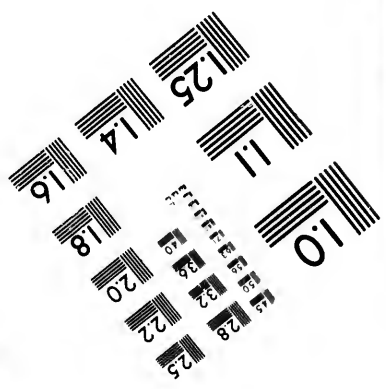
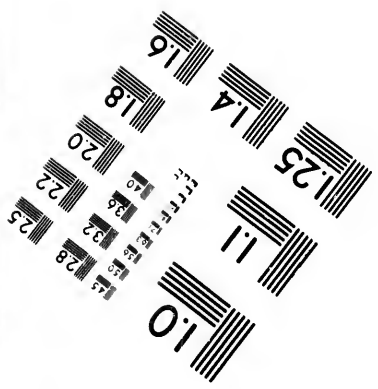
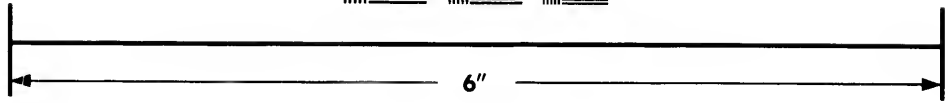
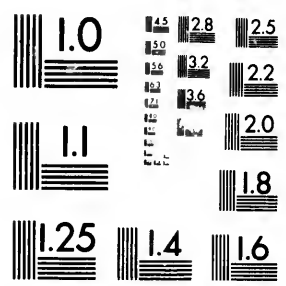
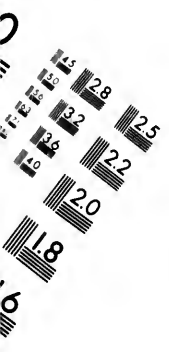


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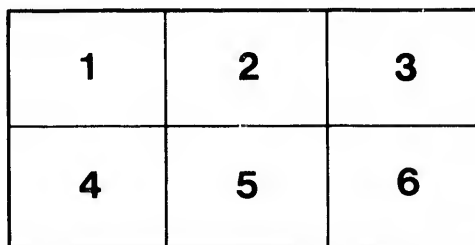
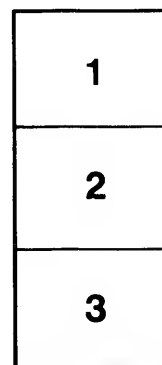
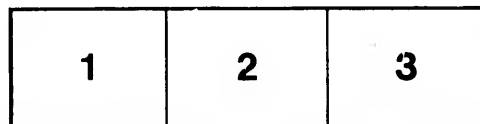
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BRITISH SUCCESSES;

Being a COLLECTION of all the
EXTRAORDINARY

And some of the
ORDINARY GAZETTES,

From the Taking of LOUISBOURG, July 26, 1758,
by the Hon. Adm. BOSCAWEN and Gen. AMHERST,
to the Defeat of the FRENCH FLEET, under M.
CONFLANS, Nov. 21, 1759, by Sir EDWARD
HAWKE.

A L S O

A Particular Account of M. THUROT's Defeat,
By Capt. JOHN ELLIOTT.

THE SECOND EDITION.

To which is now added,

Gen. WOLFE's LETTER to Mr. PITT, a few Days
before the Taking of QUEBEC, in which glorious Ac-
quisition he died an Honour to his Country.

L O N D O N :

Printed for G. KEARSLEY, at the Golden-Lion, in
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 HE editors of the following collection flatter themselves that the public will not be displeas'd to see the great events of this memorable war, events which have already been so highly glorious and must in their future consequences be so advantageous to the British nation, brought together in a regular series, and, while the circumstances are fresh in every man's mind, an authentic register of them formed into a volume for the use of the curious and of posterity.

For this purpose nothing was thought so proper as a faithful copy of the Gazettes; to which the inquisitive may at any time have recourse as to indubitable records; when had this collection never been made, such a satisfaction might be attended with unfurmountable difficulties.

Many things may lead the historian astray, but accounts published under the sanction of royal authority immediatly
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after the several events happened, and which were transmitted to the government by the very persons, who, next to divine providence, had the greatest share in those events, cannot err.

The transactions here related in a plain and circumstantial manner will in all probability be a topic of conversation among Englishmen, for many years; an attempt therefore, to preserve the memory of them pure, and free from misrepresentation of any kind, deserves pardon at least, if it does not merit praise.

TUESDAY

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FRIDAY, AUGUST, 13, 1758.

- I. *Containing an account of the surrender of LOUISBOURG.*
II. *The ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.*
III. *STATE of the GARRISON.*
IV. *LIST of the killed and wounded.*
-

Articles of capitulation between their excellencies admiral Boscawen and major general Amherst; and his excellency the chevalier Duquesne, governor of the Island of Cape-Breton, of Louisbourg, the Island of St. John, and their appurtenances.

1. **T**HE garrison of Louisbourg, shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannic majesty.

2. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisbourg, the islands of Cape Breton, and St. John, 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 Britannic majesty.

3. 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 ships of war, as the admiral shall send to receive them.

4. The gate, called Porte-Deuphine, 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, implements, and ornaments of

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war. And the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

5. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannic majesty.

6. The merchants and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, 26 July, 1758,

(Signed) Le Chevalier DE DRECOUR.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, and eighteen mortars, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, had been found in the place; and it was expected more would be found. The following is the return of the state of the garrison, when it capitulated.

State of the garrison of Louisbourg, the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.

No. of officers 214. Of soldiers fit for duty 2374. Of sick and wounded 443. Of the sea officers 135. Of private men and marines fit for duty, 1124. With the sick and wounded belonging to the ships, 1347. taken prisoners 5637.

All the French men of war that were in the harbour taken and destroyed, viz. Prudent, 74 guns, burnt by the boats of the fleet, under the captains Leforey and Balfour. Entreprannant, 74 guns, blown up and burnt by a shot from the marine battery. Capricieux, Celebre, 64 guns each, burnt by the Entreprannant. Bienfaisant, 64 guns, taken by the boats of the fleet, and towed from under the walls of the town into the east harbour, by capt. Balfour. Apollo, 50 guns; Chevre, Biche, Fidelle, frigates sunk by the enemy across the harbour's mouth to prevent the fleets going in. Diana, 36 guns, taken by his majesty's ship Boreas. Echo, 26 guns, taken by his majesty ship Juno.

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Of his majesty's forces were killed and wounded as follows.

Killed. *Royal*. Lieut. Fenton, Lieut. Howe. *Gen. Amherst's*. Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. Campbell. *Gen. Forbes's*. Capt. Earl of Dumbonnald. *Gen. Webb's*. Ensign Godfrey Roe. *Col. Monckton's*. Lieut. Hall. *Col. Fraser's*. Capt. Bailley, Lieut. Cuthbert, Lieut. Fraser, Lieut. Murray. *Capt. Roger's Rangers*. Ensign Francis Cernthers. 10 Non commission officers. 146 private men. *Artillery*. 1 gunner, and 3 matrosses.

Wounded. Col. Basside, engineer in chief. *Royal*. Lieut. Fitz Simmonds, Lieut. Bailley, Lieut. Ashe, Ensign Waterfon. *Gen. Amherst's*. Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. and Adjutant Mukins. Ensign Morevepeany. *Gen. Forbes's*. Capt. Rycout, Lieut. Fr. Tew. *Gen. Whitmore's*. Lieut. Pierce Butler, Lieut. John Jermyn, Lieut. William Hamilton. *Gen. Bragg's*. Capt. Bowne. *Gen. Otway's*. Lieut. Allan, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. and Adjutant Cockburn. Ensign Armstrong. *Gen. Hopson's*. Lieut. Lilley. *General Webb's*. Lieut. Hopkins. *Col. Anstruther's*. Capt. Smith. *Col. Fraser's*. Capt. Donald M'Donald, Lieut. Alexander Campbell, Lieut. John M'Donald. 7 Non-commission officers. 2 Drummers. 315 private men. *Artillery*. 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 3 matrosses.

Journal of the landing of his majesty's forces on the island of Cape-Breton, and of the siege of Louisbourg, extracted from major-general Amherst's letters to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, dated June 11 and 23, and July 6, 23 and 27.

ON the 28th of May I had the good fortune to meet admiral Boscawen with the fleet and the troops coming out of the harbour of Halifax.

Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day.

The 29th we had fine weather; the ships kept well together; the whole consisted of 157 sail. The Dublin went very sickly into Halifax.

The 30th the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ships were greatly dispersed.

The 31st the wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh.

The 1st of June capt. Rous in the Sutherland came from off the harbour of Louisbourg, said, that two ships had got in the 30th; that there were 13 sail in the harbour. We saw the entrance of Gabarus at night.

The 2d it was foggy in the morning; about twelve saw Louisbourg and the ships in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus bay; and this evening, with brigadier-general's Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitred the shore as near as we could, and made a disposition for landing in three places the next morning, in case the troops arrived.

The enemy had a chain of posts from Cape Noir to the Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; some works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and some batteries.

On the third most of the transports came in, this morning all was prepared for landing; but the surf on the shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This day brigadier-general Whimore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left colonel Monckton to command. As one bay was found to have less surf than the others, a disposition was made to land the next morning in one place instead of three.

The 4th the wind and surf were so very high, that admiral Boscawen told me it was impracticable to land.

The

The 5th a great swell and fog in the morning, and the admiral declared it still impracticable to land.

The 6th an appearance of change of weather, in the morning early: I was resolved to seize the first opportunity; the signal was made to prepare to land between five and six o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: the fog came on again, and the swell encreased during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their respective ships, first acquainting them with the reason for so doing.

The 7th the weather bad in the morning; in the afternoon the swell rather decreased, and gave us great hopes of landing at day-break the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of sloops, to sail under convoy by the mouth of the harbour, to Lorembec; sending at the same time a proportion of artillery destined for the Light House Point, with orders to make all the shew they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that side.

From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their posts, adding to their works, cannonading and throwing shells at the ships, and making all the preparations they can to oppose our landing. Seven transports were now missing with troops on board, three of which came in at night. The admiral gave all necessary orders for the frigates to cover our landing.

On the 8th, the troops were assembled in the boats before break of day, in three divisions; and commodore Durell having viewed the coast by order of the admiral, and given me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the surf, in the bay on our left, the Kennington Halifax snow began the fire on the left, followed by the Granmont, Dia-

na and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed into shore, under the command of brigadier-general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry, (a corps of 550 men, chosen as marksmen from the different regiments, serve as irregulars, and are commanded by major Scott, who was major of brigade) and the companies of rangers, supported by the Highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers.

The division on the right, under the command of brigadier-general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, Laforce, Monckton, Forbes, Anstruther, and Webb, and rowed to our right by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there.

The center division, under the command of brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopley's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time, a shew of landing at the Fresh Water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented their troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on the right.

The enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a shot, till the boats were near in shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musketry upon them. The surf was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surf, brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at their left of the Cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overset, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore.

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So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachment of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner.

It took up a great deal of time to land the troops; the enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worst ground I ever saw; and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it: On which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore.

The loss of his majesty's troops at landing is, capt. Baillie and lieut. Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment; lieut. Nicholson of mine, 4 serjeants, 1 corporal, and 38 men killed, 21 were of my regiment, (the grenadiers) of which 8 were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore.

Five lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, and 51 men wounded; and of the five companies of Rangers, 1 ensign and 3 private killed, 1 wounded, and one missing.

On the enemy's side, 2 captains of grenadiers, and 2 lieutenants are prisoners; 1 officer killed, and an Indian chief: Several men likewise killed; and, I imagine, about 70 men taken prisoners: They were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St. Julian, colonel, commanded in the Cove. That there were 5 battalions in the town, namely, Bourgoigne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisbourg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long since, with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed.

We

We took from the enemy three 24 pounders, seven 9 pounders, and seven 6 pounders, 2 mortars, and 14 swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing; with ammunition tools, and stores of all kinds.

The 9th, lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surf so great, that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon.

The 10th, the surf still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore.

The 11th, the weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery stores with them.

On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the grand battery, and called in their out posts, I detached brigadier Wolfe with 1200 men, 4 companies of grenadiers, 3 companies of Rangers, and some light infantry, round the N. E. harbour, to the Light-House Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and, at the same time, to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour; sending, at the same time by sea, the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service.

I received, this day, a report from brigadier Wolfe that he had taken possession of the Light-House Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp, and I ordered three redoutes on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy

enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoutes in front all night.

The 14th the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surf still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was in the night blown off to sea.

The 15th I sent four more mortars in a sloop to the Light-house, but we could not get any artillery landed on this shore. At night two deserters from the *Volontaires Etrangers* came in: said they had 5 killed and 40 wounded in the skirmish on the 13th.

The 16th, the first fine weather, we landed 12 days provision, and got many things on shore, but could not yet land any artillery.

The 17th I got colonel Bastide on horseback, and, with colonel Williamson and major M^cKellar, we reconnoitred the whole ground as far as we could; and colonel Bastide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green Hill, and confining the destruction of the ships in the harbour, to the Light-House Point, and the batteries on that side. I added two 8 inch mortars and three royals to the Light-house batteries.

The 18th we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the transports men at the bottom of Gabarus Bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was pushed on as fast as possible. We got three 24 pounders on shore, though the surf was great the beginning of the day.

The 19th the batteries of the Light-House were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready so soon. *L'Echo*, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought in to-day; had got
out

out of the harbour the 13th at night, and was bound to Quebec: By her we have intelligence, that the Byzane got out the day we landed, and the Comet e since our arrival off the harbour.

The 20th, the island battery and ships fired at the batteries on the shore, who began their fire this last night. The enemy burnt an old ship at the bottom of the harbour.

The 21st, very bad weather, and the surff high. The enemy discovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw some shot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoute towards Green Hill was thrown up this night.

The 22d, the bad weather continued; we were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-house on the left, by the Miray Road, to secure the communication to the N. E. harbour and Light-House, and to hinder any parties from going into the town.

The 23d, the admiral assured me, there were above a hundred boats lost in landing the troops and provisions. This day fine weather; and we now have on shore twelve 24 pounders, and six 12 pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their shipping and island battery, and they threw some shot into the left of the camp, colonel Nesslervey, and most of his carpenters, taken ill of the small-pox, which is a very great loss to the army. Gabions and fascines are landed, and carried forward as fast as possible, to make an experiment to Green-Hill. The batteries at the Light-House fire with success against the island battery, and I hope will soon silence it.

On the 24th, the enemy fired on the Light-House batteries from the town and shipping, and on our advanced redoute, which was finished, they fired from the town. Colonel Bastile remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this day

day in the park of artillery thirteen 24 pounders, and seven 12 pounders.

The 25th, the cannonading continued night and day: In the evening the island battery was silenced; their own fire had helped to break down part of their works: Fascines and gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill, as fast as possible. All the men employed at work, and making the necessary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoute.

The 26th, a small alarm on the left of a party that had advanced from the town; had got up to the Block-House, which was not quite finished. They had with them a barrel of pitch to set it on fire: The guard on it was not sufficient to oppose a large party; but a detachment was sent out so quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their design, though two of the men had been in the Block-House, and they were drove back into the town very fast. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green-Hill. Admiral Boscawen landed 200 marines, and took the post at Kennington-Cove, which is a great ease to the army. I desired of the admiral four 32 pounders, and two 24 pounders to leave at the Light-House, to keep the island battery in ruin, that with a proper number of men intrenched there, brigadier Wolfe, with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to destroy the shipping, and to advance towards the West Gate.

The 27th, one brass 24 pounder was lost in in 12 fathom water, by slipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ship to land it. The cannon I asked of the admiral were landed this night at the Light-House.

The 28th, a great many popping shots and cannonading. As the post at Green-Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an
apaulement.

apaulement. Colonel Messervey and his son both died this day; and of his company of carpenters of 108 men, all but 16 in the small-pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time.

The 29th, cannonading continued; the frigate fired constantly at the epaulement; we pursued working at the road, which cost a great deal of labour: At night the enemy sunk 4 ships in the harbour's mouth; Apollo, a two-deck'd one, La Fidèle of 36 guns, La Cheve, and La Biche, of 16 guns each, and they cut off most of their masts. Remain in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of 36 guns.

The 30th, at night, some firing at Kennington-Cove: The marines thought they saw Indians: The frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night-time.

The 1st of July, the enemy creeped out in the morning to get some old palisades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe and major Scott's light infantry, pushed them in with a very brisk fire; and the brigadier took posts on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the shipping; we marched forward on the right; forced the enemy back to Cape Noir, with a smart fire.

The 2d, the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme badness of the ground: The enemy continued their cannonading, and threw some shells; we skirmished all day with parties out of the town.

The 3d, a great cannonading from the town and shipping on the batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at 650 yards from the covered way, with an intention of erecting a battery to destroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel bastion; and the falling of the ground from this place, towards the works, would hinder discovering as much

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of the works as would be necessary to do them any considerable damage. In the evening, the sea officers thought some of the ships would try to get out of the harbour. The batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue.

The 4th, a great fog; when there were glares of light, the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making fascines.

The 5th, very bad weather, the epaulement was hastened on as much as possible, it swallowed up an immense number of fascines, cost some men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing.

The 6th, a sloop sailed out of the harbour with a flag of truce to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some things to their wounded officers and prisoners.

The many difficulties of landing every thing in almost a continual surff, the making of roads, draining and passing of bogs, and putting ourselves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wish.

On the 7th, we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping shots from the advanced posts.

The 8th, I intended an attack on some advanced posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Col. Bastide got a contusion by a musket ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout.

The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a sortie where brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and though drunk, I am afraid rather surprized a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by lord Dundonald, who were posted in a fleecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occasion. Lord Dundonald was killed, lieutenant

tenant Tew wounded and taken prisoner, captain Bontein, of the engineers, taken prisoner : 1 corporal, 3 men killed, 1 serjeant, 11 men missing ; 17 men wounded : The fortie was of five picquets, supported by 600 men ; a captain, chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a lieutenant wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off prisoners, besides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a captain, died immediately. The enemy sent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was so hurt, she hauled close to the town ; the ships fired very much against brigadier Wolfe's batteries.

The 10th, the road at the epaulement went on a little better ; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many shells.

The 11th, a waggoner was taken off by some Indians between the Block-house and the left of the north-east harbour.

The 12th, it rained very hard all night ; not a man in the detachment could have a dry thread on ; we made an advanced work to Green-hill ; at night the waggoner who had been taken luckily made his escape, said, they were 250 Canadians. The citadel bastion fired very smartly.

The 13th, the enemy threw a great many shells ; we perfected our works as fast as we could ; bad rainy weather ; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir to hinder us taking possession near that point, which is of no consequence ; some deserters came in, said a sloop from Miray got in three days ago.

The 14th the batteries were traced out last night with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders divided in four different batteries, to destroy the defences, and a battery of 7 mortars, with some 12 pounders to ricochet the works and the town.

The

The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw some shells into camp, supposed to be intended against our powder magazine. At ten at night the Light-house battery fired some rockets as a signal of ships sailing out of the harbour; Sir Charles Hardy answered it; the frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under sail and went to sea. Before day-break, captain Sutherland, posted at the end of the north-east harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to sustain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a deserter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Monsi. de Boisbere, who had, on the other side the water, 300 men with boats to pass. Major Scott, with the light-infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward.

The 16th, towards night, brigadier Wolfe pushed on a corps, and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barasoy, where we made a lodgment; the enemy fired very briskly from the town and shipping.

The 17th, a great fire continued from the town and shipping; we resolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned.

The 18th, all last night the enemy fired musketry from the covert-way, and tried to throw shells into the camp.

The 19th, I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming 3 brigades; a smart fire from the covert-way; the batteries on the left fired against the bastion Dauphine with great success.

The 21st, one of the ships in the harbour had some powder blown up in her, made a great explosion, and set the ship on fire, which soon caught the sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people from the town to get to their assistance; the

Entreprennent, Capricieux, and Suberp, were the three burned ships; the Prudent and Bienfaisant remained.

The 22d, two batteries on the right opened with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of 7 mortars, and fired with great success; the enemy fired very well from the town for some time, and threw their shells into our works. Our shells put the citadel in flames. I ordered colonel Williamson, to confine his fire as much as he could to the defences of the place, that we might not destroy the houses. A lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced post, lost his way, and was taken prisoner near Cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four 24 pounders.

The 23d, the cohorts were used at night, and the French mortars sent to throw stones from the trenches. The enemy fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. Colonel Bastide was out to day for the first time since he received the contusion. Our batteries fired with great success. This night the shells set fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence.

On the 24th, the fire was very brisk on our side, and the enemy's decreased. The admiral gave me 400 seamen to help work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners added to a corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick work of it, and they were immediately employed. The 4 gun-battery opened, and another of 5 erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the Bienfaisant, fired at our trenches at high-water, and the citadel and bastion-Dauphiné fired against the 4 gun battery; but our men firing small arms into the embrasures, beat the enemy off their guns.

The 25th, the batteries fired with great success. The admiral sent me word, he intended to send in boats with 600 men, to take or destroy the Prudent and
and

and the Bienfaisant in the harbour. I ordered all the barteries at night to fire into the works as much as possible, to keep the enemy's attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued and a very smart fire from it, and grape-shot, and all sorts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceasing, and à Ricochet: The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both: They were obliged to burn the Prudent, as she was a-ground; and they towed off the Bienfaisant to the N. E. harbour.

The 26th, the admiral came on shore, and told me he proposed sending 6 ships into the harbour the next Day. Just at this time I received a letter from the governor, offering to capitulate, and the articles (which were printed in the extraordinary Gazette last night) were agreed upon. [See the first Gazette.] The troops remained in the trenches this night as usual.

The 27th, three companies of grenadiers, under the command of major Farquhar, took possession of the west-gate; and I sent in brigadier-general Whitmore to see the garrison lay down their arms, and post the necessary guards in the town, on the stores, magazines, &c. And I had the arms brought out of town, and 11 colours, which I send you under the care of capt. William Amherst. As I have given in orders, that I desired every commanding officer of a corps would acquaint the officers and men, that I was greatly pleased with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always must insure success: I am to acquaint you, sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the king.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to the
Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Namur,
Gabrouse-Bay, July the 28th, 1758.*

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action in the night between the 25th and 26th instant: The boats of the Squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the Prudent of 74 guns, and Bienfaisant of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musquetry of the island battery, Point Rochfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, 7 men killed, and 9 wounded.

I have given the command of the Bienfaisant to capt. Balfour, and the Echo, a frigate, to capt. Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, lieutenants, who boarded the Bienfaisant, succeed those gentlemen in the *Ætra* Fireship and Hunter sloop.

I have only farther to assure his majesty, that all his troops and officers, both sea and land, have supported the fatigue of this siege, with great firmness and alacrity.

An

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisbourg, found upon the Surrender of the Town to His Majesty's Forces, under the Command of his Excellency Major General Amberst.

	36 Poundsers	—	—	—	38
Iron Ordinance, mounted on standing Carriages with Beds and Coins.	24	—	—	—	97
	18	—	—	—	23
	12	—	—	—	19
	8	—	—	—	10
	6	—	—	—	28
	4	—	—	—	6
Mortars, Brafs, with Beds,	12 one half Inches	—	—	—	3
	9	—	—	—	1
	6 one half	—	—	—	3
Mortars, Iron, with Beds,	12 one half Inches	—	—	—	6
	11	—	—	—	4
	9	—	—	—	1
Musquets, with Accoutrements,	—	—	—	—	7500
Powder, whole Barrels,	—	—	—	—	600
Musquet Cartridges,	—	—	—	—	80000
Ditto Balls, ———	Tons	—	—	—	13
Round Shot,	36	—	—	—	1607
	24	—	—	—	1658
	12	—	—	—	4000
	6	—	—	—	2336
Grape Shot, ———	36	—	—	—	139
	24	—	—	—	134
	12	—	—	—	330
	6	—	—	—	130
Cafe Shot, ———	24	—	—	—	53
Double headed Shot,	24	—	—	—	245
	12	—	—	—	153
Shells,	13 Inches,	—	—	—	850
	10	—	—	—	38
	8	—	—	—	138
	6	—	—	—	27
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Lead pig,	} Tons. ———	————	12
Ditto sheet,			
Iron of sorts,	Tons	————	6
Wheel-barrows,	—	— — — —	600
Shovels,	— Wood	— — — —	760
Ditto,	— Iron	— — — —	900
Pick Axes,	—	— — — —	822
Iron crows,	{ Large	— — — —	22
		{ Small	— — — —
Iron wedges,	—	— — — —	42
Hand mauls,	—	— — — —	18
Pin mauls,	—	— — — —	12
Masons trowels,	—	— — — —	36
Hammers,	—	— — — —	36
Axes,	—	— — — —	18

This is all that the commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

N. B. *As to the number and force of the French ships destroyed; the state of the garrison of Louisbourg; and of the killed and wounded of his majesty's forces, see the preceding Gazette.*

Whitehall, August 19.

This morning two officers arrived with letters from lieutenant general Bligh and captain Howe, to the right honorable Mr. secretary Pitt, dated Cherbourg the 16th and 17th instant, giving an account, That his majesty's forces, after having completely demolished the bastion, piers, and harbour, of Cherbourg, and destroyed all the batteries, forts, magazines, and stores, at that place, and along the coast, were all reembarked, without the least opposition from the enemy, in order to pursue the further objects of his majesty's instructions. Twenty-two fine brass cannon, and two brass mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 iron cannon, and three iron mortars, were destroyed.

TUES.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 22, 1758.

Containing an account of the capitulation of TICONDEROGA, with a list of the killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter from major general Abercromby to the right hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

THE embarkation of the artillery, stores, and provisions being completed on the evening of the 4th instant, next morning at break of day the tents were struck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaux and 135 whale boats, the artillery to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts.

At five in the evening reached Sabbath Day Point (25 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing place (a cove leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning the 6th.

Upon our arrival, sent out a reconnoitring party, and, having met with no opposition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the center, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, composed of one battallion, posted in in a logged camp, which, upon our approach, they deserted, first setting fire to their tents, and destroying every thing they could; but as their retreat was very precipitate, they

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they left several things behind, which they had not time either to burn or carry off. In this camp we likewise found one prisoner and a dead man.

The army in the foregoing order continued their march through the wood, on the west side, with a design to invest Ticonderoga; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another.

Lord Howe, at the head of the right center column supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard; of these our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets.

But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as to consequence, his lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is not easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned; for my part, I cannot help owning that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely.

The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day constantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of provision, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought more adviseable to return to the landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning.

About eleven in the forenoon, sent off lieutenant colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th regiment,
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six companies of the 1st battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take possession of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected; as the enemy who were posted there, after destroying the mill, and breaking down their bridge, had retired some time before.

Lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet having laid another bridge across, and having sent me notice of his being in possession of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night.

The prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, some Canadians and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before that fort, who were entrenching themselves, and throwing up a breast-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the command of mons. de Levy, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected; it was thought most adviseable to lose no time in making the attack; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th, I sent Mr. Clerk, the engineer, across the river on the opposite side of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments.

Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying those works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very day: Accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and post themselves in a line out of cannon shot of the intrenchments; the right extending to lake George, and their left to lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, destined

destined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear.

The picquets were to begin the attack, sustained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: the whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give their's, until they were within the enemy's breast-work.

After these orders issued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing-place to cover and guard the batteaux and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much stronger than had been represented, and the breast-work at least eight or nine feet high; but likewise the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that, notwithstanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a loss, without any prospect of better success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the preservation of the remainder of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we should make the best retreat possible: accordingly after several repeated attacks, which lasted upwards of four hours, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with the loss of 464 regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of several corps, sending away all the wounded to the batteaux, about three miles distance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked and reached this in the evening of the 9th. Immediately after my return here, I
sent

sent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to Fort Edward and Albany.

Return of the names of the Officers of the several Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

27th. Lord Blakeney's Regiment.

Killed, Engineer Matthew Clerk. *Wounded*, Captains, Gordon, Holmes, Wrightson, Skeen; Lieutenant Cook, and Ensign Elliot.

42d. Lord John Murray's Regiment.

Wounded, Major, Duncan Campbell; Captains, Gordon Graham, Thomas Graeme, John Campbell, James Stewart, James Murray. *Killed*, Captain-Lieutenant John Campbell, Lieut. George Farquarson, Hugh McPherson, William Baillie, John Sutherland. *Wounded*, Lieutenant William Grant, Robert Gray, John Campbell, James Grant, John Graham, Alexander Campbell, Alexander McIntosh, Archibald Campbell, David Mill, Patrick Balnevis. *Killed*, Ensigns, Peter Stewart, George Rattray. *Wounded*, Ensigns, John Smith, and Peter Grant.

44th. General Abercromby's Regiment.

Wounded, Major Eyre; Captains, Falconer, Lee, Bartman, and Bailey; Lieutenants, Treby, Sympton, Drummond, Pennington, Gamble, Dagwarthy, Greenfield. *Killed*, Ensign Frazer.

46th. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Murray's Regiment.

Killed, Colonel Bever. *Wounded*, Major Browning. *Killed*, Captains, Needham and Wynne. *Wounded*, Captains, Forbes and Marsh. *Killed*, Lieutenants, Laulke, Lloyd; Ensign Crafton, Ensign and Quarter Master Carboncle. *Wounded*, Ensign Gordon.

55th. Late Lord Howe's Regiment.

Killed, Brig. Gen. Lord Howe, Col. Donaldson, Major Proby. *Wounded*, Captains, Bredin and Wil-

kins. *Killed*, Capt. Lieut. Murray, and Lieut. Stewart. *Wounded*, Lieut. Le Hunt, Ensign Loyd, and Quarter Master French.

1st Battalion, Royal Americans.

Wounded, Major Tullikins, Captains, Munster, Mather, Cockrane. *Killed*, Capt. Lieut. Forbes, and Lieut. Davis. *Wounded*, Lieutenants, Barnsley, Ridge, Wilson, Guy; Ensigns, Bailey, Gordon, M'Intosh.

4th Battalion, Royal Americans.

Killed, Major Rutherford. *Wounded*, Captains, Prevost, Depheze, and Capt. Lieut. Slosser. *Killed*, Lieut. Haselwood. *Wounded*, Lieutenants, M'Lean, Allaz, Turnbull; and M'Intosh.

Light Infantry, Colonel Gage's.

Wounded, Capt. Gladwin. *Killed*, Lieut. Cumberford. *Wounded*, Ensign Patterson.

P R O V I N C I A L S.

Colonel Preble's.

Wounded, Captains, Winslow, and Goodwin; Lieutenants, Maccmber, Dorman, and Adam.

Colonel De Lancey's.

Wounded, Lieut. Col. Leroux. *Killed*, Lieut. and Adjutant Muncey, Lieut. Gatehouse. *Wounded*, Lieutenants, Duncan, Degraw, Yates, and Smith.

Colonel Babcock's.

Wounded, Colonel Babcock, Capt. John Whiting, and Lieut Ruffell.

Colonel Fitch's.

Killed, Lieut. Howland. *Wounded*, Enf. Robins.

Colonel Bagley's.

Wounded, Capt. Whiple. *Killed*, Lieutenants, Burman, and Low.

Colonel Johnston's.

Killed, Lieut. Col. Shaw. *Wounded*, Captain Douglas.

Colonel

Colonel Worfler's.

Wounded, Lieut. Colonel Smedley.

Colonel Partridge's.

Killed, Capt. Johnson. Wounded, Captain A. Willard. Killed, Lieut. Braggs.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1758.

Containing an Account of the Losses which the English sustained at St. Cas, under Lieutenant-General Bligh, in two Letters, one from Lord Howe, and the other from the General.

Late on Saturday Night last, an express arrived with the following Letters from the Right Hon. Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-General Bligh, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on Board the Essex, off of St. Cas Bay, on the Coast of Britany, in France.

Essex off of St. Cas Bay, Sept. 12, 1758.

S I R,

IN my letter of the 7th, I had the honour to inform you of the movement of the fleet from St. Lunaire to this bay.

The reimbarcation having commenced, at the lieutenant-general's request, upon his arrival with the troops on this shore yesterday in the morning, the former corps were taken off without any considerable interruption from the enemy; but in their attack upon our rear guard, the captains Rowley, Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone, (commanding under captain Duff the different divisions of the flat

boats) waiting to embark with the grenadiers, were made prisoners. My own observations of the very resolute behaviour of those captains, and of capt. Duff, being confirmed by the report of the land officers concerned in that service, I cannot omit this notice of it. The other particulars of our loss, respecting the officers and men belonging to the ships of war, is in the list annexed.

Judging the anchorage on this part of the coast to be no wise proper for the fleet to remain in at this season of the year, till the further supplies provided could be taken on board, if sent for, and the troops put again into a proper state of service; I am therefore preparing, with the lieutenant-general's consent, to return for that purpose to any such port as I may be first able most conveniently to gain in England.

I am, &c.

HOWE.

P. S. His Royal Highness, who was pleased to be present at the embarkation, continues in perfect health.

List of the Sea Officers and Men killed, wounded, &c. at the Reimbarkation of the Troops from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th of September, 1758.

In the Essex, one seaman killed and one wounded: The Rochester, Mr. Somerville, second lieutenant, killed, ————— midshipman wounded, seven seamen killed and eleven wounded: The Portland, capt. Maplesten, taken; Mr. Lindsay, midshipman, wounded: The Montague, capt. Rowley, slightly wounded and taken; two seamen wounded: The Jason, capt. Paston, taken; one seaman wounded: The salamander, capt. Elphinstone, taken; one seaman wounded: The Speedwell, two seamen wounded. Total, officers, 1 killed, 3 wounded, 3 prisoners. Private men, 8 killed, 17 wounded.

The

The Essex, Sept. 13, 1758.

S I R,

I Mentioned in my last letter to you, that it was necessary, on account of the safety of the fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the Bay of St. Lunaire, where we disembarked, for fear of being drove on shore against the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the shore. Accordingly, we marched the 9th to St. Gildan, the 10th, to Matignon, to meet our fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get provisions. That evening I received intelligence, that there were twelve battalions of foot, and two squadrons of horse, at Lambale, on their march towards us, which came from Brest. Having consulted the general officers upon this occasion, they thought it the best way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I sent off immediately an officer to acquaint the commodore with it, that he might give orders for his fleet to put into what bay he thought best to re-embark at; and marched the 11th, at four o'clock in the morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the fleet put in, and had their flat bottom boats ashore ready to receive us. The troops marched into the boats as fast as they arrived. In about an hour after we began to embark, we saw the enemy begin to appear on the heights above, and soon after they began to fire on us with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down. till almost all the troops were re embarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear guard of the whole, who marched up to oppose their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and resolution, till, overpowered by numbers, they were at last obliged to give way, and retire to the water-side, till the boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the enemy's fire. We have lost some officers and men, which must always be the consequence

when there is an enemy to oppose our landing or our
 reinbarking. We have lost between six and seven
 hundred men; killed, drowned, and taken prisoners.
 The list of the officers, I send you inclosed. I am
 afraid general Dury is killed, as he is not down in
 the list sent me by the duke d'Aiguillon: Lord Fred.
 Cavendish is among the prisoners, and well. The
 officers missing or killed, are about ten, whose com-
 missions I shall fill up, in consequence of your letter.
 I shall do justice to every regiment in the filling up
 the commissions, and shall not prefer my nephew, lieuten-
 ant St. George, to hurt any regiment. Lieutenant-
 Colonel Wilkinson, of Lord Robert Manners's
 regiment, is killed. I shall only mention the majors
 names, according to their seniority, who are all very
 deserving men; major Preston of general Cornwallis's
 regiment; major Daulhat, of lord Charles Hay's regi-
 ment, who was major to the grenadiers on this com-
 mand, and behaved well; major Remington, of lord
 Robert Manners's regiment. The present state of
 the troops makes it necessary to return to England.

I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH.

P. S. I received just now a letter from the duke
 d'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four hun-
 dred prisoners.

List of Officers taken Prisoner...

Guards,

- Lord Frederick Cavendish.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson.
- Captain Dickens.
- Captain Hyde, W.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert.
- Ensign Sir Alex. Gilmour.
- Captain Pownal.

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<i>Lord Geo. Bentick's,</i>	{ Captain Heathcote..
	{ Lieutenant Shearing..
<i>Cornwallis's,</i>	Lieutenant Thomplon..
<i>Loudoun's,</i>	Lieutenant Price.
	{ Captain Bromhead.
<i>Effingham's,</i>	{ Lieutenant Whyly.
	{ Lieutenant Denshire..
<i>Manners's,</i>	Captain Napier.
<i>Wolfe's,</i>	{ Captain Myers.
	{ Lieutenant Rose.
<i>Lambton's,</i>	{ Captain Revel.
	{ Lieutenant Grant..
<i>Richmond's,</i>	{ Lieutenant Price.
	{ Lieut. Lambourn, doubtful
<i>Grenadier Guards,</i>	{ Captain Bridgeman.
	{ Captain Matthews.
	{ Captain Caswell, W.

List of Officers killed.

<i>Guards,</i>	{ Major General Dury.
	{ Captain Walker..
	{ Ensign Cocks..
<i>Loudoun's,</i>	Lieutenant Williamsons
<i>Hay's</i>	Captain Edmonstone..
<i>Effingham's,</i>	Lieutenant Sandys.
<i>Manners's,</i>	{ Lieutenant Moore.
	{ Lieutenant Wells..
<i>Richmond's,</i>	Lieutenant Drummond.
<i>Grenadier Guards,</i>	Captain Rolt.
<i>Manners's,</i>	Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1758.

Containing an Account of the Surrender of Fort Frontenac in the West-Indies, to the Forces under Colonel Bradstreet.

Yesterday a Mail arrived from New-York, with Letters from Major General Abercromby, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the Camp at Lake George, the 8th and 10th past, giving an Account, That Lieutenant Colonel Bradstreet, having proposed a Plan against Cadaraqui or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an Attempt on that place, with a Body of Men consisting of 154 Regulars, 2491 Provincials, 27 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 61 Rangers, 300 Batteau-Men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 Men, including Officers: And the following Copy of a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet, to Major General Abercromby, dated Oswego August 31, contains the Account of his Success in that very difficult and most important Enterprize.

ILanded with the troops within a mile of fort Frontenac, without opposition, the 25th: The garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 27th, between seven and eight in the morning.—It was a square fort of 100 yards the exterior side, and had in it 110 men, some women, children, and Indians; sixty pieces of cannon, (half of which were mounted;) 16 small mortars; with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose brigadier general Forbes, their western garrisons, Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at 800,000 livres.

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livres.—We have likewise taken 9 vessels from 8 to 18 guns, which is all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here; one richly laden; and the rest and the provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c. agreeable to your excellency's instructions should I succeed. The garrison made no scruple of saying, that their troops to the southward and western garrisons will suffer greatly, if not entirely starve, for want of the provisions and vessels we have destroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

The terms on which the garrison surrendered were, prisoners of war until exchanged for equal numbers and rank.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1759.

Containing an Account of the Capture of Fort Du Quesne.

Yesterday a mail arrived from New-York, which brings an Account of the Success of His Majesty's Arms on the River Ohio; and the following Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Forbes, to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North-America, dated From Fort Du Quesne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only particulars as yet received of that important Event.

I Have the pleasure of acquainting you with the signal success of his majesty's arms over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn, and

and abandon their Fort, Du Quesne, which they effected upon the 24th instant, and of which I took possession with my light troops the same evening, and with my little army the next day.—The enemy made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, to their forts and settlements upon the Mississippi, having been abandoned, or, at least, not seconded, by their friends the Indians, whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, after thoroughly convincing them, in several skirmishes, that all their attempts upon our advanced posts, in order to cut off our communication, were vain, and to no purpose; so they now seem all willing, and well disposed to embrace his majesty's most gracious protection.

Give me leave, therefore, to congratulate you upon this important event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Quesne, and this prodigious tract of fine rich country; and, of having, in a manner, reconciled the various tribes, and nations of Indians, inhabiting it, to his majesty's government.

So far I had wrote you the 26th, but being seized with an inflammation in my stomach, and liver, the sharpest and most severe of all distempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a thousand things to say, have ordered major Halkett down the country, in order to explain the motives upon which I proceeded, and the various, and almost insurmountable difficulties I had to grapple with.

I shall leave this as soon as I am able to stand; but God knows when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

I expect the heads of all the Indians in here tomorrow, when I hope very soon to finish with them.

Major Halkett, who has been dispatched on this occasion, by brigadier general Forbes, is not yet arrived from New York.

MON-

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1759.

Containing an Account of the Surrender of Goree.

On Saturday Night last was received the following Letter from the Hon. Commodore Keppel, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt..

Torbay, in Goree Bay, January 3, 1759.

S I R,

I Arrived here with the squadron under my command the 28th of December past, in the evening; and the next morning, agreeable to his majesty's instructions, I attacked, with the ships, the forts and batteries on the island of Goree, which were soon reduced to desire to capitulate; and the governor's demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the Garrison with the honours of war. His terms I absolutely rejected, and began a fresh attack; it was, however, but of a very short duration, when the island, forts, garrison, &c. surrendered at discretion his majesty's squadron.

Lieutenant colonel Worge had his troops embarked in the flat bottomed boats, in good order and readiness, at a proper distance, with the transports, to attempt a descent, when it should be found practicable, or requisite.

Two days after the surrender of the island, I ordered it to be delivered up with the cannon, artillery, stores, and provisions, &c. found in it, to the officer and troops lieutenant colonel Worge thought fit to garrison the place with; and the colonel is taking all imaginable pains to settle and regulate the garrison

son in the best manner, and as fast as things will admit of.

The inclosed, sir, is the state of the island, with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, found in the place at its surrender.

State of the island of Goree, at it surrendered to His Majesty's Squadron the 29th of December 1758.

French, made prisoners of war, about 300.

Blacks in arms, a great number ; but I am not well enough informed as yet to say precisely.

The loss the enemy sustained, as to men, is so very differently stated to me by those that have been asked, that I must defer saying the number till another opportunity.

Iron Ordnance	24	Pounders -	38	and one broke.
Ditto	—	18	—	43 and one broke.
Ditto	—	12	—	4
Brass	—	12	—	1
Iron	—	6	—	5
Ditto	—	4	—	1
Ditto	—	3	—	2

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Iron Swivels mounted on	}	11
Carriages		
Brass Mortars mounted on	}	2 of 13 Inch.
Beds,		
Ditto		
Iron	}	1 of 10 Inch.
		1 of 10 Inch.
		4 Mortars.

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In the Magazine—Powder - 100 Barrels.
 Shells filled and empty,
 Shot of different sizes, } a great Quantity.
 Cannon Cartridges filled, }
 Provisions of all Species for 400 Men, for four
 Months.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1759.

Containing an Account of the Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Island of Guadalupe, the taking of the town of Basseterre, and the Destruction of the Forts at Point des Negres, &c.

YESTERDAY afternoon, capt. Townshend, aid-de-camp to major-general Hopson, and capt. Tyrrell, late commander of his majesty's ship the Buckingham, arrived with dispatches from major general Hopson, and commodore Moore, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from Basseterre in the island of Guadalupe the 30th of January, by which it appears, that, on the 15th of January, his majesty's fleet arrived off Port Royal Harbour in the island of Martinico: That, the next morning, the men of war destroyed the batteries, and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at Pointe des Negres on the west part of the said harbour; and the troops landed without opposition, and lay under arms all night: That, on the 17th, the day following, in consideration of the difficulty of roads, communications, and a march of five miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, general Hopson proposed to commodore Moore to land the heavy cannon, stores, provisions, &c. at the Savannah, which is before Port Royal; and, in case that could not be done, desired,

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that

that the boats might attend, the same evening, to bring off the troops, as soon as the moon was up: That the commodore having found the above proposal impossible, until the west part of the fort should be silenced by the batteries, raised by the troops on shore, made an offer not only of landing the heavy artillery at Negre Point, where the troops then were, but also of transporting the same, wherever the general pleased, by the seamen belonging to the men of war, without any assistance from the land forces: That the troops were, however, reimbarcked that night.

That, the next day, the general acquainted the commodore, that the council of war was of opinion, it would be most for his majesty's service to proceed to fort St. Pierre with the troops, in order to make an attack upon that place, and that no time should be lost.

It appears accordingly, that, on the 19th in the morning, his majesty's fleet entered the bay of St. Pierre, when the commodore, having examined the coast, represented to the general, that he made no doubt of destroying the town of St. Pierre, and putting the troops in possession of the same; yet, as the ships might, in the attack, be so much disabled, as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any other material service; and as the troops, if it should be practicable to keep possession of the above town, would also be much reduced in their numbers for future attacks; and, being of opinion, that the destroying the town and fortrefs of Basseterre in the island of Guadalupe, and keeping possession of it, and, by all possible means, endeavouring to reduce the said island, would be of great benefit to the sugar colonies, as that island is the chief nest of French privateers, constantly infesting the British islands, and destroying the trade from North America, with supplies of provisions, &c. the commodore submitted it
to

to the general's consideration, whether it would not be best to proceed to Basseterre: Whereupon the general was of opinion, that it would be best to proceed to the said place forthwith; which was put in execution accordingly.

On the 22d of January, his majesty's fleet appeared off the island of Guadalupe; and though the town of Basseterre, which is the metropolis of the said island of Guadalupe, was very formidably fortified to the sea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ships, on the 23d, commodore Moore made a disposition for the attack of the said place, with the ships under his command, which was prosecuted with the utmost vigour and resolution, and, after a most severe cannonading, which continued from between nine and ten in the morning till night, all the batteries and the fort were silenced by the ships. It was intended to land the troops the same evening; but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till the next day, when commodore Moore put the land-forces in possession of the said town and fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the enemy; the governor, principal inhabitants, and armed Negroes, having retired into the mountains. The bombs, which had been ordered to play upon the town, having set it on fire, occasioned, from the quantity of rum and sugar, which was in it, great destruction of houses, with goods and treasure to a very great value.

General Hopson concurs with commodore Moore in giving the greatest commendations to the bravery of the officers and men of his majesty's navy, the general taking notice, in his letter, that the very great resolution and perseverance of the men of war was so remarkable that it would be an injustice not to mention it.

List of the Ships, which attacked the Island of Guadalupe, the 23d of January, 1759.

Lyon	of 60	Guns	Capt. Wm. Trelawny.
Cambridge	80		Capt. Tho. Burnett.
Norfolk	74		Capt. Rob. Hughes.
St. George	90		Capt. Clark Gayton.
Panther	60		Capt. Molineux Shulldham.
Burford	70		Capt. James Gambier.
Berwick	64		Capt. Wm. Harman.
Rippon	60		Capt. Edw. Jekyll.
Bristol	50		Capt. Lachlin Leslie, came

in from the sea after the ships had been engaged some time, and went to the assistance of the Rippon, which was in distress.

List of Officers and Men, killed and wounded, under the Command of Major General Hopson.

Major General Duroure's Regiment, Captain James Dalmahoy, *killed*; and Captain Colin Campbell, *wounded*. Colonel Watson's Regiment, Lieutenant James Hart, *wounded*. Highlanders, Lieutenant George Leslie, *wounded*. Artillery, Captain Peter Innes, *wounded*. Killed at Martinico 22, and 47 wounded. At Guadalupe 17 killed, and 30 wounded. Total, 39 killed, 77 wounded.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1759.

Extract of letter from the Honourable General Barrington to the right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, head quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, May 9 1759.

IN my last letter of the 6th of March, I had the honour to acquaint you that the troops under my command at Guadalupe, (except the garrison of fort Royal) were all embarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loss of a Man. The fleet sailed the next morning for Fort Louis, but from the very great difficulty of turning to windward were not able to reach it till the 11th, at four in the afternoon, when all the Ships of War, but only twenty-five of the transports, came to an anchor; the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and strong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on shore at Fort Louis that evening to see the fort, and the works carrying on by the detachment that had already been sent thither from Basseterre.

On the 12th, I went in a Boat to reconnoitre the the two coasts of this bay, as well as the Grande Terre side, as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper place for making a descent; but Commodore Moore having acquainted me in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence of a French Squadron of Ships of war, consisting of 9 sail of the line and 2 frigates being seen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this place, with all the ships of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's bay, in the island of Dominico, as a situation more advantageous for the protection of Basseterre and this place, as well as the English islands; I thought it advisable the next day

to call together the general officers to consider what, in our present situation, was best to be done, and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided state of the troops by the separation of the transports, the weak state of Fort Louis, and the impossibility of supplying it with water but from the ships, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be most for his majesty's service, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmost to keep possession of the fort, and to wait some further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Commodore Moore sailed the next morning for Prince Rupert's bay, with all the ships of war, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, which he left, as some protection to the transports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the security of the camp, and for the finishing, as well as strengthening the lines, when, the chief engineer, who was on board one of the transports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakness of the Fort, I thought it necessary to call a council of war to consider the state thereof; and it being debated whether the fort might not be made tenable and kept as a garrison for his Majesty's service, on a more circumscribed plan, tho' it appeared impossible to keep it in the present extent of out-posts; it was determined after much consideration, that from its weakness and bad construction, its being commanded by several heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed say the impossibility) of procuring for the present, and establishing a constant supply of water, and other more necessary things for the support and defence of a garrison in this part of the World, not to be tenable. However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until some future event might convince me what was best to be done for his Majesty's service.

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I reflected on the state of the army under my command, and of the little probability there was of succeeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the assistance of the ships of war to cover them in landing. But however I determined to make a descent on the coast of Grand Terre; and for that purpose I ordered colonel Crump, with a detachment consisting of 600 men, to go in some of the transports that carried most guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St. Anne and St. François, and destroy the batteries and cannon, was happily executed with very little loss.

As I imagined by my sending colonel Crump to attack the towns of St. Anne and St. François, the enemy would be obliged to detach some of their troops from the post of Gosier, I ordered, two days after he sailed, the only 300 men I had left to be put on board transports, and lye off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments, and perceiving that the enemy appeared less numerous than for some time before, I made a disposition for forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed the next morning at sun-rising, with great spirit and resolution by the troops; and notwithstanding the fire of the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, both were soon carried with little loss, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the same time, sent orders for the garrison to make two sallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines as I knew that which I had just made would oblige them to send troops to oppose our passage on that side. The first was made, but the latter, by some mistake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we must
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inevitably have been in possession of their lines. The detachment from Gosier forced their passage with some loss, notwithstanding a very strong pass that the enemy were possessed of, and took possession of a battery of three twenty-four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Desbrifay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Basseterre, having been killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty-four pounder that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort royal at a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed major Melvill, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the leeward Islands, to be governor in his room. Major Trollope, a lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men were likewise killed by this accident; and a captain, another lieutenant and three men wounded: and the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the same time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb battery, and thrown several shells into the fort; and that they had, for some time past, been working, as the garrison suspected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered governor Melvill to cause a fortie to be made from the garrison in order to destroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men sallied out under the command of capt. Blomer, on the 1st of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's entrenchments, and got into the work, which proved to be a battery of one eighteen pounder, and one twelve, nearly compleated. Our people spiked the guns, and returned to the garrison with the loss of only six men killed, and six wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the assistance of the chief engineer, I sent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, that no time might be lost in putting it again into a proper state of defence.

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The remaining part of the transports, with the troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, so soon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guadalupe side, as the enemy had there some posts of infinite consequence, I formed, upon the information of some negroes, who promised to conduct the troops in flat bottom boats by night, a design of surprizing Petit Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Marie's, at the same time. The first was to be effected by brigadier Crump, who, the moment he had made himself master of it, was to march to bay Mahaut, and destroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of provisions that the enemy had collected from the dutch, and to hinder any more arriving. The latter, under brigadier Clavering, after he had surprized St. Marie's, and Guoyave, was to march into the Capesterre and reduce that fine country. The success of this appeared not only to me, but to the gentlemen who were to execute it almost infallible: but the night proved so bad, and the negro conductors were so frightned, that they run several of the boats on the shoals, of which that coast is full, so that tho' brigadier Clavering did land with about eighty men yet the place was so full of mangroves, and so deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's discovering our design.

This obliged me to attempt by force, what could not be effected upon the safer plan: but as I was then laid up in a most severe fit of the gout in my feet, head, and stomach, I sent brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coast near Arnoville; and upon their report, I ordered 1300 regulars, and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land under the protection of the Woolwich man of war: what happened afterwards, you will see by the following letter, which I received at Petit Bourg from brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April. *At*

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At M. Poyens, Capesterre, Guadalupe, April, 24 1759.

S I R,

ON thursday the 12th of April, at day break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, consisting of thirteen hundred men, exclusive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far distant from Arnoville. The enemy made no opposition to our landing but retired, as our troops advanced, to very strong intrenchments behind the river le Corn. This post was to them of the greatest importance, as it covered the whole country to the bay Mahaut, where their provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia, and therefore they had very early taken possession of it, and had spared no pains to strengthen it, tho' the situation was such as required very little assistance from art. The river was only accessible at two narrow passes, on account of a morass covered with mangroves, and those places they had occupied with a redoubt and well pallisadoed intrenchments, defended with cannon, and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at last reduced to the breadth of the roads, intersected with deep and wide ditches. Our artillery, which consisted of four field pieces and two howitzers, were ordered to keep a constant fire on the top of the intrenchments, to cover the attack made by Duroure's regiment and the highlanders, who, on this occasion, behaved with the greatest coolness and resolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour so intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the first intrenchment on the left into which the highlanders threw themselves sword in hand, and pursued the enemy, with part of Duroure's regiment, into the redoubt.

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The enemy still kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with musquetry and caannon; and though those who had carried the first intrenchments had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to pass the river, they could not get round to attack this post. This took us up near half an hour; but however we got up time enough to take near seventy of the enemy prisoners, as they were endeavouring to make their escape, amongst whom were some of the most considerable inhabitants of the island.

We found in both the intrenchments six pieces of cannon. Our loss was 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 2 officers and 52 men wounded.

So soon as the ditches could be filled up for the passage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit Bourg. A considerable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment about half a mile on the left of the road, but when they perceived we were endeavouring to surround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about two hundred yards in our front, setting fire to the sugar canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river Lezard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very strong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the side of the river, and finding it might cost us very dear to force the passage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night by firing into their lines, during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river, where being launched, we ferried over, before break of day in the morning, a sufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilst we should do the same in front: The enemy soon perceived their

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their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greatest precipitation.

Thus we passed without the loss of a man, still pursuing them to Petit Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found captain Uvedale there, in the Grenada bomb, throwing shells into the fort. The enemy did not remain in it long when they saw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us masters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted on the 14th to get provisions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, brigadier Crump was detached with 700 men to the bay Mahaut, and at the same time captain Uvedale with 100 to Guoyave, about seven miles in our front, to destroy a battery there. The panic of the enemy was such, that they only discharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a post that might have been defended against an army. He nailed up seven pieces of cannon, and returned the same evening to Petit Bourg. Brigadier Crump returned likewise the next day with his detachment from the bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. These he burnt, with an immense quantity of provisions that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country, as far as Petit-Bourg,

The heavy rains on the succeeding days had so swelled the rivers, that it was impossible for the troops to advance; however, this delay gave us an opportunity of strengthening the post at Petit Bourg.

On the 18th, in the evening, the Antigua volunteers took possession again of Guoyave: They were supported early the next morning by a detachment commanded by lieutenant colonel Barlow, who had orders to repair the road for the passage of the cannon.

On

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg; the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Marie's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up intrenchments, and made barricadoes on the road to prevent our approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the same time, we found, as well by our own observation, as by the information of the guides, that it was not impossible to get into the rear by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and consequently had guarded with very little care.

A detachment was immediately formed under colonel Barlow, for this service, and orders were sent to hasten the march of the artillery, which, from the badness of the roads, had not been able to get up. The first shot from our cannon placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very soon sensible of the dangerous situation they were in, and indeed their precipitate flight only saved them from being all taken prisoners.

We pursued them as far as the heights of St. Marie's, where we again formed our men for a fresh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilst the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a second time to pass the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but, before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppose it, which made us resolve, without any farther delay, to attack them immediately in front; and it was accordingly executed with the greatest vivacity, notwithstanding the constant firing both of their cannon and musquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in so much confusion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St. Marie's that night, and the next day entered the Capesterre, which is the richest and most beautiful part of this or any other country in the West Indies. Eight hundred and seventy negroes, belonging to one man only, surrendered this day.

Here, Mess. de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the island, met me to know the terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit Bourg the next day, and there presented them to you, it is not necessary for me to mention any transaction since that time.

I cannot however, conclude, without doing justice to those, to whose merit is due the success that has attended the king's arms on this occasion; I mean the spirit and constancy of the troops: To brigadier Crump, without whose concurrence I never undertook any thing, but chiefly to yourself, sir, who planned the whole enterprize, and who furnished me with all these means, without which, neither bravery nor prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CLAVERING.

The above is a journal of every thing that has passed in the military way since the letter I had the honour to write to you, sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened since in regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

Extract

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*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington,
to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Head-
Quarters, in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, May 9,
1759.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that, by great perseverance, and changing entirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachments, I have at length made myself master of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre. This is a work, sir, that, I believe, the most sanguine, (considering our total separation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by so small a body of men.

I shall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myself the honour of sending it to you in my other letter. I shall only say in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every obstacle; forced the enemy in all their entrenchments, and strong passes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capesterre, the only remaining un-reduced part of the country. This at last brought the enemy to terms. My situation was such, that it was absolutely necessary, that what was done should not be procrastinated; as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears. Mr. Moore was absent; the thing pressed; and some resolution was to be taken immediately. That, which I took, was according to the best of my understanding, and I hope, sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, sir, the infinite consequence and value of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more sugar grown here than in all the Leeward Islands put together; besides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country, especially the Cape-

terre, the finest I ever saw, watered with good rivers every mile or two, and a port belonging to it where all the navy of England may ride safe from hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by letter, by brigadier Clavering, whose infinite zeal for his majesty's service, and talents as a soldier, I hope will recommend him to protection. Such men are rare; and I think I may venture to assure you, there are few things in our profession, that he is not equal to, if it should be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed colonel Crump to the government, who, since governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a brigadier: His merit is very great, both as a soldier, and a man of judgment: He is of this part of the world, understands the trade, customs, and genius of the people; and, as he thinks nobly and disinterestedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himself in the army by that means. I cannot say, how very useful, and how much our successes are owing to his good conduct, and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Isle of Cochon for the greater security of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miserable condition, but I shall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to send you inclosed the capitulation of the governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter have behaved, in all their dealings, with great candour; and it is a justice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the islands to see the different posts that must be occupied, I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number

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ber of troops that will be necessary to be left for their defence.

The great assistance I have received from Captain Lynn, of his Majesty's ship the Roebuck, in the different services I have been carrying on for the reduction of these islands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his first lieutenant Mr. Keating; both whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour.

I find it is impossible (from the different parts of the islands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and stores, (which have been delivered up, in consequence of the capitulations) to send by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of sending it very soon.

I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a messenger arrived in their camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the general of these islands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward part of that island, with the reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stand of spare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bompert's squadron. This support, had it arrived there an hour sooner, must have made the conquest of that island very difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the capitulation was signed, he re-imbarked again.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major General Barrington, and John Mone, Esq; Commanders in chief of His Britannick Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas, and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his most Christian Majesty of Guadalupe, Grande Terre, Desceada, and the Saintes.

A R T I C L E . I.

We the governor, staff, and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war.

Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannick Majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the three rivers, and the hospital to-morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary to be named by us for that purpose.

A R T I C L E . II.

That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E . III.

That the commissary general, officers of justice, admiralty, and all such as have the King's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage.

Granted only for the commissary general, and the officers of the admiralty, and refused to the others.

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ARTICLE IV.

That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico, and shall have a good vessel well provided to carry them by the shortest passage. *Granted.*

ARTICLE V.

That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian King, viz. To the governor twenty-four; to the commissary general twenty-four; to the lieutenant governor eighteen; to the fort major fifteen; to the captains twelve each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the ensigns six each. *Granted.*

ARTICLE VI.

That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony, (except to me the governor, unless the king permits me also) to appoint attorneys to act for them until the peace; and if the island is not then ceded, the above mentioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce. *Granted.*

ARTICLE VII.

That a good vessel shall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant governor general of the islands, and captain of one of the king's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants, suitable to her rank: and also to the governor's lady, and the wives, and widows of the staff officers of this island. *Granted: One vessel for all the ladies.*

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A R T I C L E . VIII.

That M. de Folleville lieutenant governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E . IX.

That the sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment shall be sent thither with their arms and baggage. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E . X.

That the prisoners, soldiers, and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E . XI.

That all the negroes who were enlisted and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the list, that will be given in, of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement. *Granted, upon condition that they are immediately sent off the island.*

A R T I C L E . XII.

That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E . XIII.

That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the reduit, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his excellency general Barrington shall grant his

his protection for the safe conveyance of the abovementioned effects to the place of embarkation. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E XIV.

That there shall be an hospital ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and that the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered. *Granted: Those that remain here shall be taken care of, at the expence of his most Christian Majesty.*

A R T I C L E XV.

That all subjects, formerly belonging to the king of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this island as inhabitants. *They must go out of the island.*

A R T I C L E XVI.

That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the king's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to those in Guadalupe. *They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.*

A R T I C L E XVII.

That the troops at the head of the reduit, as well as those at the three rivers, shall march to the post of the camp of la garde, and to remain there until the day of their embarkation.

The transport ships shall be at the great bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

JOHN MOORE.
J. BARRINGTON.
NADAU DUTRIEL.

Articles

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the honourable Major-General Barrington and John Moore, Esq; commander in chief of his Britannick Majesty's land and sea forces in these seas. And the inhabitants of the island of Guadalupe, represented by Messieurs Debourg, De Clairvilliers, and Duqueruy, by virtue of full powers to them given for that purpose, and authorized by Monsieur Nadau Dutreil, Knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, governor of this island.

A R T I C L E I.

The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.

Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms so soon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.

A R T I C L E II.

The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire with their arms and baggage, and a ship shall be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them to their respective islands, with provisions for their passage.

Granted, excepting those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

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ARTICLE III.

The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and publick exercise of their religion; the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote on this occasion shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannick Majesty. *Granted.*

ARTICLE IV.

They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his most christian majesty, or against any other power.

Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or sooner if possible, to maintain all the clauses of the Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

ARTICLE V.

They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office, and what relates to the inferior police of the island shall be settled between his Britannick Majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island should be ceded to the king of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St. Christopher's.

Granted; but, when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannick Majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name, But
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in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majesty's pleasure.

A R T I C L E VI.

The inhabitants as well as the religious orders shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free negroes and mulattoes in their liberty. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E VII.

They shall pay no other duties to his Britannick majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his most Christian Majesty, without any other charge or imposts; the expences attending the administration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannick Majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his most Christian Majesty.

Granted; but if this island is ceded to his Britannick Majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward islands, the most favoured.

A R T I C L E VIII.

All prisoners taken during the attack of this island shall be mutually exchanged. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E IX.

The free mulattoes and negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E X.

The subjects of Great Britain, who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E XI.

No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island shall possess any lands, or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island should be ceded to the king of Great-Britain, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will and retire wherever they please; for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed.

Granted; but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of Great-Britain.

A R T I C L E XII.

In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannick and most Christian Majesties are desired to give the preference to this island.

That will depend on his Majesty's pleasure.

A R T I C L E XIII.

The inhabitants shall have liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them whilst there. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E X I V .

The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attornies. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E X V .

The wives of officers, and others, who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E X V I .

The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

Granted; as the island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

A R T I C L E X V I I .

The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortification.

Granted: but barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgment of the troops; and such Negroes who shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, on publick work, shall be paid for their labour.

A R T I C L E X V I I I .

The widows, and other inhabitants, who through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it. *Granted:*

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Granted: But all the inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the island.

A R T I C L E X I X.

The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

A R T I C L E X X.

The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island.

Granted, on condition that they are immediately sent off of the island.

A R T I C L E X X I.

The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannick Majesty's subjects throughout the extent of his dominions.

Granted; but without affecting the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the Kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on of trade in any other than English bottoms.

ARTICLE XXII.

The deputies of the Grande Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses. *Granted.*

Given at the Head Quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. BARRINGTON. [JOHN MOORE
NAUDAU DUTRIEL. D. DE CLAINVILLIERS.
DUQUERUY.

We the deputies of the Grande Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the Capitulation, signed the first of this month between their Excellencies the Honourable General Barrington and John Moore, Esq; and the inhabitants of Guadalupe, agreeable to the 22d. article of the said Capitulation.

Done at the head quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, the second day of May, 1759.

DUHAYEIS GAIYHETON.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Moore to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Cambridge, Prince Rupert's Bay Dominick, May 11, 1759.

BY the Griffin, which arrived here on the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, signifying his majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct, and of the behaviour of those under my command which I took the liberty to communicate to those gentlemen: and give me leave to say, sir, nothing can contribute so much to our happiness, as being ho-

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noured with, and executing orders to the honour of his majesty's arms.

Give me leave, fir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the islands of Gaudalupe and Grand Terre, which major general Barrington sends to you by this exprefs; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strong holds, the enemy had, could not be conquered but by great conduct and resolution.

I hope the conquest will prove as great an acquisition as it appears to me.

It is with great pleasure, I think I may say, fir, that, on this expedition, unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his majesty's commands, as from our inclinations. It has ever been my wish to have such harmony subsist, and I flatter myself I have always succeeded.

I beg leave to acquaint you, fir, that, on the 2d Instant, being informed, the french squadron, under the command of M. Bompert, was to windward of Marigalante, I put to sea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruizers, that I had sent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, saw them, the 6th instant, return betwixt the two islands into Fort Royal. From the almost constant lee currents, being very difficult for ships to get to windward, it must always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action or not. Their squadron consists of nine sail of the line, and three frigates.

I shall, in conjunction with general Barrington, give every assistance in my power to any other services.

TUESDAY, JULY, 10, 1759.

Admiral Rodney's Expedition against the Coast of France.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Achilles off Havre de Grace, the 6th of July, 1759.

HIS Majesty's ships and bombs under my command sailed from St. Helens in the morning of the 2d instant, and with a favourable wind and moderate weather anchored the following day in the great road of Havre, where having made a disposition to put their Lordships orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from. About seven in the evening two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazine of stores for the flat-bottom'd boats burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the continual efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up entrenchments: their consternation was so great, that all the inhabitants forsok the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the damage done

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us by the enemy has been very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 7, 1759.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought last night by Captain Buckle, of the said Ship.

I Acquainted you in my last of my return to Gibraltar to rehit. As soon as the ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only frigates ready) the first to cruize off Malaga, and the last from Estepona, to Ceuta point, to look out and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach.

On the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance; fourteen sail on the Barbary shore to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the Bay before ten, with 14 sail of the line, the Shannon and Ætna fireships. At day-light I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast, 'till about noon when it fell little wind. About half an hour past two, some of the headmost ships began to engage but I could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's Mizen mast and both top-sail-yards were shot away: the enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag to the Newark, and soon after the Centaur of 74 guns struck. I pursued all night and in the morning of the 19th, saw only four sail

fail standing in for the land, (two of the best sailors having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine, the Ocean ran amongst the breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten, having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she struck. Capt. Kirke sent his officers on board. M. de la Clue having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about half an hour; but they found the captain, M. Le Comte de Carne, and several officers and men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them, out finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Capt. Bentley, of the Warpight, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 guns and brought her off with little damage, the officers and men all on board. At the same time Vice-Admiral Brodrick with his division burnt the Redoubtable, her officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 guns, off very little damaged.

I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that most of his Majesty's ships under my command sailed better than those of the enemy.

Inclosed I send you a list of the French Squadron found on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the number of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, referring their lordships for further particulars to Captain Buckle.

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*List of the French Squadron under the Command of M.
de la Clue.*

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Commanded by</i>
L Ocean	80	} burnt	M. de la Clue
Le Redoubtable	74		[de St. Agnan
Le Ceutaure	74	taken	Sabran Grammont
Le Souverain	74	} escaped	Panat
Le Guerrier	74		Rochemore
Le Temeraire	74	taken	Castillon l'Aine
Le Fantasque	64	lost Company	Castillon Cadet
Le Modeste	64	taken	du lac Monvert
Le Lion	64	} lost Company	Colbert Turgis
Le Triton	64		Venel
Le Fier	50	coming thro'	Marquisan
L' Oriflamme	50	the Streights	Dabon
La Chimere	26	lost Company	Sauchet
La Minerve	24	coming thro'	le Chev. d'Opede
La Gracieuse	24	the Streights	le Chev. de Fabry.

*An Abstract of the number of men killed and wounded
on board his Majesty's following Ships under my Com-
mand, the 17th of August, 1759.*

<i>Ships</i>		<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
Namur	_____	13	44
Prince	_____	none	none
Culloden	_____	4	15
Warspight	_____	11	40
Swiftfure	_____	5	32
Newark	_____	0	5
Intrepid	_____	6	10
Conqueror	_____	2	6
St. Albans	_____	6	2
America	_____	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the Prize Ship Centaur	} _____	lost Company	
Jersey	_____	none	none
Portland	_____	6	12
Guernsey	_____	0	14
		56	196

ED. BOSCAWEN,



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1759.

Containing an account of the capture of Niagara, with a list of prisoners taken, ordnance, stores, &c.

Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt. New York, August 5, 1759.

S I R,

AS I would not let slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this, by a merchant ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venango, Beeve River, and Presq' Isle so that those parts must in a manner lye open to brigadier general Stanwix, and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express: for the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by lieut. Coventry, assistant deputy quarter master general at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received.

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Copy of lieutenant Coventry's letter to lieutenant governor De Lancey.

S I R,

Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

I Have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 25th ult. 607 prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieutenant Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderoga. If colonel Amherst be not failed, let him have the inclosed.

Copy of the account of the defeat of the French near Niagara, and reduction of the fort, inclosed in lieutenant Coventry's letter.

This day lieutenant Moncrieff, aid de camp to the late general Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th instant, in his way to general Amherst. From the said gentleman, we have the following particulars, viz. That after the melancholy accident of the 20th, [*brigadier general Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a coborn*] the the command of the army devolving on sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the falls to relieve the fort, Sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lye near the road on our left, leading from the falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of lieutenant colonel Massie. Lieutenant

Copy

tenant colonel Farquhar, with the 44th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the head of the trenches commanded by Major [unclear]. About eight in the morning our Indians attempted to speak to the French Indians, which the latter declined. The action began soon after, with the fire, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuit continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. D'Aubry, chief in command, wounded; M. De Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Bafone, all captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, Sir William sent Major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the officers taken, recommending it to the commanding officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding-officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an officer of his to see the prisoners: they were shewn to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about ten at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which lieutenant Moncrieff saw embarked, the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of officers and their ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow on their way to New York.

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Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of Ordnance and stores at Niagara at the Time of its surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron ordnance	—	}	14 Pounds,	—	2
			12	—	19
			11	—	1
			8	—	7
			6	—	7
			4	—	2
Travelling carriages,	—	}	14 Pounds,	—	2
			12	—	12
			8	—	8
			6	—	5
Garrison carriages,	—	}	12 Pounds,	—	2
			8	—	4
			6	—	3
			4	—	2
Ladles with staves	—	}	14 Pounds,	—	3
			12	—	12
			8	—	9
			6	—	7
Spunges with rammer heads	—	}	4	—	2
			12 Pounds,	—	16
			8	—	9
			6	—	10
Wadhooks with staves,	—	}	4	—	4
			—	—	16
Grudox defieu	—	}	12 Pounds	—	12
			8	—	6
			6	—	7
			4	—	3
Round shot loose,	—	}	12 Pounds,	—	150
			8	—	200
			6	—	2600
			4	—	100

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Cohorn mortars on beds,	—	—	2
Hand grenades,	—	—	500
Entrenching tools	—	}	Axes large, — 100
			Handbills, — 300
			Hand hatchets, — 500
			Shovels, iron, — 300
			Mattocks, — 250
			Pick axes, — 400
			Spades, — 50
			Whipsaws, — 12
Corn'd powder,	—	—	lb. 15,000
Small lead-shot and balls,	—	—	lb. 40,000
Match,	—	—	Cwt. 2
(Sign'd)			<i>Geo. Wray</i> , clerk of stores.
Provisions of all kinds enough.			

Whitehall, September 8.

This morning lieutenant colonel Amherst arrived here with letters from major general Amherst to the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at the camp at Ticonderoga the 27th of July, giving an account of his having taken possession of the lines of that place on the 24th, the garrison having abandoned and set fire to the fort. The preceding night, at ten o'clock, some volunteers got into the fort, and brought the colours away with them. The troops extinguished the fire as soon as possible, and saved all they could. The letters add, that the honourable colonel Townshend, deputy adjutant general, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what occasion is not mentioned,

MONDAY,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1759.

*Containing a further account of the conquest of
Niagara, &c.*

*On Saturday the 8th Instant, at two of the Clock in the
Afternoon, Captain Prescott arrived with the follow-
ing Letter from Major General Amherst to Mr.
Secretary Pitt, dated Crown-Point August 5, 1759.*

I DID myself the honour of writing to you a very short Letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard lieut. col. Amherst from setting out, that he might acquaint you of his Majesty's troops being in possession of the fort and lines of Ticonderoga; and I now send captain Prescott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the same time to give you an account of my arrival here with a part of the army under my immediate command.

The 27th of July, I encamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from Lake Champlain to the Saw Mill River for the carrying on the siege, encamped four battalions of provincials near the fort for repairing the works, sent 500 men to fort George for provisions, &c. ordered all the French boats to be fished up, and the brig and boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finished in all haste, that I may be superior to the enemy's sloop on the Lake.

28th. The fire was not totally extinguished. I forwarded every thing as fast as possible, that I might get possession of Crown Point without loss of time. In the afternoon I received an account of a most unlucky accident, the death of brigadier-general Pri-

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deaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner carelessly fired a cohorn and shot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered brigadier general Gage to set out for Oswego, to take on him the command of that army.

29th. Five companies of provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eastern side of the lake were now moved to Crown-Point: I kept small parties constantly looking from the mountains into Crown-Point: there are two sloops and a schooner there: they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I shall be obliged to build some of force.

30th. It rained hard last night, and this day, which put a great stop to getting the batteaus over the carrying-place.

31st. I ordered the fort by the water side, to be put in thorough good order, and to be completed, as the enemy had not quite finished it: Ordered the Fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the same plan as the enemy had built it, which will save great time and expences, as it is but a small part of the whole that is ruined: the costs the enemy has been at in building the fort and houses are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterscarp of the glacis, masonry: the counterscarp of the ditch, masonry: two ravelins of masonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort, a square with four bastions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with some masonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worst finished. One bastion and a part of two courtins, demolished, but not in the front that can be easiest attacked. The casements are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens
have

have helped us greatly. As the situation of the Fort is very advantageous for the protection of his Majesty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the King's Troops, and that there is no fault in it but it's being small, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1st of August. At noon a scouting party came in, said the enemy had abandoned Crown-point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this, I sent away Major Graham with all expedition to command the 2d battalion of the royal highland regiment, and to march them to Osvego, that in case, from the unfortunate death of Brigadier General Prideaux, the reduction should not have taken place, Brigadier General Gage may return to the attack, with the utmost vigour and dispatch, and to pursue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

2d. Very rainy weather put a stop entirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.

3d. A Party I had sent to crown-point, brought in a deserter from late Forbes's in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for desertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it so necessary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent two hundred rangers through the woods to Crown point.

4th. The *General* at two in the morning, *Assembly* half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, Grenadiers, and two Brigades of regulars, were soon embarked, except the royal highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me some time. I however arrived at Crown-point before the evening, landed and posted all the Corps, some encamped and some lay on their arms. At night, Lieut. Moucheriff, whom I had sent with Brig. Gen.

Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnson, enclosing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the satisfaction to send to you.

5th. I ordered Lieut. Colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will set about with all possible expedition. This post secures entirely all his Majesty's dominions that are behind it, from the Inroads of the enemy, and the scalping parties that have infested the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the King's subjects, who will now settle in their habitations from this to New-York. I shall take fast hold of it, and not neglect, at the same time, to forward every measure I can, to enable me to pass Lake Champlain, and you may be assured, Sir, I shall, to the best of my capacity, try to pursue every thing for the success and honour of his Majesty's Arms.

I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Species	Nature.	Number,
Iron Ordnance	18 Pounders	2
	16 ditto	1
	12 ditto	7
	9 ditto	4
	6 ditto	4
	4 ditto	2
	Swivels	7
Ditto Mortars	13 Inch	2
	6 1-half ditto	1
Ditto Howitzers	8 ditto	1
Ditto Patteraroes mounted on Swivels without Chambers		8

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		18 ditto	—	327
		12 ditto	—	196
		9 ditto	—	140
		6 ditto	—	425
	4 ditto	—	463	
	1 and a half ditto	—	12	
	grape ditto	18 ditto	—	4
		9 ditto	—	8
		6 ditto	—	2
4 ditto		—	5	
Ladles with staves	18 ditto	—	2	
	12 ditto	—	2	
	6 ditto	—	1	
	4 ditto	—	2	
Spunges with rammer Heads	18 ditto	—	9	
	12 ditto	—	2	
	6 ditto	—	2	
	4 ditto	—	2	
Rammer spare	—	—	1	
Wadhooks with Rammers	18 ditto	—	1	
	12 ditto	—	1	
	6 ditto	—	1	
	4 ditto	—	1	
Shells	13 inch	—	27	
	10 ditto	—	3	
	8 ditto	—	6	
	4 1-half ditto	—	1	
Granadoes	—	—	6	
Musquets	—	—	56	
Corned Powder	—	barrels	50	
Fire balls	—	—	30	
Carriages spare	—	18 pounders	1	
Intrenching tools.	Axes	Felling	112	
		Pick	8	
	Hoes	—	232	
Sledges	—	2		

THOMAS ORD,
Major R. R. Artillery.

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*Copy of a letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to
Major-general Amherst, dated Niagara 25th of Ju-
ly 1759.*

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you by lieu-
tenant Moncrief, Niagara surrendered to his
majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of
twelve hundred men, with a number of Indians, un-
der the command of Messrs. Aubry and de Lignery,
collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presq' isle,
made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th
in the morning; but as I had intelligence of them,
I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening
before, I ordered the light infantry and picquets to
take post on the road upon our left, leading from
Niagara Falls to the fort: In the morning, I rein-
forced these with two companies of grenadiers, and
part of the forty-sixth regiment. The action began
about half an hour after nine; but they were so well
received by the troops in front, and the Indians on
their flank, that in an hour's time, the whole was
completely ruined, all their officers made prisoners,
among whom are monseurs, Aubry, De Lignery,
Marin, Repentini, to the number of seventeen, I
cannot ascertain the number of the killed, they are
so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is
great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison,
I thought proper to send my last summons to the
commanding-officer for his surrendering which he
listened to. I enclose you the capitulation; Mr. Mon-
crief will inform you of the state of our ammunition
and provisions: I hope care will be taken to forward
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an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts, which lie in general Stanwix's rout, I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The public stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the assistant quarter-master-general and the clerk of stores to take an account of, as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the officers and men behaved with the utmost cheerfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of general Prideaux and colonel Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c.

W. JOHNSON.

Articles

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in sir William Johnson's letter to major general Amherst of the 25th of July 1759.

A R T I C L E. I.

The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon; to embark upon such vessels as the commander of his Britannick majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E II.

The garrison shall lay down their arms, when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E III.

The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. *Granted.*

A R T I C L E IV.

The french ladies with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannick Majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first french post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it.

Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick Majesty's subjects.

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A R T I C L E V.

The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the Fort, shall have liberty to depart with every thing that belongs to them and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a Voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security.

Granted.

A R T I C L E VI.

The commanding officer, all the other officers and private men, who are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall quit the Fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever.

Granted.

A R T I C L E VII.

An inventory shall be made of all the Military stores in the Magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, Bona Fide, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the Magazine, at the time of the capitulation.

The Vessels and Boats are included in this Article.

A R T I C L E VIII.

The soldiers shall not be plundered nor separated from their officers.

Granted.

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A R T I C L E IX.

The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception. The general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the Route, where savages may be met with.

Granted.

A R T I C L E X.

An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different Troops, as well Regulars as Militia, and of all others, who are employed in his most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are employed, shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison.

Granted in the first Article.

A R T I C L E XI.

All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please.

Granted, but it will be adviseable for them to depart as privately as possible.

These Articles being accepted, the general of his Britannick Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the Fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow.

To morrow at seven o' Clock in the morning.

Signed by

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- Signed by,*
Pouchot, Captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.
Vitar, Captain in the regiment of La Sarre.
Servier, Captain in the regiment of Royal Roussillon.
Olivier de la Roche Verney, Captain of the Marine.
Bounnaffous, Officer in the Royal Artillery.
Cousnoyer, Lieutenant of the Marine.
Solignac, Officer in the regiment of Bearn.
Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, Lieutenant of the Marine.
Joucaira, Captain of the Marine.
Morambert, Lieutenant.
Chabert Joucain, in the regiment of Guienne.

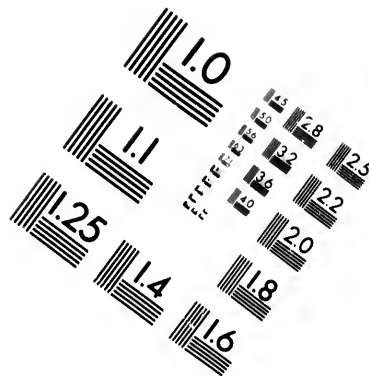
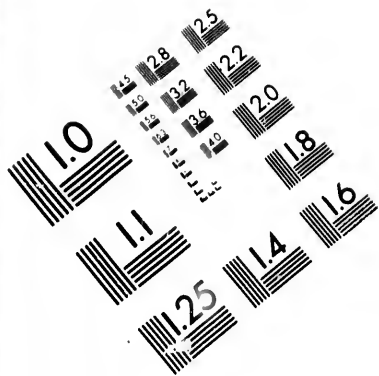


FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 12, 1759.

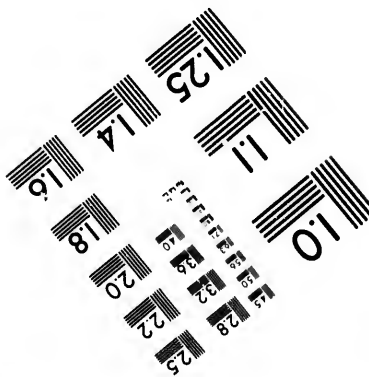
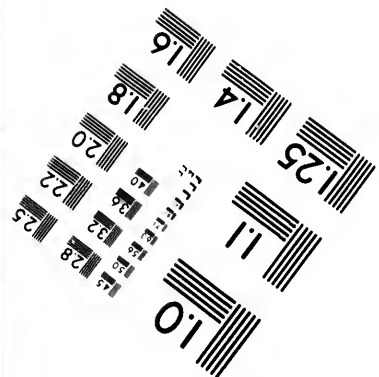
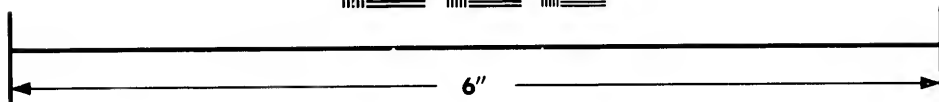
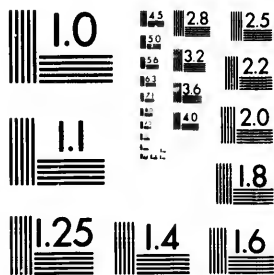
Captain Latham, late of his Majesty's Ship the Tyger, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th Instant in the East India Company's ship the Admiral Watson, with letters from Vice- Admiral Pocock, giving the following account of the proceedings of his Majesty's Forces by sea and land, in the East Indies, from the 24th of March 1758, to the 19th of April 1759.

V ICE-Admiral Pocock, being joined by commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 24th of March 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 27th with the Yarmouth, Elisabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queenborough, and Protector store ship



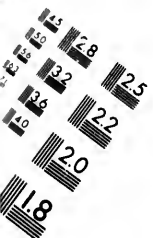


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Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



store ship, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French Squadron, which, by his intelligence, he had reason to expect.

The 29th in the morning he saw seven ships in Fort St. David's road getting under sail, and two cruizing in the Offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase: The seven ships stood off shore under top-sails, and being joined by the two ships in the Offing, formed the line of battle a-head. The admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also; and as soon as his ships had got into their station, being nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the Zodiaque, on board which ship M. D'Ache wore a Cornette: But observing the Newcastle and Weymouth did not bear away at the same time, he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the Admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half Musket shot of the Zodiaque, which was about three o'clock: A few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close enough to the enemy, he made the signal for a closer engagement which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the french line had drawn up pretty close to the Zodiaque, the admiral made the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, signals to make sail up, and engage close. soon after, M. D'Ache broke the line, and put before the wind, his second astern, who kept on the Yarmouth's quarter most part of the action, then came up along side, gave his fire, and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after, observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the admiral hauled down the signal for the line and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to
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Leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form the line a-head, and the Yarmouth's masts, sails, yards and rigging, as well as the *Elisabeth's*, *Tyger's*, and *Salisbury's*, being so much damag'd as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during action who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning: but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them, until six in the morning on the 11th of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of Madras, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him, that the *Bien Aime* of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of *Alemparve*, where the French Squadron was at an anchor.

The French arrived in *St. David's* road at nine in the morning, the day before the admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. *M. Lally* on their arrival went to *Pondicherry* on board the *Comte de Provence*, accompanied by the diligent frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French Squadron after they bore away. The *Bridgwater* and *Triton* being at an anchor in *St. David's* road when they arrived, were so surrounded, that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore run their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch and several French officers, they had 600 men killed in action and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed and 89 wounded. The action was about 7 leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The admiral observes, that commodore Stevens, Capt. Latham, and Capt. Somerset, who were in the van, (and also Capt. Kempenselt, the commodore's captain) behaved as became gallant officers; and that Capt. Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the officers and men belonging to the Yarmouth, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that on his return to Madras he ordered a court martial to assemble, and enquire into their conduct. In consequence of which, Capt. Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the Weymouth; Capt. George Legge, of the Newcastle, to be cashiered from his Majesty's service; and Capt. William Brereton, of the Cumberland, to lose one year's rank as a Post Captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to Sea the 10th of May with an intent to get up to Fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the 5th, stood out of the road, and got away, notwithstanding the admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an account that Fort St. David's had surrendered to the French he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madras to refresh his squadron.

The admiral sailed again on the 25th of July, in quest of the enemy; and on the 27th in the evening, got within

within three leagues of Pondicherry road, where he perceived their squadron at anchor consisting of eight sail of the line, and a frigate. They got under sail the next morning, and stood to the southward. The admiral made the signal to chase, and endeavoured to weather them, as the likeliest means of bringing them to action; which, however, he was not able to accomplish till the 3d of August, when, taking the advantage of the sea-breeze, he got the weather-gage, and brought on the engagement about one o'clock. M. d'Ache set his fore-sail, and bore away in about ten minutes, his squadron following his example, and continuing a running-fight, in a very irregular line, till three o'clock. The admiral then made the signal for a general chase, upon which the French cut away their boats, and made all the sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out-sailing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The admiral anchored with his squadron the same evening off Carrical, a French settlement.

The loss of men in this action, on our part, was only 31 killed, and 116 wounded; among the latter of whom were Commodore Stevens and Capt. Martin. The behaviour of the officers and men in general, on this occasion, was entirely to the admiral's satisfaction.

The french squadron continued in Pondicherry road untill the 3d of September, when they sailed for the islands, to clean and refit. Two of their ships being in a very bad condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best accounts of their loss in this last action it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the king of Tangour's country, to try, either by treaty or threats, to procure a sum of money from him; and, upon being

refused 72 lack of rupees which he had demanded, he plundered Nagere, a trading town on the sea coast, and then marched to the capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several days, and making a breach in the wall of the city, the king of Tanjour's troops, with the assistance of some country troops, and European gunners sent from Trichenopoly, made several sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally, with his army, to make a very precepsitate retreat leaving his heavy cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the middle of August, and it was said had lost 300 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed situation of the general and his army, is manifest by the annex translation of an intercepted letter from Pondicherry.

The enemy were so much straitened for want of money, that, on the 7th of August, they seized and carried into Pondicherry, a large dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and took out of her, in specie, to the amount of eight lack of rupees.

The company's ship the Pitt arrived at Madras the 14th of September, with Col. Draper on board, and a detachment of his regiment.

M. Lally went with all his troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour troops in his March.

He afterwards cantoned his troops in the Arcot province, and the fourth of October marched into Arcot without opposition.

On the 12th of December the French army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; ours cannonaded them for about an hour as they crossed Choultry plain, and killed about 40, without any loss on our side, as the French had little artillery, and ill served. They marched in three divisions; one directly towards our people, one towards Egmore, and the other down St. Thomeroad. Colonels Lawrence and
Draper

Draper were afraid that this last might get possession of the Island bridge, and therefore retired to the Island; and the same morning part came into the garrison, and part took possession of the posts in the Black Town. The same morning the French hoisted their flag at Egmore and St. Thome. The 13th every thing was quiet, not a gun fired on either side. The 14th in the morning, the enemy marched their whole force to attack the Black Town. Our small parties retreated into garrison, and about an hour after, a grand sally was made, commanded by Col. Draper. The regiment of Lorraine was surprized, and a very hot action ensued. Col. Draper made such a push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 officers, 50 men, and four guns more; but they did not do justice to their leader, who received the whole force of two platoons to himself. He had several Balls through his coat, but was not touched; so had Capt. Beaver.

Mr. Lally's brigade of fresh men coming up to the support of the regiment of Lorraine, Col. Draper returned into the garrison. On this occasion, Captains Billhook and Hume were killed, Captain Pascal and Lieut. Elliot wounded, three or four other officers taken and about 150 private killed, wounded, or taken. On the side of the enemy, (by Mr. Lally's own account) M. Rabout, and another was killed, Major Soubinet and 5 others wounded, two of them mortally; Count D'Estaine, in rank a Brigadier general, and said to be the best officer among them, taken, and 400 private kill'd or wounded. Deserters make their loss much greater. After this sally little was done by the enemy, till the 6th of January. That day they opened the batteries against the Fort, and kept a continual firing of shot and shells till the 26th, which disabled 26 pieces

pieces of cannon, and three mortars, but had not the effect of destroying the defences. Nevertheless they advanced their trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the breast of the glacis, consisting of 4 pieces of cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but after 2 or 3 hours, were obliged, by the superior fire of the fort, to close their embrasures again. The same thing happened for five days successively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their first grand battery 450 yards distant. By the account of deserters, their loss of officers and men in their advanced battery was very considerable and they had several pieces of cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their fire continually decreased, from 23 pieces of cannon, which they had at one time, to only 6 pieces; however, they advanced their sap along the sea-side so far as to embrace entirely the N. E. angle of the covered way, from whence their musquetry obliged the besieged to retire: In this situation things remained for several days: The enemy endeavoured to open a passage into the ditch by a mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the fire of several of the cannon from the Fort) that they could make no advantage of it. Major Caillaud having taken the command of the body of Seapoys, and country horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the garrisons of Tritchenology and Chingleput, commanded before by Captain Preston, was in the mean time of great service, by keeping at a few miles distance, and stopping the roads, which obliged the enemy four several times to march large detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these occasions, several men. On the evening of the 16th of Feb. his Majesty's ship the Queenborough, commanded by Captain Kempenfelt, and the company's ship revenge, arrived with the detachment of Col. Draper's regiment, consisting of 600 men.

men under the command of Major Monson, and immediately disembarked part of them. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night; but before day-light they raised the siege, and marched off; and taking their rout by Ogmoo, destroyed the powder-mills. After their departure, were found in the batteries and places adjacent upwards of 40 pieces of cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our artillery. By the last advices received at Madras of the enemy, they were in the neighbourhood of Arcot, to which place our troops were preparing to follow them with all possible expedition. By an intercepted letter from M. Lally to Mr. De Leyrit (a translation of which is annexed) it appears he despaired of succeeding, and had determined to put in flames the houses of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely arrival of the ships. Capt. Kempenselt, in his letter to Vice-admiral Pocock, says, the gallant defence made by the garrison was owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of Col. Draper and Major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution and generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supplied; and at the same time, all waste prevented: he frequently visited the works every day, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

Vice-admiral Pocock, in his letter dated the 22d of March last, in Bombay, gives an account, that Col. Ford, with the Bengal detachment, had obtained a complete victory, near Muffulipatam, over the Marquis de Conflans, whom M. Bussy left with the command of the troops to the northward, and that it was expected he would soon be in possession of that place.

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The admiral also mentions, that an expedition, undertaken by the gentlemen of the settlement at Bombay, against the governing powers of Surat, had succeeded, without great loss of men killed and wounded.

Translation of a letter intercepted going from Pondicherry to Mausulipatam.

YOU desire an account of the taking of Fort St. David's. A particular detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the recital, which you must have heard from many different people, would now be tiresome.

Shall I mention to you our unfortunate expedition to Tanjore. Bad news is interesting, but painful to the writer. We laid siege to Tanjore, and made a breach, but were obliged to retire for want of provisions and ammunition, leaving behind us nine pieces of cannon, eight of which were 24 pounders. The army has suffered greatly from hunger, thirst, watching, and fatigue. We have lost near 200 men, as well by desertion as by death. This check is very detrimental to us, as well with regard to our reputation, as the real loss we suffered. Add to this the departure of our fleet, which sailed yesterday to the islands to refit, having been roughly handled in a second engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 men.

Poor French, what a situation are we in! What projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed in the hopes we conceived upon taking Fort St. David's. I pity our general: He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive genius, without either money or fleet; his troops very discontented; his reputation declining; and the bad season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own expence,

pence, being unable to form any enterprize for procuring us other funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

They say M. de Buff' is coming; let him make haste; let him bring men, and especially money, without which he will only increase our misery. The country, being ruined, scarce affords us any provisions. The quantities consumed by the fleet and army, and the desertion of the inhabitants, has greatly raised the price of all kinds of commodities.

I forgot to tell you, that above twenty officers of different corps, have gone on board the fleet, and that if M. Lally had given permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest part of them would have embarked, so greatly are these gentlemen disgusted with the service.

Translation of an intercepted Letter from M. Lally to M. de Leyrit.

From the camp before Madras, 14th of February, 1759.

A good blow might be struck here: There is a ship in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which it is said will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is just arrived, but M. Gorlin is not a man to attack her: for she has made him run away once before. The Bristol on the other hand did but just make her appearance before St. Thomas; and on the vague report of thirteen ships coming from Porto Novo, she took fright; and after landing the provisions with which she was laden, she would not stay long enough, even to take on board twelve of her own guns, which she had lent us for the siege.

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If I was the judge of the point of honour of the company's officers, I would break him like glass, as well as some others of them.

The *Fidelle*, or the *Harlem*, or even the afore-said *Bristol*, with her twelve guns restored to her, would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the English ship, if they could manage so as to get to windward of her in the night. *Maugendre* and *Tremillier* are said to be good men; and were they employed only to transport 200 wounded men, that we have here, their service would be of Importance.

We remain still in the same position: The breach made these fifteen days; all the time within fifteen toises of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

I reckon we shall at our arrival at *Pondicherry* endeavour to learn some other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

Of 1500 *Cipayes* which attended our army, I reckon near 800 are employed upon the road to *Pondicherry*, laden with *Sugar*, *Pepper*, and other goods; and as for the *Coulis*, they are all employed for the same purpose, from the first day we came here.

I am taking my measures from this day, to set fire to the *Black-Town*, and to blow up the powder-mills.

You will never imagine, that 50 French deserters, and 100 Swifs, are actually stopping the progress of 2000 men of the king's and company's troops, which are still here existing, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the slaughter that has been made of them; and you will be still more surprized, if I tell you that, were it not for the two *Combats* and four battles we sustained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to speak more properly, which were unskilfully

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skilfully made, we should not have lost 50 men, from the commencement of the siege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that if he persists in not coming here, let who will raise money upon the Paleagars for me, I will not do it: And I renounce (as I informed ye month ago I would do) meddling directly or indirectly with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your administration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go, and command the Caffres of Madagascar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is impossible but the fire of the English must destroy, sooner or later, even though that from heaven should not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed, LALLY.

P. S. I think it necessary to apprize you, that, as M. de Soupire has refused to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the court a duplicate of my commission, you must of necessity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcotte, or Sadrasse. Send therefore your orders, or come yourselves to command it; for I shall quit it upon my arrival there.

A List of the English Ships in the first Engagement.

	Guns.	Men.	
Cumberland	66	520	Capt. Wm. Brereton.
Yarmouth	64	540	Vice Adm. Pocock.
Elizabeth	64	495	Commodore Stevens.
Weymouth	60	420	Capt. Nich. Vincent.
Tyger	60	400	Thomas Latham.
Newcastle	50	350	George Legge.
Salisbury	50	300	John Stuck Somerset.
Queenborough	Frigate.		
Protector	Storeship.		

A List of the French Ships in the first Engagement.

	Guns.	
Le Zodiaque	74	M. D'Achè.
Le Bien Aimé	74	} M. Bauvet Garboye repeated Signals, and wore a broad Pendant at the Mizzen-top- mast Head.
Le Comte de Province	74	
Le Vengeur	64	} To Leeward of the French Line.
Le St. Louis	64	
Le Duc D'Orleans	60	
Le Duc de Bourgogne	60	
Le Conde	50	
Le Moras	50	
Le Sylphide	36	
Le Diligent	2	} To Leeward of the French Line.

A List of the English Ships in the second Engagement.

	Guns.	Men.	
Yarmouth	64	540	Vice Adm. Pocock.
Elizabeth	64	495	Commodore Stevens.
Tyger	60	420	Capt. Tho. Latham.
Weymouth	60	420	John Stuck Somerset.
Cumberland	56	520	William Martin.
Salisbury	50	350	William Brereton.
Newcastle	50	350	Hon. James Colvil.
Queenborough Frigate.			
Protector Storeship.			

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A List of French Ships in the second Engagement.

Guns. Men.

Le Zodiaque, ———	74	700	} M. D'Achè, Chef d'Escadre.
Le Comte de Provence,	74	653	
Le St. Louis, ———	64	500	M. Joannes.
Le Vengeur, ———	64	500	M. Palliere.
L'Duc D'Orleans,	60	450	} M. Surville Cadet,
Le Duc D'Bourgogne,	60	450	
Le Conde, ———	50	350	M. de Roufbau.
Le Moras, ———	50	350	M. Bec de lievere.
Le Diligent,	To repeat Signals.		



WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1759.

Containing an Account of the Conquest of Quebec.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Monckton to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, River St. Laurence, Camp at Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th instant, his majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the misfortune of receiving one in my right breast by a ball, that went through part of my lungs, (and which has been cut out under the blade bone of my shoulder) just as the French were giving way, which

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obliged

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obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore, Sir, desired general Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town, (and of which I am in hopes he will be soon in possession) to acquaint you with the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON

P. S. His majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

As the surgeons tell me there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the army before the town.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his majesty's arms, on the 13th instant, in an action with the French, on the heights to the westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the posts at Point Levi, and the P'Isle d'Orleans being secured, the general marched, with the remainder of the force, from the point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had passed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up, by admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the enemy now posted along the north shore; but the transports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the general thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the south shore; where they were refreshed, and reimbarbed upon the 12th at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by colonel Howe, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles, and

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Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, the whole being under the command of brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and after some movement of the ships, made by admiral Holmes, to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break: the rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry, to scramble up a woody precipice, in order to secure the landing the troops by dislodging a captain's post, which defended the small intrenched path the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the captain's post; by which means, the troops, with a very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray who had been detached with Anstruther's Battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the general, who now saw the French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon begun to form his line, having his right covered by the Louisbourg grenadiers; on the right of these again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the left of the grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lafcelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by col. Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the the four gun battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his forces from the Beauport side, and advancing, shewed his intention to flank

our left, where I was immediately ordered with general Amherst's battalion, which I formed *en Potence*. My numbers were soon after increased by the arrival of the two battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the general, as a reserve, in eight subdivisions with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had placed most of their best marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular, fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience, and good order, reserving their fire for the main body, now advancing. This fire of the enemy was however checked by our posts in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their left was composed of the remainder of the troops of the colony, and the battalion of Royal Roussillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well served, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in the center, much less to the right; but it is most certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated on that side. Our troops reserved their fire, till within forty yards, which was so well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then our general fell at the head of Bragg's, and the Louisbourg grenadiers, advancing with their bayonets: about the same time brigadier-general Monckton received his wound at the head of Lafcelles's. In the front
of

of the opposite battalions fell also M. Montcalm; and his second in command is since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment, that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lascelles's, pressed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briskly, completed the route on this side; when the Highlanders, supported by Aufruther's, took to their broad swords, and drove part into the town, part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles.

The action on our left and rear, was not so severe. The houses, into which the Light Infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by colonel Howe, who taking post with two companies behind a small copse, and frequently sallying upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their first intention. Before this, one of the Royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which brigadier Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of their Savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our Light Infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, Sir, was the situation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the center, and finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected,
when

when M. de Bougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery, and two batallions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action, to that of the capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation; which I sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty. The admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation. which, with the admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms we granted, will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his Majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town, with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprize. These I hope, will be deemed
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sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come in to us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say, he has brought two battalions with him; if so, this blow has already assisted general Amherst. By other deserters, we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 men, and provisions, was on his march to sling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not compleated the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the admirals, and the Naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence, which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties, which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it

it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge, for that time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

The capitulation demanded as under, has been granted by his excellency general Townshend, brigadier of his Britannick Majesty's forces in America, in the manner, and on the conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of capitulation demanded by M. de Ramsay commander for his Most Christian Majesty in the higher and lower town of Quebec, knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, from his excellency the general commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces.

A R T I C L E I.

M. de Ramsay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.

The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.

A R T

A R T I C L E II.

That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects and privileges.

Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

A R T I C L E III.

That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having born arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia.

Granted.

A R T I C L E IV.

That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched.

Granted.

A R T I C L E V.

That the said inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houses until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties.

Granted.

A R T I C L E VI.

That the exercise of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the bishop of Quebec, who animated with zeal for religion

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ligion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, whenever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties.

The free Exercise of the Roman religion. Safeguards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties.

A R T I C L E VII.

That the artillery and warlike stores shall be deliver'd up *bonâ fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.
Granted.

A R T I C L E VIII.

That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employ'd in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the Cartel to be settled between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.

Granted.

A R T I C L E IX.

That before delivering up the gate and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their general

neral will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.

Granted.

A R T I C L E X.

That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor-general, of the reduction of the town; as also that this general shall be allowed to write to the French ministry to inform them thereof.

Granted.

A R T I C L E XI.

That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of repetitions, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.

Granted.

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates sign'd at the camp before Quebec the 18th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND.

DE RAMESAY.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing, at the Battle of Quebec, sept. 13. 1759.

General and Staff officers.

Major general James Wolfe, killed. Brigadier general Monckton, wounded. Colonel Carleton, quarter master general, wounded. Capt. Spital, major of brigade, wounded. Capt. Smyth, aid de camp, wounded. Major Barre, adjutant general, wounded.

Major General Jeffery Amberst's.

Lieutenants, John Maxwell, sen. John Maxwell, jun. William Skeen, Robert Ross, wounded. 2 rank and file, killed. 5 Serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant General Philip Bragg's.

Captains, Ralph Corry, Adolomb Milbank, Thomas Spann, wounded. Lieutenants, William Cooper, killed. William Evans, — Buxton, wounded. Ensign, William Henry Fairfax, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file killed. 4 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant General Charles Otway's

Captains, J. Maunsel, Luke Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants William Mason, killed. Charles Gore Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded. 6 Rank and file killed. 1 Serjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Major General James Kennedy's,

Ensign, ——— Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants, ——— Seymour, killed. ——— Peach, ——— Gwynett, ——— Ewer, ——— Henning, wounded. Ensigns, ——— Dunlop, ——— Faunce, wounded. 1 Rank and file, killed. 1 Serjeant, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Daniel Webb's.

Three rank and file wounded.

Colonel Robert Anstruther's.

Capt. ——— Nuttall, — Bird, wounded. Lieuts. ——— Kemptie, ——— Grant, wounded. Ensigns, ——— Tottenham, killed. ——— Dainty, wounded. 8 Rank and file, killed. 4 Serjeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier General Robert Manckton's.

Captain, Samuel Holland, wounded, Lieutenants, James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded. Ensigns, Charles Cameron, William Snow Steel, wounded. 5 Rank and file, killed. 2 Ser-

2 Serjeants, one drummer, 80 rank and file, wounded. 1 Rank and file, missing.

Colonel Charles Lawrence's.

Two rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Simon Fraser's.

Captains. — Ross, killed. John Mc'Donnell, Simon Fraser, wounded. Lieutenants; Rory Mc'Neil, Alexander Mc'Donnell, killed. Ronald Mc'Donnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell. John Douglas, Alexander Frazer, sen. wounded. Ensigns, James Mc'Kenzie, Alexander Gregorson, Malcomb Frazer, sen. wounded. 1 Serjeant, 14 rank and file killed. 7 Serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded. 2 Rank and file, missing.

Louisbourg Grenadiers.

Captain, — Cosman, wounded. Lieutenants, — Jones, killed. — Pinhorne, — Nefan, wounded. 3 Rank and file, killed. 47 Rank and file, wounded.

Total killed.

One general, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file. Wounded. 1 Brigadier general, 4 staff officers, 12 captains, 26 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 25 serjeants, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file. Missing, 3 rank and file.

Royal Train of Artillery.

Lieut. Benzel, engineer, wounded. 1 Gunner, killed. One bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 matrosies, wounded.

GEO. TOWNSHEND, BRIGADIER.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, and Arms, &c. found in the city of Quebec upon its surrender to his Majesty's Troops the 18th of September, 1759. viz.

Brafs Ordnance	}	6 Poundsers	_____	1
		4	_____	3
		2	_____	2
Iron Ordnance	}	36 Poundsers	_____	10
		24	_____	45
		18	_____	18
		12	_____	13
		8	_____	43
		6	_____	66
		4	_____	30
		3	_____	7
Brafs Mortars		13 Inch	_____	1
		Ditto Howitzers	_____	3
Iron Mortars	}	13 Inch	_____	9
		10	_____	1
		8	_____	3
Brafs Petards		7	_____	2
			_____	2
Shells	}	13 Inch	_____	770
		10	_____	150
		8	_____	} 90
		6	_____	

with a considerable quantity of Powder, Ball, Small arms, and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at present be ascertained.

WILL. SANTONSTALL, Commissary Artillery.

An

An Account given on the 18th of September, 1759, of the Artillery and Stores found between the River St. Charles and Beauport.

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its sur-
September,

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1
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9
1
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2
770
150
90
Small
number of
Artillery.

An

	Guns.	Balls.	Grape.
Redoubt on the head of the bridge	} 3	- -	no Number taken.
Royal battery	4	ditto.	
La Rouffette battery	3	ditto.	
St. Charles battery	3	ditto.	
Le Pretre battery	2	- some tools and 4 Can.	
Bomb battery	1	Mortar and 2 Shells.	
Parens battery	3		
La Chaife battery	3		Balls, Grape.
Floating batteries	12	ditto.	
Beauport battery	4	ditto.	
	37	1	Mortar.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, BRIGADIER.

The French Line.

Right	{ La Colonie — 350	One 12 lb. Iron.
	{ La Sarre — 340	
	{ Languedoc — 320	
Column	{ Bearn — 200	One 12 Pounder intended to be here, but was not placed.
	{ La Guienne — 200	
Left	{ Royal Rouffillon 230	
	{ La Colonie — 300	
Militia in the bushes, and along the face of the bank	} 1500	

Principal Officers.

Marquis de Moncalm ———— ———— dead.
 Brigadier Senezergues ———— ———— dead.
 M. Beau Chatel, major de la Sarre. ————

Monsieur Bougainville's Command.

5 Companies grenadiers, 150 Canadian volunteers, 230 cavalry, militia 870, the whole being 1500.

List of Prisoners.

<i>Names of Officers.</i>	<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>
M. de Jourdeneau, ————	de Bearn, —	Capt.
Chev. de St. Louis,		
M. de Matiffar, ————	de Languedoc, —	Capt.
M. de Vours, ————	la Sarre, —	Capt.
M. de Tozon, ————	Guienne, —	Lieut.
M. de Castes, ————	Languedoc, —	Lieut.
M. Labany, ————	La Sarre, —	Lieut.
Prisoners, 144 — 204		

Marines.

M. de la Combiere, — — — — — Capt.
 Chev. de St. Louis, — — — — —
 M. Montarville, — — — — — Lieut.
 M. de Carville, — — — — — Cadet.
 M. Darling, Chev. de St. Louis, Guienne, Capt.
 M. Chambeau, — — — — — Guienne, Capt.
 M. Dartigue, — — — — — Guienne, Capt.
 M. de Grave, — — — — — Guienne, Capt.
 M. St. Blanbaire, — — — — — Rouffillon, Capt.

One hundred and eighty-nine soldiers.

N. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of 4-pieces of cannon, 18 pounds, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

Copy

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Saunders to the
Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, Sept. 20, 1759.*

S I R,

I H A V E the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that the town and citadel of Quebec surrendered on the 18th instant, and I inclose you a copy of the articles of capitulation. The army took possession of the gates on the land side the same evening, and sent safe guards into the town to preserve order, and to prevent any thing being destroyed; and capt. Palliser, with a body of seamen, landed in the lower town, and did the same. The next day our army marched in, and near a thousand French officers, soldiers, and seamen, were embarked on board some English Catts, who shall soon proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

I had the honour to write to you the 5th instant, by the Rodney cutter; the troops, mentioned in that letter, embarked on board the ships and vessels above the town, in the night of the 6th instant, and at four in the morning of the 13th began to land on the north shore, about a mile and a half above the town. General Moncalm, with his whole army, left their camps at Beauport, and marched to meet them. A little before ten both armies were formed, and the enemy began the attack. Our troops received their fire, and reserved their own, advancing till they were so near as to run in upon them, and push them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the French gave way, and fled to the town in the utmost disorder, and with great loss; for our troops pursued them quite to the wall, and killed many of them upon the glacis, and in the ditch; and if the town had been further off, the whole French army must have been destroyed. About 250 prisoners were taken that day, among whom are

1011

Copy

ten captains, and six subaltern officers, all of whom will go in the great ships to England.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that general Wolfe was killed in the action; and general Monckton shot through the body; but he is now supposed to be out of danger. General Moncalm, and the three next French officers in command, were killed; but I must refer you to general Townshend (who writes by this opportunity) for the particulars of this action, the state of the garrison, and the measures he is taking for keeping possession of it. I am now beginning to send on shore the stores they will want, and provisions for five thousand men; of which I can furnish them with a sufficient quantity.

The night of their landing, admiral Holmes, with the ships and troops, was about three leagues above the intended landing-place: general Wolfe, with about half his troops, set off in boats, and dropped down with the tide, and were, by that means, less liable to be discovered by the French centinels posted all along the coast. The ships followed them about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and got to the landing-place just in the time that had been concerted, to cover their landing; and considering the darkness of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and very properly and successfully conducted. When general Wolfe, and the troops with him, had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is scarce credible: It was very steep in its ascent, and high, and had no path where two could go a-breast; but they were obliged to pull themselves up by the stumps and boughs of trees, that covered the declivity.

Immediately after our victory over their troops, I sent up all the boats in the fleet with artillery, and ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the men of war, in a disposition to attack the lower town as soon as general Townshend should be ready to
 attack

attack the upper; but in the evening they sent out to the camp, and offered terms of capitulation.

I have the farther pleasure of acquainting you, that during this tedious campaign, there has continued a perfect good understanding between the army and navy. I have received great assistance from admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the captains; indeed every body has exerted themselves in the execution of their duty; even the transports have willingly assisted me with boats and people on the landing the troops, and many other services.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1759.

Early this Morning, Capt, Campbell, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Royal George, arrived here, with a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a Copy.

Royal George off Penris Point, Nov. 24, 1759.

SIR

IN my letter of the 17th, by express, I desired you would acquaint their lordships with my having received intelligence of 18 sail of the line and 3 frigates of the Brest Squadron, being discovered about twenty-four leagues to the N. W. of Belleisle, steering to the eastward; all the prisoners however agree, that on the day we chased them, their squadron consisted, according to the accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of

64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from Brest the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from Torbay. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be Quiberon, the instant I received the intelligence, I directed my course thither with a press sail. At first the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us considerably to the westward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidstone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleisle, by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. 1-4th N. the Maidstone made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line a-breast, in order to draw all the ships of the squadron up with me. I had before sent the Magnanime a-head, to make the land. At 3-4th past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing, on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal, for the seven ships nearest them to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the squadron should come up, who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chase of the Rochester, Catham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about eleven o'clock; and, in the evening, the Sapphire from Quiberon Bay. All the day we had very fresh gales, at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under such sail as all his squadron could carry, and at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships should bear. At half past two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward

ward of Belleisle, and the French admiral head-moſt, ſoon after led round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the Formidable ſtruck, and a little after, the Theſee and Superbe were ſunk. About five the Heros ſtruck, and came to an anchor. but it blowing hard, no boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coaſt, among iſlands and ſhoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greateſt part of the ſquadron, and blowing hard on a lee ſhore, I made the ſignal to anchor, and came to in 15 fathom water, the iſland of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the ſteeples of Crozie S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coaſt, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21ſt we diſcovered one of our ſhips diſmaſted aſhore on the Four, the French Heros alſo, and the Soliel Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run aſhore to the weſtward of Crozie. On the latter's moving, I made the Effex's ſignal to ſlip and purſue her; but ſhe unfortunately got upon the Four, and both ſhe and the Reſolution are irrecoverably loſt, notwithstanding we ſent them all the aſſiſtance that the weather would permit. About fourſcore of the Reſolution's company, in ſpite of the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances of their captain, made rafts, and, with ſeveral French priſoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to ſea. All the Effex's are ſaved (with as many of the ſtores as poſſible) except one lieutenant and a boat's crew, who drove on the French ſhore, and have not ſince been heard of. The remains of both ſhips are ſet on fire. We found the Dorſetſhire, Revenge, and Deſiance,

in the night of the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing. The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned the next day, and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather not the enemy, seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between point Penris and the river Villaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed so hard from the N. W. that instead of daring to cast the squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top gallant masts. Most of those ships appeared to be a-ground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance to destroy the Soliel Royal, and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way and work'd up within Penris point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Villaine; but before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only twelve foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven if not eight line of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moor'd across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns

in.

in. By evening I had twelve long boats, fitted as fire ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Saphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can by any means be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one lieutenant, and 39 seamen and mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy: Had we had but two hours more day-light, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken, for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine fireship. On the 16th I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to captain Duff, to keep strictly on his guard. In her way thither she fell in with the Hebé, a French frigate of 40 guns, under Jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement lieutenant Stuart 2d. of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command

command her, was unfortunately killed ; the surviving officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached captain Young to Quiberon Bay with 5 ships, and am making up a flying squadron to scour the coast to the Isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there.

I am

S I R. &c.

ED. HAWKE.

List of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke, November 20, 1759.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
Royal George,	100	880	{ Sir Edward Hawke. Capt. Campbell.
Union —————	90	770	
Duke —————	90	750	{ Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. Evans.
Namur —————	90	780	
Mars —————	74	600	{ James Young, Esq ; Commodore.
Warspight ———	74	600	
Hercules ———	74	600	Sir John Bentley.
Torbay —————	74	700	Capt. Fortescue.
Magnanime ———	74	700	Hon. Capt. Keppel.
Resolution ———	74	600	Rt. Hon. Lord Howe
Hero —————	74	600	Capt. Speke.
Swiftsure ———	70	520	Hon. C. Edgcumbe
Dorsetshire ———	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Burford —————	70	520	Capt. Denis.
Chichester —	70	520	Capt. Gambier.
Temple ———	70	520	Capt. Willett.
Revenge ———	64	480	Capt. Wash. Shirley
			Capt. Storr.

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<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
Essex ———	64	480	Capt. O Bryen.
Kingston —	60	400	Capt. Shirley.
Intrepid —	60	420	Capt. Maplefen.
Montague —	60	420	Capt. Rowley.
Dunkirk —	60	420	Capt. Digby.
Defiance —	60	420	Capt. Baird.

The following frigates joined Sir Edward, between
Ushant and Belle-Isle,

Rochester —	50	350	Capt. D. ff.
Portland —	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Faulkland ---	50	350	Capt. Fr. Sam. Drake.
Chatham ---	50	350	Capt. John Lockart.
Minerva ---	32	220	Capt. Hood.
Venus -----	36	240	Capt. Harrison.
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale.
Coventry --	28	200	Capt. Burdlem.
Maidstone --	28	200	Capt. Diggs.
Sapphire - - -	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

*List of the French Squadron which came out of Brest,
November 14, 1759.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
Le Soliel Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans, Admiral.
Le Tonnant	80	1000	{ M. Beaufremont, Vice Admiral.
Le Formidable	80	1000	{ M. de St André du Verger, Rear admiral.
L'Orient	80	1000	{ M. Guebriant chef d'Escadre.
L'Intrepide —	74	815	
Le Glorieux --	74	815	
Le Thefee ---	74	815	
L'Heros	74	815	

Lc-Ro-

Essex

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Robuste —	74	815
Le Magnifique	74	815
Le Juste —	70	800
Le Superbe —	70	800
Le Dauphin	70	800
Le Dragon	64	750
Le Northumb.	64	750
Le Sphink	64	750
Le Solitaire	64	750
Le Brillant	64	750
Le Eveillé	64	750
Le Bizarre	64	750
L'Inflexible	64	
L'Hebe	40	
Le Vestale	34	
L'Aigrette	36	
Le Calypso	16	

Le Prince Noir — a small vessel to look out.

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate.



MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Elliott, of His Majesty's Ship Æolus, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Ramsfey Bay in the Isle of Man, the 29th of February 1760.

PLEASE to acquaint the right honourable my Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 25th instant, I received information at Kinsale from his grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that there

here were three ships of the enemy's at Carrickfergus. The same evening I sailed with his Majesty's ship under my command, together with the Pallas and Brilliant, in quest of them. I made the entrance of Carrickfergus, on the evening of the 26th, but could not get in, the wind being contrary, and very bad weather. On the 28th at four in the morning we got sight of them, and gave chase. About nine I got up along side their commodore, (off the isle of Man) and in a few minutes after the action became general, and lasted about an hour and half, when they all three struck their colours. They are, the Marshal Bellisle, of 44 Guns, and 545 men including troops, M. Thurot, commander, who is killed: the La Blonde, of 32 Guns, and 400 Men, commanded by captain La Kayce; and the Terpsichore of 26 Guns, and 300 men, commanded by captain Desfraudais. I put into this road to repair the ships, who are all much disabled in their masts and rigging, the Marshal Bellisle in particular, who lost her boltsprit, mizen mast, and main yard, in the action; and it was with great difficulty we prevented her sinking.

It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint their Lordships, that the officers and men of his majesty's ships behaved remarkably well on this occasion.

I shall use the greatest dispatch in getting the ships refitted, and purpose returning to Plymouth, or some other port in England, as soon as possible, if I do not receive their Lordships directions before the ships are got ready.

Inclosed is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.

JOHN ELLIOT.

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In his Majesty's Ships killed and wounded,

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Brilliant	— — —	0	11

N. B. I find it impossible to ascertain the number of the enemy killed and wounded; but by the best accounts I can get, they amount to about 300.

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A P P E N D I X.

WHITEHALL, OCTOB. 16.

Last Sunday morning arrived Lieut. Percival, commander of the Rodney cutter, with the following Letter from Major Gen. Wolfe, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Lawrence, Sept. 2, 1759.

S I R,

I Wish I could, upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the progress of his Majesty's arms: but the obstacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country, which the Marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, completed from the best of the inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation: I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I

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fought, however, an occasion to attack their army, knowing well, that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them incamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the isle of Orleans, but receiving a message from the Admiral, that there was reason to think the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point: he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post. The advanced parties upon this occasion had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them; because, from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the basin of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injury the works and batteries: the enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery has been so great, though across the river, that the upper town is considerably damaged, and the lower town entirely destroyed,

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The works for the security of our hospitals and stores on the isle of Orleans being finished, on the 9th of July at night we passed the north channel, and incamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning Capt. Dank's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign. The enemy also suffered in this affair, and were, in their turn, driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground to the eastward of the falls seemed to be, as it really is, higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is besides a ford below the falls, which might be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide: and I had hopes, that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitering the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up: but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The escort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed sloops, and two transports with some troops on board, passed by the town without any loss, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulties on our's, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body first landed could

not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole force.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town: but perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the shipping: and, as it must have been many hours before we could attack them, (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of Col. Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we should find a magazine of provisions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed; but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods: he searched for magazines, but to no purpose, brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of a sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's in-

trenchments

trenchments to annoy them in the least, the admiral had prepared two transports (drawing but little water) which, upon occasion, could be run a-ground to favour a descent. With the help of these vessels, which I understood would be carried by the tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself master of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whose situation appeared to be out of musquet shot of the intrenchment upon the hill. If the enemy supported this detached piece, it would necessarily bring on an engagement, what we most wished for; and if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31st of July, in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of Brigadier Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi. The two brigades under the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray were ordered to be in readiness to pass the ford, when it should be thought necessary. To facilitate the passage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, so that she might check the fire of the lower battery, which commanded the ford. This ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the vessel which run a-ground, nearest in, I observed, that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loss; and the more, as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and musquetry, which I at first conceived they might. But, as the enemy seemed in some confusion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the brigadiers-general to be ready with the corps

corps under their command. Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the ford.

At a proper time of the tide the signal was made, but in rowing towards the shore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an officer to stop Brigadier Townshend's march, whom I then observed to be in motion. While the seamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of shells and shot, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the officers of the navy went in with me, to find a better place to land. We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The thirteen companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the second royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and to begin the attack, supported by Brigadier Monckton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But, whether from the noise and hurry of landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable distance, though upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the

French

French abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent upon their duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind Brigadier Monckton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near near night, a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that I thought it most advisable, not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest (in case of a repulse) the retreat of Brigadier Townshend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if those accidents I have spoken of had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and centre (more remote from our artillery) must have borne all the violence of their musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, as their custom is.

The place where the attack was intended has these advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into use. The greatest part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once. And the retreat (in case of a repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any where else be found. The enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding eminence. The beach, upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies. The hill to be ascended very steep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in
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their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and their's inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the town was invested. All these circumstances I considered: but the desire to act in conformity to the king's intention, induced me to make this trial, persuaded, that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever since with care, so as to make a second attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I sent Brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to assist Rear-Admiral Holmes in the destruction of the French ships (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with Gen. Amherst. The brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to use all means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the N. shore, without success; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, cloathing, arms, and baggage of their army.

Finding that their ships were not to be got at, and little prospect of bringing the enemy to a battle; he reported his situation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The prisoners he took informed him of the surrender of the fort of Niagara, and we discovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-Point, were retired to the isle of Aux Noix; and that Gen. Amherst was making preparations to pass the lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's corps, which consists of three bat-
tillions

talions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to three thousand men.

The admiral's dispatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to consult together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of four or five thousand men (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence) to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and viewing it with the utmost attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few passages that lead from the lower to the upper town are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which must receive considerable damage from them and from the mortars. The admiral would readily join in this, or in any other measure, for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these, and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprize. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these

these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting; yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty, and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
Officers	11	46	0
Serjeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and File	162	572	17
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Total	182	653	17



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