Manner as the *Admiral* shall think proper.

(Signed)

Camp before *Louisbourg*.

26th July 1758.

Edward Boscawen.

Jeffery Amherst.

The Counter part of these *Articles* was translated into the *French Language* on the Part of the Governor, and

Dated at *Louisbourg* Signed
the 26th of *July*, 1758. Le Chevalier de *Drucour*.

After the *Capitulation* was signed, the General detained a *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the Garrison as an Hostage for the Articles being fulfilled on the Part of the Governor, until 8 o'Clock in the Morning of the

July. 27. When Major *Farquhar* with three Companies of Grenadiers took Possession of *Porte Dauphine*. And, at Noon Brigadier-General *Whitmore* received in Form the Surrender of the Garrison on the *Esplanade*, directed their *Arms* and *Colours* to be carried out of the Town, posted the necessary Guards and Centinels over the Stores, Magazines, &c. in the Town, and afterwards continued in the Garrison, and acted as Governor of *Louisbourg*.

It would be a great Omission not to acquaint you, that all the Officers and Men on this *Expedition*, received from their General a public Testimony of his Approbation of their *gallant Behaviour*, which he

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he assured them should be faithfully reported to their Royal Master.

It may be satisfactory to you, to receive the RETURN of the *Killed* and *Wounded* at the landing of the Troops on 8th June.

Of the ARMY,

Killed	Captain	Subalterns	Sergeants	Corporal	Private	Wounded	Subalterns	Sergeants	Corporal	Private	Milking
Total	1	3	4	1	41	Total	5	2	1	52	1

Of the NAVY.

Killed	Seamen	Died of wounds	Wounded	Lieute- nants.	Mates or Midsh.	Sea- men.
Total						

Of the TRANSPORTS.

Killed	Mates	Men	Wounded	Mates	Men
Total					

N. B. Boats of the Men of War and Transports swamped and stove, about 130.

What *Forms* you see not filled up, are left for you to supply, when there is fuller *Intelligence*. Those you see already filled up, you may depend on, as far as can be done on the Accuracy of *Transcribers*.

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Fleet,
on the 25th of July, in taking the Ships in the
Harbour.*

Killed	Mates or Midsh.	Men	Wounded	Mates or Midsh.	Men
Total	1	6	Total	—	9

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops
between the Day of Landing, and the Surrender
of Louisbourg.*

The Killed	Commis. Officers.	Non-co. Officers	and	The wound- ed.	Commis. Officers	Non-co. Officers	and								
Total	Captains 2	Lieutens. 8	Ensigns 2	Sergeants 3	Corporals 7	Drums 1	Private 146	Total	Captains 4	Lieutens. 16	Ensigns 3	Sergeants 4	Corporals 3	Drums 2	Private 315

Of the Artillery.

Killed	Gunner	Matroffes	Wounded	Corporal	Gunn.	Matrof.
Total	1	3	Total	1	1	5

This Return was transcribed by myself from an authentic Copy at large, as was also

The

The State of the Garrison of Louisbourg on the
Day it was surrendered.

Names of the Regiments, and Numbers of the Garrison.	Officers.	Soldiers fit for Duty.	Sick and wounded.	Total of each Regiment.
24 Companies of Marines of the usual Garrison, and 2 Companies of the Artillery	76	746	195	1017
Second Battal. of Volontaires Etrangers	38	402	86	526
D° Cambise	38	466	104	608
D° Artois	32	407	27	466
D° Bourgogne	3	353	31	314
Total of the Garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea Officers and Seamen	135	1124	134	2606
Total Prisoners of War	349	349	1790	5637

Authentic Accounts make the Number of their Killed, 2400 at the least.

The Artillery, Ammunition and warlike Stores found in the Garrison and its Batteries.

Muskets with Accou-	trements	7600	Cafe-Shot.	Nº.
Barrels of Powder	600	For 24 pounds	- -	53
Musket Cartridges	8000	Double-headed Shot		
Musket Balls in Tons	13	For 24 Pounders	-	345
CANNON.	Nº.		12	- - - 153
French 36 Pounders, Iron	38	MORTARS with Beds,		
24 - - -	97	Brass Inches 12½ Diamr.	3	
18 - - -	33	9 - - -	1	
12 - - -	19	6½ - - -	3	
8 - - -	10			
6 - - -	28	Inches 12½ Diameter	6	
4 - - -	6	11 - - -	4	
Total N°.	231	9 - - -	1	
SHOT.		Total N°.	18	
For 36 Pounders	1607	SHELLS.		
24 - - -	1658	Inches 13 Diameter	805	
12 - - -	4000	10 - - -	38	
6 - - -	2136	8 - - -	158	
GRAPE-SHOT.		6 - - -	27	
For 36 Pounders	139	Total N°.	1028	
24 - - -	134	COLOURS	- - - 11	
12 - - -	330			
6 - - -	136			

An Account of the Ships in the Harbour of Louisbourg, when the Troops landed.

Names	Guns	What became of them.
Le Prudent	74	Taken by Boats 25th July, and afterwards burned.
L' Entreprennant	74	Burned by a Shell 21st July.
Le Celebre	64	The same Fate
Le Capricieux	64	The same Fate.
Le Bienfaisant	64	Taken by Boats 25th July, and commisioned.
L' Apollen	44	Sunk in the Harbour.
L' Echo	32	Taken by Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron 18th June, and commisioned.
*L' Arethuse	36	Made her Escape in a Fog 15th July.
La Fidelle	26	Sunk in the Harbour.
Le Chevre	22	Sunk in the Harbour.
Le Biche	16	Sunk in the Harbour.
N. B. Besides J. Dian	32	Taken by Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron 25th April, and sold for the Benefit of the Captors.

As you expect me to give you some Account of the Place, as well as of the Siege; the following is the best in my Power to send you in this Hurry.

The Town of Louisbourg

LIES on the S. W. side of its Harbour, and consists of several narrow, paltry, stinking Lanes they call Streets. There is hardly a tolerable House in it, besides those of the Governor and Intendant, that are built of Stone and Brick without any Elegance. The best of all its Buildings are, the Hospital, Nunnery, and the Magazines.—Its fine Barracks built by the English during the last War, were all burned down by the Shells thrown into them during the Siege. Few of the other Houses, which were much damaged by the Shot of the Besiegers, are more than a better Sort of boarded Cottages a Story high; in which one could not help observing many Marks of the shewy Beggary

Beggary of their late Inhabitants—to say nothing of the *Dirt* and *Slovenliness* of that *nasty fine* People whom the *English* ape with so much Fondness, and so little Taste.

The Fortifications

Are as *regular* as the Situation would admit. Besides a good *Rampart*, with irregular *Bastions* and a *Cavalier* on one of them, it has a good dry *Ditch*, except towards the *Bastion Dauphine*, where there is Water. The *Revêtement* of the Walls is not capable of standing any long Battering, for Want of a good *Cement*; which is not to be made with *Sea-sand*, and a *scanty* Allowance of *Lime*. The *Covert-way* and its *Traverses* are pretty good, and the *Glacis* excellent. Before two of the *Curtains* there is a *Ravelin* with a *Bridge* to the *Sally-ports*. But, after all, the *Thickness* of its Walls, and the impassable *Morasses* from the Foot of the *Glacis* to a considerable distance, are what constitute the *Strength* of the Place more than the *Regularity* of its Works, or all the Pieces of *Cannon* that can be mounted on its *Ramparts*.

The Siege

Of this Place had nothing more *remarkable* in it, than the following Circumstances—The *English* Forces landed in a Place, where it was but barely *possible*, tho' hardly *credible* without such a successful Conviction, for an Handful of Men, at the Time *defenceless* and *exposed*, to succeed in the Face of Numbers, so advantageously *situated*, and so impregnably *fortified*.—The strict Union, constant Harmony, and mutual good Inclination that subsisted between the *Fleet* and *Army* in this *Expedition*, were inforced both by the Orders and *Examples* of the *Commanders in Chief*, and punctually observed by all their subordinate Officers. As this good Understanding contributed so much to their mutual

mutual *Happiness*, as well as to the Success of their united Efforts, in this joint Enterprize, it will always be remembered to their Honour, as almost the *only* Instance of such *Unanimity* for a long Time between a *Fleet* and an *Army* sent to act in Conjunction, upon Service of whatever Importance to the Public. — The well projected Design no less happily executed of surprizing and seizing in their very strong Harbour *two capital Ships* of the *French*, by the Secrecy, Suddenness and Vigour of the *Coup de Main* of the *Boats* of the *English Fleet*; which will deservedly make a memorable Article in the Annals of *Europe* for the Year 1758. — And, the very inconsiderable Number of Men the *Siege* of *Louisbourg* cost the *English*; which was much short of what might reasonably have been expected in the single Attempt of *Landing*, where the *French* had such fortified Lines, manned with such powerful Numbers.

The Conquest of Louisbourg

Is said to be peculiarly remarkable for this *one* Observation — That the Humanity and Generosity of our Commanders in Chief towards its *Garrison* and *Inhabitants*, had more the Appearance of transplanting an *English Colony*, than the Behaviour of dispossessing a *French Settlement*: And you would have believed the *Indulgences* granted to all of them, to have been shewn toward *Friends*, had you not been assured they were conferred upon *Prisoners*.

Wherever Success and Victory may hereafter decide in Favour of any *French Commanders*; it is to be hoped, they will always remember the generous Treatment *all* their *People* received from the Conquerors of *Louisbourg*. — It is not to be doubted, that the whole World will admire the superior Greatness of the *English Commanders*, in so soon forgetting the barbarous Usage of both their *Officers* and *Men* by the Ravagers of Fort *William-Henry*.

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