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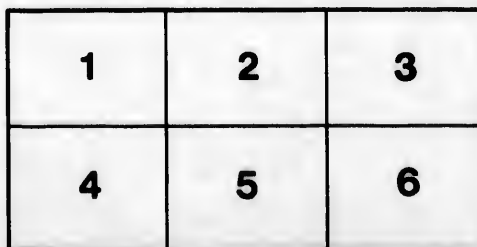
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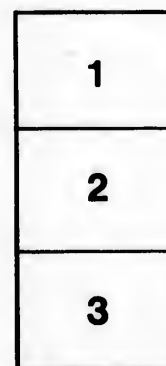
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5

A
L E T T E R
T O A

Right Honourable Patriot;

Upon the GLORIOUS SUCCESS at

Q U E B E C,

In which is drawn a

P A R A L L E L

BETWEEN A

GOOD and BAD GENERAL,

A Scene exhibited, wherein are introduced,

(Besides others)

Three of the Greatest Names in Britain;

And a particular ACCOUNT of the Manner of

GENERAL WOLFE's DEATH,

With a POSTSCRIPT, which enumerates the other
Conquests mentioned in the LONDON ADDRESS.

.....
B Y
MR. GROVE OF RICHMOND.
.....

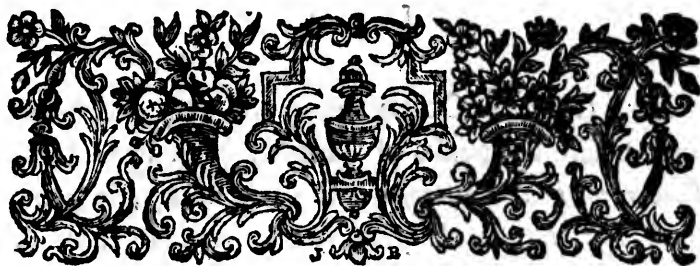
————— Be just and fear not. SHAKESP.
He mov'd not, but a wounded Frenchman fell
To mark his Passage. See Page 18.

————— *Juvenis medios moriturus in hostes*
Irruit; & quâ tela videt densissima tendit.
VIRG. Æn. Lib. ix. Lin. 554.
.....

L O N D O N :
Printed for J. Burd, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street.
M DCC LIX.
(PRICE ONE SHILLING.)

1759
(4)

57274



A

L E T T E R, &c.

S I R,



T is a very great Misfortune to any Country, where haughty, proud and self-interested Men are intrusted with the Administration of public Affairs. Such was the Case when the late Duke of *L——le* presided at the Head of the Ministry in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second. Bishop *Burnet* speaks of him, as a Man of a blundering Understanding, and who was proud beyond Expression; abject to those he was obliged to stoop to, but haughty to all others. After he has given us this hateful Character of an insolent, abject Minister, he relates the Mischiefs the Nation suffered while he bore Sway.

B

Mr.

Mr. Gordon's Observations are very pithy and just, where he speaks of haughty Men in Offices: *Power without Politeness and Complacency*, says he, *is at best distasteful, often hated, amiable when it knows how to condescend. A mean Man of great Quality and Figure (for such there are) teaches others to scorn him, by his shewing he scorns them. Affability therefore, accompanied with good Sense, which guards it from exceeding, is the Art of keeping great Splendor from growing offensive to the rest of the World.*

It has been observed where proud and haughty Generals obtain the chief Command of Armies, admitting them to be well acquainted with military Affairs, they have, from inflicting severe Punishments for trifling Offences, soon drawn on themselves the Hatred of the Soldiery. Very true it is, imperious Commanders, rarely if ever know how to shew Mercy: And therefore in such Armies nothing reigns save Discontent and private Complaints, while their Commanders become remarkably distinguishable for having entertained high Opinions of *their Self-sufficiency*, and consequently above Advice. Should old experienced Officers, out of the Duty they owe their Sovereign and Country, presume so to do, those faithful Gentlemen are heard with a disdainful Air, and treated disrespectfully. Such Behaviour makes them leave their Generals to pursue their own conceited

ceited Plans, until by Degrees they lead themselves by some Fatality or other (not to say Cowardice) to neglect *a few lucky Minutes* that offer, whereby they might gain *immortal Honours* ! Instead of which, they, by refusing to lay hold of *Victory*, though handed out to them, afterwards most justly fall from the Height of State, to be *the Contempt and Derision* of the generous and brave Part of Mankind.

On the other hand, a great Commander who is diffident of himself, humble and respectful to his Officers and Soldiers, keeps in continual Remembrance what Mr. *Pope* has elegantly asked :

*Where is the Man who Counsel can bestow,
Still pleas'd to teach, nor yet too proud to know ?*

Such a General was the *brave WOLFE*, as appears from his Actions ; *for though he could bestow Counsel and teach others, yet he was not above being advised himself* : And it may be truly said, *That he was an Ornament to the Army, and the Parent of the Soldiery.*

What might not a Nation therefore expect from an Army thus conducted, especially when the noble Views of a General are seconded with the greatest Chearfulness by the Fleet under such brave Admirals as *Saunders, Durell and Holmes* ? And it may with great Justice be averred from what we have heard, that the Generals, the Admirals, the

Officers, the Soldiers, and the Seamen were so united in brotherly Affection and Zeal for the Service of their most gracious Sovereign and the Honour of *Britain*, that they seemed to be *but as one Man*. Oh! happy, happy Country, to be blessed with such Leaders, such Soldiers, and such Seamen!

But to proceed: As soon as the People were fully apprised of the important Expedition this Part of our Armies and Fleets were sent upon, they waited with Impatience to hear of the Progress of those gallant Men.

The first authentic Accounts which we received were printed by Authority, on the Sixteenth of *October* last, and were contained in two Letters, (brought by Lieutenant *Percival*) addressed to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *PITT*, the one from General *Wolfe*, and the other from Vice Admiral *Saunders*, dated *September* the second, and were both couched in humble though in strong Terms, becoming heroic Officers.

The General, in his Letter, first relates the many Difficulties he had met with in his March towards *Quebec*, before his unsuccessful Attack of the *French* Intrenchments. What passed, on that Occasion, I shall here lay before you in his own Words:

“ Prepa-

" Preparations were accordingly made for an
 " Engagement. The thirty-first 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 *Town-*
 " *shend* and *Murray* were ordered to be in Read-
 " ness 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 E-
 " minence, so as to batter and enfilade the Left
 " of their Intrenchments.

" From the Vessel which run a-ground, near-
 " est 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 co-
 " ver 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 Briga-
 " diers General to be ready with the Corps under
 " their

“ 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 Ac-
 “ cident put us into some Disorder, lost a great
 “ deal of Time, and obliged me to send an Of-
 “ ficer 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 Dis-
 “ order could be set a little to Rights, and the
 “ Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, some
 “ of the Officers of the Navy went with me, to
 “ find a better Place to land. We took one flat-
 “ bottomed Boat with us to make the Experi-
 “ ment, and as soon as we had found a fit Part
 “ of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to dis-
 “ embark, thinking it not yet too late for the
 “ Attempt.

“ The thirteen Companies of Grenadiers, and
 “ two hundred of the Second Royal American
 “ Battalion, got first on Shore. The Grenadiers
 “ were ordered to form themselves into four di-
 “ stinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, sup-
 “ ported by Brigadier *Monckton*’s Corps, as soon

“ as

“ as the Troops had passed the Ford, and were
 “ at hand to assist. But whether from the Noise
 “ and Hurry at landing, or from some other
 “ Cause, the Grenadiers, instead of forming
 “ themselves as they were directed, run on im-
 “ petuously towards the Enemy's Intrenchments
 “ in the utmost Disorder and Confusion, with-
 “ out waiting for the Corps which were to sustain
 “ them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier
 “ *Monckton* was not landed, and Brigadier *Town-*
 “ *shend* was still at a considerable Distance, tho'
 “ upon his March to join us, in very great Or-
 “ der. The Grenadiers were checked by the
 “ Enemy's first Fire, and obliged to shelter them-
 “ selves in or about the Redoubt, which the
 “ *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 be-
 “ hind 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 De-
 “ lay, it was near Night, a sudden Storm came
 “ on, and the Tide began to make; so that I
 “ thought it most adviseable not to persevere in
 “ so difficult an Attack, lest (in Case of a Re-
 “ pulse)

“ pulse) the Retreat of Brigadier *Townshend's*
 “ Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

“ Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the
 “ Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers *Townshend* and
 “ *Murray* were to have attacked; and, it is pro-
 “ bable, that if those Accidents I have spoken
 “ of had not happened, we should have pene-
 “ trated there, whilst our Left and Centre (more
 “ remote from our Artillery) must have bore all
 “ the Violence of their Musquetry.

“ The *French* did not 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.”

It was in this Attack (as has been confidently reported and asserted for Truth in one of the *Magazines* and the public Papers) that the following very surprizing Matter happened, viz.

That Captain *Ochterlony* and Ensign *Peyton*, both of the Royal *American* Battalion, were left wounded in the Field of Battle. The Captain's was mortal, but the Ensign had only his Knee-pan shattered. They lay in that miserable Condition not far from each other, two Savages rushed upon them armed with nothing but their diabolical Knives; the first seized on Captain *Ochterlony**,

sterlony, which Mr. *Peyton* perceiving, who lay reclining on his Fufee, discharged it, and the Savage dropt immediately on the Body of his intended Prey. The other Savage upon this, advanced with much Eagerness to Mr. *Peyton*, who had no more than Time to difengage his Bayonet, and conceal its Difpofition ; with one Arm he warded off the purpofed Blow, and with the other ftruck him to the Heart. Nevertheless, the Savage though fallen, renewed his Attempts ; infomuch, that Mr. *Peyton* was obliged to repeat his Blows, which at laft put an End to the Brute's Life. Soon after, a ftragglng Grenadier, (who had happily efaped the Slaughter of his Companions) paffing over thofe who lay dead and wounded, fumbled upon Captain *Ochterlony*, and readily offered him his Service ; the Captain, with the Spirit and Bravery of a true *Briton*, replied,----“ Friend, I thank you ! but with refpect to me, the Mufquet or Scalping-knife
 “ will be only a more fpeedy Deliverance from
 “ Pain ; I have but a few Minutes to live. Go,
 “ make hafte, and tender your Service where
 “ there is a Poffibility it may be ufeul.” At the fame time he pointed to Mr. *Peyton*, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the Sand. The Grenadier took Mr. *Peyton* on his back, and conveyed him to the Boat ; but not without each receiving a Wound, Mr. *Peyton's*

in his Back, and his Rescuer in his Shoulder *;—
*It is hoped this Grenadier has met with a suitable
 Reward for his Compassion, and gallant Attempt ;
 and, in short, it is a great Pity that so brave a
 Man's Name is not publickly known.*

The General concludes his Letter to his Honour PITT, in these Words,

“ To the unconimon Strength of the Coun-
 “ try, 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 Ports, it
 “ has been impossible to execute any thing by
 “ Surprize : We have had almost daily Skirmishes
 “ with these Savages, in which they are gene-
 “ rally defeated ; but not without loss on our
 “ Side.”

* This Captain *Ochterlony*, who behaved so generous and gallantly in his last Moments, was, as I am informed, a Native of *North-Britain* ; and had served as Lieutenant in the *Scotch-Dutch* Brigade, during the last War, with Honour and Reputation. In the Beginning of this War, he was admitted to the same Rank in the Service of *Great-Britain*, and in the *American* Regiment. He distinguished himself by his Gallantry and his military Endowments at the Siege of *Louisbourg*, and on other Occasions, so as to attract the Notice and Esteem of his General, who conferred on him the Command of a Company ; and he fell in the Prime of Age, justly regretted, as one of the most accomplished young Gentlemen in the Service.

“ By

“ By the List of disabled Officers (many of
 “ whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir,
 “ that the Army is much weakened ; by the Na-
 “ ture 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 my-
 “ self at a Loss how to determine. *The Affairs*
 “ *of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigor-*
 “ *ous 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 em-
 “ ployed (as far as I am able) for the Honour
 “ of his Majesty, and the Interest of the Na-
 “ tion ; in which I am sure of being well fe-
 “ conded by the Admiral, and by the Generals.
 “ HAPPY IF OUR EFFORTS here can contribute
 “ to the Success of his Majesty’s Arms in other
 “ Parts of *America.*”

The Admiral in his Letter, after giving a full
 Detail of the Steps taken by himself and the
 General, since they were employed in this Ser-
 vice, proceeds in his Narrative thus.

“ On the 31st, General WOLFE determined
 “ to land a Number of Troops above the Falls
 “ of *Montmorenci*, in order to attack the Ene-
 “ my’s Lines; to cover which, I placed the *Cen-*
 “ *turion* in the Channel, between the Isle of *Or-*
 “ *leans* and the Falls, and ran on Shore, at High
 “ Water, two Catts which I had armed for that
 “ Purpose, against two small Batteries and two
 “ Redoubts, where our Troops were to land.
 “ About Six in the Evening they landed; but
 “ the General not thinking it proper to perse-
 “ vere in the Attack, soon after, Part of them
 “ re-imbarked, and the rest crossed the Falls
 “ with General WOLFE; upon which, to pre-
 “ vent the two Catts from falling into the Ene-
 “ my’s Hands (they being then dry on Shore)
 “ I gave Orders to take the Men out, and set
 “ them on fire, which was accordingly done.

“ On the 5th of August, in the Night, I sent
 “ twenty flat-bottomed Boats up the River, to
 “ the *Sutherland*, to embark twelve Hundred
 “ and Sixty of the Troops, with Brigadier-Ge-
 “ neral *Murray*, from a Post we had taken on
 “ the South Shore. I sent Admiral *Holmes* up
 “ to the *Sutherland*, to act in Concert with him,
 “ and give him all the Assistance the Ships and
 “ Boats could afford. At the same time, I di-
 “ rected Admiral *Holmes* to use his best Endeav-
 “ ours to get at, and destroy the Enemy’s Ships
 “ above

“ above the Town; and to that Purpose I or-
 “ dered the *Lowestoffe*, and *Hunter Sloop*, with
 “ two armed Sloops, and two Catts with Provi-
 “ sions, to pass *Quebec* and join the *Sutherland*;
 “ but the Wind holding westerly, it was the
 “ 27th of *August* before they got up, which was
 “ the fourth Attempt they had made to gain
 “ their Passage.

“ On the 25th, at Night, Admiral *Holmes* and
 “ General *Murray*, with Part of the Troops, re-
 “ turned; they had met with and destroyed a
 “ Magazine of the Enemy's Cloathing, some
 “ Gunpowder, and other Things; and Admiral
 “ *Holmes* had been ten or twelve Leagues above
 “ the Town, but found it impracticable at that
 “ Time to get farther up.

“ General *WOLFE* having resolved to quit
 “ the Camp at *Montmorenci* and go above the
 “ Town, in hopes of getting between the Enemy
 “ and their Provisions (supposed to be in the
 “ Ships there) and by that Means force them to
 “ an Action; I sent up, on the 29th at Night,
 “ the *Seaborse* and two armed Sloops, with two
 “ Cats laden with Provisions, to join the rest a-
 “ bove *Quebec*; and having taken off all the Ar-
 “ tillery from the Camp at *Montmorenci*, on the 3d
 “ Instant in the Forenoon the Troops embarked
 “ from thence, and landed at *Point Levi*.

“ The

“ The 4th at Night, I sent all the flat-bottom’d
 “ Boats up, and this Night a Part of the Troops
 “ will march up the South Shore, above the
 “ Town, to be embarked in the Ships and Vessels
 “ there. Admiral *Holmes* is also gone up again to
 “ assist in their future Operations, and to try if,
 “ with the Assistance of the Troops, it is practi-
 “ cable to get at the Enemy’s Ships.

“ As General *WOLFE* writes by this Oppor-
 “ tunity, he will give you an Account of his
 “ Part of the Operations, and his Thoughts what
 “ further may be done for his Majesty’s Ser-
 “ vice. The Enemy appear numerous, and seem
 “ to be strongly posted ; but let the Event be
 “ what it will, we shall remain here as long as the
 “ Season of the Year will permit.

“ Before Admiral *Durell* got into the River,
 “ three Frigates and seventeen Sail, with Provi-
 “ sions, Stores, and a few Recruits, got up, and
 “ are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

“ Yesterday I received a Letter from General
 “ *Amberst* (to whom I had no Opportunity of
 “ writing since I have been in the River) dated,
 “ Camp of *Crown-Point*, *August* the 7th ; where-
 “ in he only desires I would send Transports and
 “ a Convoy to *New-York*, to carry to *England* six
 “ Hundred and seven Prisoners taken at the Sur-
 “ render of *Niagara*.

“ I should

“ I should have wrote to you sooner from hence,
 “ but while my Dispatches were preparing, Ge-
 “ neral *WOLFE* was taken very ill ; he has been
 “ better since, but is still greatly out of Order.”

Thus stood the Affair relating to *Quebec* upon the first Express, and as the Letters fully demonstrated that the strictest Harmony reigned between the Army and Fleet, it made every faithful Subject read those Dispatches with the greatest Pleasure. ---- However, we did not entirely give over all Hopes of receiving still more favourable News, since our Forces had only met with a Check, (and not Repulse as some would have it) and that even so far as to carry our Hope of yet hearing before the End of the Campaign of their having succeeded in the hazardous Enterprize they were engaged in, *and which, as it has been said, was one of the most important Views of the present War.*

We being in this Situation, it put me in Mind of a REJECTED* dramatical Piece now in my Possession, the first Scene of which I apprehend will suit very well, upon Account of the uncertain State we were in after the Arrival of the first Express.

* *Constantia, or the Faithful Lovers, a Tragedy.*

In

In short, seeing what has since most gloriously happened, I have had no other Trouble than that of placing the Names of some of the highest Characters, instead of those who are mentioned in the Dramatis Personæ.

[Enter his Most S-----d M----- G-----, K----- of
G----- B-----; G----- P----- of W-----, P-----
E-----d, his Honour Mr. S----- P-----, Lords
and Attendants.]

K. G. My noble Lords, we live in hourly hope
Of high Events, importing much our State :
The Scales of War are pois'd, and now, perhaps,
Deciding Fortune turns the ruling Beam
For, or against us.--Would the News were come !
'Tis still a Torment to subsist in Doubt.

S. P. ——— *Wolfe* ! a most valiant General,
Sustains your Cause against the *hostile French*.
A glorious Victor, — if he wins the Day !

P. W. How can he chuse but win—who never lost ?
His Fame insures a Certainty of Conquest.

K. G. But War is still uncertain at the best,
And Victory too dear — when bought with Blood :
I wish the Contest ended !

P. W. ——— Soon, my Lord,
Like the bright Morning beaming from the Skies,
Shall Fortune hail your Wishes.

These

These last Words were no sooner spoken, but two Officers arrive, and bring the important News of the taking *QUEBEC*, and the unfortunate Loss of the glorious *WOLFE* in the Attack : Upon this the Grand Characters (as the Poet makes it) proceed to speak, after Captain *D—s* is introduced by Lord *A—*, as follows :

K. G. ————— Here comes *D—s* !
Welcome, good *D—s* ; what Tidings have you brought ;
If we may judge your Air—your News is grateful.

D. The Field indeed is won——The Honour's ours !

K. G. Publish this happy Triumph thro' the Land,
Till the loud Joy is heard from Shore to Shore.

D. Stop, gracious Sovereign !—Conquest tho' your own,
Displays the Face of Grief——*and mortal Happiness*

Is never pure, when purest from Allay—
Your General is no more—*Brave WOLFE* is slain !

K. G. *WOLFE* !—unhappy !—then is Fortune faithless,
Resuming treacherous what she lavish gave ;
Too cruel in her Kindness.

————— *WOLFE* killed !

P. W. He was too great,——too good,——too
brave to live.

P. E. I drop a Tear in honour to his Worth !

S. P. I add my Grief, to swell the general
Woe ;

He was a gallant Man !——

K. G. ————— How did he die ?

'Twas hard his Lawrels should be stain'd with
Blood !

D. I will relate the Matter as I can,

“ The Signal given, our Front full over-press'd

“ At first gave way——when fir'd with generous
Warmth

“ *The valiant WOLFE*, by Threats and Promises,

“ Renew'd the Charge, and rush'd like *Mars* im-
petuous

“ Amidst the thickest Battle :—

“ *He mov'd not, but a wounded Frenchman fell*

“ *To mark his Passage :—not a Blow he struck,*

“ *But Fancy saw an Enemy's Soul in Air,*

“ *Steal from his bloody Sword, and reek to Heaven !*

“ Thus, as he still advanced his manly Arm

“ *Whole Heaps around him perished.*

K. G. ————— Stop thee there,
And tell me how he dy'd.

D. ————— There lies my Grief.

I saw th' expiring Hero as he fell,

Amidst the sanguine Trophy he had rais'd ;

This Arm sustained his last Remains of Life,

His Valour streaming thro' unnumber'd Wounds,
While

While thus he feebly cry'd,—“ *I die for Britain ;
 “ Commend me to the King ;— Intreat his Goodness
 “ To my tender Mother.*”—He cou'd say no more ;
For Death forbid the Utterance.

K. G. ————— He said too little—D—s.
 Now by my Honours, Lords, so much I prize
My brave WOLFE's noble Mind ; —so much
 lament

His most untimely Loss : I mean to stretch
My Gratitude, to shew how much I lov'd him.

P. W. You cannot over-pay such Services,
 Or set his Merit at too high a Rate *.

SCENE closes.

The

* *Virgil's Æn.* 9. translated by *Dryden*, has furnished me with some beautiful Lines, which I shall here apply upon this important Occasion :

O glorious WOLFE ! For if my Verse can give
 Immortal Life, your Fame shall ever live :
 Fix'd as the *CAPITOL's* Foundation lies,
 And spread where-e're the *British Streamers* flies !

Hear the immortal Poet again,

Soon hasty Fame, thro' the sad City bears
 The mournful Message to the Mother's Ears :
 An icy Cold benumbs her Limbs : She shakes ;
 Her Cheeks the Blood, her Hand the Web forakes,
 ————— She rends her Hair,
 And fills with loud Laments the liquid Air :
 Thus then my lov'd *YOUNG WOLFE* appears ;
 Thus looks the Prop of my declining Years.

The Account of the wonderful Success that attended this Expedition was published by Authority; contained in Three Letters (brought by Colonel *Hale* and Captain *Douglas*.) The 1st from the Hon. Gen. *Monckton*, who was wounded in the Action; the 2d, from the Hon. Brigadier General *Townsend* *; and the 3d, from

Was't on this Face my famish'd Fyes I fed,
 Ah, how unlike the Living is the Dead!
 And cou'dst thou leave me, Cruel, thus alone,
 Not one kind Kiss from a departing Son!
 No Look, no last Adieu, before he went,
 In an ill-boding Hour to Slaughter sent,
 Cold on the Ground, and pressing foreign Clay,
 To *Gallic* Dogs, perhaps he lies a Prey!
 Nor was I near to close his dying Eyes,
 To wash his Wounds, to weep his Obsequies;
 To call about his Corps his crying Friends,
 Or spread the Mantle (made for other Ends)
 On his dear Body, which I wove with Care,
 Nor did my daily Pains, or nightly Labour spare.
 Where shall I find his Corps, what Earth sustains
 His Trunk dismember'd, and his cold Remains?
 Her Shrieks and Moans so pierce the *Royal* Ears,
 As damps the Triumph, and augment his *Cares*;
 Nor young *E——d* cou'd the Sight sustain,
 Nor aged *C—f—d* his Tears restrain:
 But the *Royal* ——— sent ———
 To bear the madding Mother to *her Court*.
 And now the Trumpet terribly from far,
 With rattling Clangor rouse the *bloody War*.

* This General's Letter, every one must own is wrote in the Language and Style of a Gentleman, and becoming a noble Commander, who was then deeply engaged in Business of the greatest Consequence; of which there are incontestable Proofs.

Admiral

Admiral *Saunders*. The latter, in his Letter, gives us a Detail of what happened after he had sent his first Letter, in respect to his and the General's Progress, in order to draw the *French* to an Engagement near *Quebec*.

Here follows Part of what the Admiral further says upon the Occasion :

“ *When General WOLFE, and the Troops*
 “ *with him had landed, the Difficulty of gaining*
 “ *the Top of the Hill is scarce credible ; it was 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.*”

“ A little before Ten (on the 13th of Sept.)
 “ 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 Walls, 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.”

This

This Success was dearly purchased, by the Loss of our brave General, who was wounded in the beginning of the Action; yet he continued the Fight. Soon after he received a Second; still he pursued it till he received a Third in his Breast, which proved mortal; but he did not die before he had the Satisfaction of being told, the Day was ours. *I die contented then*, the Hero cried; *my Life was due to my Country; happy, if I have been the Means of adding Conquest and Glory to it**:—In Truth, he closed a well-spent Life, by an Action which throws a Lustre upon the Arms of Britain. An anonymous Author says, “like the old *Theban*, he died and conquered; the Affliction of the Army best speaks his Merit: *He was the sincere Friend, the Gentleman, and the Soldier*: At a time of Life, when many have but the Command of a Company, he had raised himself by his Merit almost to the Top of his Profession. It is to be hoped his grateful Country will decree those Honours to his breathless Corps, as living he would undoubtedly have received.”

* It was one of the most regular Battles that ever was fought; there were no Entrenchments; no Rivers, no Banks, nor Woods to give one any Advantage over the other. *Montcalm*, indeed, had greater Experience in the Art of War than *Wolfe*; but *Wolfe* was more brave and intrepid than *Montcalm*.

ALVIANO the *Venetian* General acted the like intrepid Part as General *WOLFE* has done, for though he was dangerously wounded at the Battle of *Agnadel*, in the Year 1509 (where *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, commanded his Army in Person) yet he would not suffer himself to be carried off, so that when he was taken Prisoner, after the Loss of the Battle, and brought to the King, his Face was so besmeared with Blood, that he was hardly known; and those who carried him, assured that Prince, that when he was taken, he was endeavouring to rally some of his shattered Troops. Notwithstanding which *ALVIANO* recovered, and was no sooner released, but his grateful Masters made this great Soldier, General of all their Forces, and he had the Satisfaction to live long enough to see the Affairs of the Republic take a favourable Turn, and just as he was going to besiege *Brescia* he died of a violent Fever, which City, after his Death, was however taken, as *Quebec* has been since the Death of General *WOLFE*.

ALVIANO's Death was as great a Concern to the People of *Venice*, as *WOLFE*'s has been to those of *Great-Britain*, and much more to the Soldiery, who kept his Body twenty-five Days, carried it about as they marched with great Solemnity, and then it was brought to *Venice*, and
by

by a public Decree was honourably buried in St. *Stephen's* Church, where his Tomb is at this Day to be seen ; and by order of the *Senate*, his Widow and Children were provided for at the public Charge, and that in so respectful and generous a Way, as to reflect Honour on that illustrious and renowned Republic.

The *Monitor* (*Oct.* 27, 1759.) has traced in a most beautiful Manner, the Steps taken by our Nation, from 1670, down to this present Year 1759, as to the Attempts that have been made to dispossess the *French* of *Quebec* (which was founded by them in the Year 1608.) — In fact, they have always had an Eye towards extending their Power and Commerce by its Influence upon the Northern Continent of *America*. — This they have carried on for a Time, with the utmost Secrecy ; — yet, it must be admitted that our Infant Colonies soon felt the ill Effects of having such Neighbours, and that made them complain, though they could not then meet with a Remedy.

I am sorry to say, that our People have been too remarkable for blazing abroad (by printed Papers) Matters that were only in Embrio, and by that Means have too often miscarried, which, if otherwise, might have been of great Benefit to *Britain*.

Now

Now, as to our late Expedition to *Quebec*, the *Monitor*, in his Panegyric upon some of the Land Officers who were employed on that glorious Occasion, very justly says :

“ The Officers were Men that had no private
 “ Interest to favour in prejudice to their Coun-
 “ try. The Ministry allowed of no Delays, and
 “ left nothing to Chance that could be provided
 “ for; and the Commanders were resolved to
 “ conquer or die.

“ O *WOLFE*! Thy Memory will for ever
 “ shine among the *British* Annals.

“ Oh ! how glorious, how immortal is the Man,
 “ who thus parts with his Life in his Country’s
 “ Cause ! *Carthage* may boast of her *Hannibal*,
 “ and *Rome* may decree Triumphs to her *Scipio*
 “ but true Courage never appeared more glorious
 “ than in the Death of the *British WOLFE*. A
 “ *Marlborough* and an *Eugene* have left us many
 “ Examples of *British* Conduct and Valour in time
 “ of War ; but this one Act of General *WOLFE*
 “ has added more Lustre to the *British* Crown, and
 “ done more Service to his Country, than all the
 “ Sieges and Battles won by these brave Generals.
 “ In *WOLFE* was revived the Courage of our
 “ *Edwards* and *Henries*, and that military Skill

“ and Discipline which enabled those puny Armies
 “ at *Poitiers*, *Creffy* and *Agincourt*, to defeat the
 “ vast Armies of *France*. How ought we to pub-
 “ lish the Praises of him, who died in the Acquisi-
 “ tion of so important a Conquest, and breathed
 “ his last with this Exhortation and Resignation :

“ *Pursue your Victory, and I shall die in Peace!*

“ MONCKTON led the Army forward to Victory,
 “ with a Bravery becoming the Example of his
 “ Predecessor in Command : and when his Wounds
 “ made it necessary to consult for the public
 “ Good, and to resign his Command to General
 “ TOWNSHEND, behold ! with what Eagerness
 “ this honourable Gentleman (to whom the Na-
 “ tion is greatly indebted for the Establishment of
 “ the present Militia) flew into the Center of Ac-
 “ tion, where two Generals had fallen, and with
 “ what Coolness and Judgment he filled his Sta-
 “ tion. He dealt about him so dexterously with
 “ the Instruments of Death, that nothing but their
 “ Retreat, with great Loss, within the Walls of
 “ the City, could save the whole Army of our Ene-
 “ mies from falling under the Edge of our Swords;
 “ and, by a Conduct worthy of the most experi-
 “ enced General, this is he, who despising Solitude
 “ and Ease, when he saw his Country disgraced in
 “ the Field, sought for an Opportunity to retrieve
 “ her Character, and to revenge her Cause ; and
 “ who,

“ who, by his military Atchievements, has adorned that Coronet to which he was born ”*.

The

* The *Monitor*, in his *Invective* against those who inwardly grieved at our late Success, from Envy to the Authors of it, asks this remarkable Question :

“ Has *Britain* raised a Monument to *Marlborough* at *Blenheim*, for a Victory that brought us no Profit, and is it possible, that this Generation can receive with Indifference the Accounts of *Wolfe* slain, *Monckton* wounded, and of *Townshend* triumphing in a Victory, which is of the greatest Consequence to this Nation? They that make a noble Stand, though they fail at last, deserve Praise. What then is due to those that conquer, whose Conquests are of the highest Importance, and whose Miscarriage might have entirely ruined our national Affairs? But, to conclude, such Language is very improper in the Mouths of degrading Men, who have been standing Advocates for those Officers who would neither give nor obey Orders.”

If there are any such envious Men in *Britain*, as the *Monitor* here hints at, he will do well to remember, *that the Sun can sooner let fall its Beams without a Shadow, than Merit can exist without Detraction.*

It is wished that this masterly Writer would put his Name to his Performances, that the Public might do him the Honour he deserves.—For several great Personages have declared, that they have always paid greater Regard to Letters wrote in the public Service, where the Authors have had the Courage and Honesty to place their real Names to them, than they have done to those who have omitted so to do.

For if what I have here mentioned was generally practised, it would contribute greatly to the putting an End to the uttering so many scandalous Libels, which have been from Time to Time published here, to the Disgrace of *Britain*. Indeed some foreign Countries appears hide-

The *Monitor*, it is true, has not mentioned, by Name, Brigadier General *Murray* in his Panegyric;

ous to the People of our Island, when they have heard of the frequent Assassinations that have been committed there by Ruffians, in stabbing Men in the Dark for the Sake of Hire. But then, let it be remembered, that our Nation has appeared equally as hideous to them, upon Account of their seeing so frequently published Pieces wrote by nameless, envious, and malicious Libellers, calculated solely to stab or destroy reputable Persons Characters in the Dark, for the Sake of serving their own malicious purposes.—*In short, it would be doing such sort of Writers nothing but Justice, to consider them in no other Light, than as cowardly Assassins, and the Publishers their Abettors; for if there were no Receivers, there would be no Thieves, nor would there be any such base Authors, if there were no Publishers.*

Since the writing of this, I accidentally dipt into one of the Volumes of the Spectators, and there find I am well justified in what I have above asserted, and therefore I shall here take the Liberty to extract from the beautiful Writings of that Author what he has in part said on the Occasion.

“ We learn from a Fragment of *Cicero*, that though
 “ there were very few capital Punishments in the Twelve
 “ Tables, a Libel or Lampoon, which took away the
 “ good Name of another, was to be punished with
 “ Death. Our Satire is nothing but Ribaldry and Bil-
 “ lingsgate; Scurrility passes for Wit, and he who can
 “ call Names in the greatest Variety of Phrases, is looked
 “ upon to have the shrewdest Parts. By this Means
 “ the Honour of Families is ruined, the highest Post
 “ and the greatest Titles are rendered cheap and vile in
 “ the Sight of the People; the noblest Virtues, and the
 “ most exalted Parts exposed to the Contempt of the Vi-
 “ cious and the Ignorant. “ As

gyric ; nor has the News Papers (as some has said) so often commended this brave Officer, as they have the other Generals. Yet, all agree he is, so far as his Command extended, equally meritorious with either of the Survivors, and consequently deserving the high Esteem and Regard of the Public, which he most certainly has ;— but then, as a Letter-Writer observes, the Public has acted on this glorious Occasion like a fond afflicted Parent ; it has mourned over the dead *Hæctor*, and perhaps passionately preferred him to fifty dutiful Survivors ; if it has neglected to give due Honours to many of the Living, it is because they live to be hereafter recompensed by its Caresses ; and no doubt they will in time meet with suitable Rewards, in return for their faithful Services.

•••••

“ As this cruel Practice tends to the utter Subversion
 “ of all Truth and Humanity among us, it deserves the
 “ utmost Detestation and Discouragement of all who have
 “ either the Love of their Country, or the Honour of
 “ their Religion at Heart. I would therefore earnestly
 “ recommend it to the Consideration of those who deal
 “ in these pernicious Sorts of Writing, and of those
 “ who take Pleasure in reading them. As to the First,
 “ I have, (says the *Spectator*) spoken of them in my former
 “ Papers, and have not stuck to rank them with the
 “ Murderer and Assassin. Every honest Man sets as high
 “ a Value upon a good Name, as upon Life itself ; and
 “ I cannot but think, that those who privately assault the
 “ one, would destroy the other, might they do it with
 “ the same Secrecy and Impunity.

I shall

I shall here add to what I have just related, concerning the Loss of General *WOLFE*, a Clause taken out of a private Letter from G——T——d, as it is averred (and which the Public has been favoured with.) This, I am the more induced to do, because it fully shews, that he greatly valued and respected that immortal Leader. These are his Words,

“ I am not ashamed to own to you, that my
 “ Heart does not exult in the midst of this Suc-
 “ cess; I have lost but a Friend in General
 “ *WOLFE*; our Country has lost a sure Support,
 “ and a perpetual Honour. If the World were
 “ but sensible at how dear a Price we have pur-
 “ chased *Quebec*, in his Death, it would damp
 “ the public Joy. Our best Consolation is, that
 “ Providence seemed not to promise he should
 “ remain long amongst us: He was himself sen-
 “ sible of his Constitution, and determined to
 “ crowd into a few Years, Actions that would
 “ have adorned a length of Life.”

All the Letters agree, that there has continued through the whole Course of this important Expedition, a perfect good Understanding between the Army and Navy; and that all exerted themselves to the utmost of their Power in the Execution of their Duty.

Mr.

Mr. *Monckton* in a Postscript to his Letter commends the Bravery of our Forces.

Mr. *Townshend* in the Conclusion of his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, gratefully acknowledges the Behaviour of the Fleet, as follows :

“ I should not do Justice to the Admirals, and
 “ the Naval Service, if I neglected this Occasion
 “ of acknowledging how much we are indebted
 “ ed 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 is my Duty,
 “ short as my Command has been, to acknowledge,
 “ ledge, for that Time, how great a Share the
 “ Navy has had in this successful Campaign.”

It has been justly taken Notice of, that at first the News of this important Conquest was received here with universal Joy.—But when the Loss
 of

of the General was afterwards mentioned, the Face of Sorrow appeared upon the Brows of those, who before had been rejoicing, upon account of our having made so glorious an Acquisition.

The late brave General *WOLFE* was born at *Westram* in *Kent*, and there christened, Jan. 11, 1726, as appears from the Parish Register.—He commenced his military Life in the Year 1740,—and was present in almost every Action during the last War in *Flanders*, and upon all Occasions gave Proof of his Bravery, as well as his Skill and Knowledge in the Art of War.

After he was made Lieutenant Colonel of *Kingsley's* Regiment, he took great Pains to form and discipline it.—Witness the useful Instructions which he drew up and delivered to the Soldiers, while they were quartered at *Canterbury*, in the latter End of the Year 1755, and that at a Time when it was apprehended that the *French* had formed a Design to make a Descent on our Coast. These Instructions fully shew, that he was a most excellent Officer, and carefully attended to the Discharge of his Duty; and it has been since remarked of this Regiment, that they behaved most gloriously in the late Battle of *Minden*.—In 1757, he had an under Command in the Expedition to *Rochfort*. How it came to miscarry,

miscarry, has been often mentioned ;—but whether it is truth or not, I shall not at present enquire into.—His Behaviour and Bravery in the Expedition to *Louisburgh* has been frequently repeated to his Honour. So that by degrees, he arrived at the chief Command of the Army, in which, though he conquered, yet fell in the Action, as before observed, on the 13th of *September*, 1759.

We cannot sum up this young martial Hero's Character in so fit Language as that in the following Lines, from Mr. *Addison's Campaign*.

The Hero's Breast still swells with great Designs,
 In ev'ry Thought the tow'ring Genius shines :
 If to the Foe his dreadful Course he bends,
 O'er the wide Continent his March extends :
 If Sieges in his lab'ring Thoughts are form'd,
 Camps are assaulted, and an Army storm'd ;
 If to the Fight his active Soul is bent,
 The Fate of Empires turn on its Event.
 A thousand glorious Actions that might claim
 Triumphant Laurels, and immortal Fame,
 Confus'd in Crowds of glorious Actions lie,
 And Troops of Hero's undistinguish'd die.
 —O *WOLFE* ! how can I behold thy Fate,
 And not the Wonders of thy Youth relate !
 How can I see the Gay, the Brave, the Young,
 Fall in the Cloud of War, and lie unsung !

In Joys of Conquest he resigns his Breath,
And, fill'd with lasting Glory, smiles in Death *.

The Citizens of *London* were the first that particularly distinguished themselves in their collective Body, upon receiving the News of this Conquest, by a most humble and loyal Address to the Throne, ; wherein they celebrated the glorious Successes that had attended his most Sacred Majesty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, during the Compass of this Year ; and at the same time, they lamented the Loss of General *WOLFE*, in the most moving Terms.—In short, the Address is drawn up in such strong and elegant Terms, that it may be truly said, *It speaks the native Language of the Heart* : and therefore, I cannot forbear laying before your Honour some of the interesting Paragraphs, as follows :

“ The Reduction of Fort *du Quesne*, on the
“ *Obio*, (1) ; of the Island of *Goree* in *Africa*,
“ (2) ; and of *Guadelupe*, with its Dependencies
“ in the *West-Indies* (3) ; the Repulse and Defeat

* The Mother of General *WOLFE* was sister to the late worthy, honourable, and brave *Edward Thompson*, Esq; who was in his Life-time one of the Members for *York*, and was born near that City ; he was also one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and was remarkable in this Particular, for preferring in the Navy, (without regard to Relationship) those who had been found from Experience, through their faithful and diligent Services, to have deserved well of their Country.

“ of

“ of the whole *French* Army by a Handful of
 “ Infantry in the Plains of *Minden* (4); the
 “ taking of *Niagara* (5); *Ticonderoga* (6); and
 “ *Crown Point* (7); the naval Victory off *Cape*
 “ *Lagos* (8); the Advantages gained over the
 “ *French* Nation in the *East-Indies* (9); and above
 “ all, the Conquest of *Quebec*, (the Capital of
 “ the *French* Empire, in *North America*) in a
 “ Manner so glorious to your Majesty’s Arms,
 “ against every Advantage of Situation and su-
 “ perior Numbers, are such Events, as will for
 “ ever render your Majesty’s auspicious Reign the fa-
 “ vourite *Æra* in the History of Great-Britain.

“ But whilst we reflect with Surprise and Gra-
 “ titude upon this last and most important Con-
 “ quest, permit us, gracious Sovereign, to express
 “ our great Regret for the immense (though
 “ almost only) Loss which has attended it, in
 “ the Death of that gallant General, whose Abilities
 “ formed, whose Courage attempted, and whose Con-
 “ duct happily effected the glorious Enterprize in which
 “ he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic Example
 “ of Military Skill, Discipline, and Fortitude.

“ Measures of such National Concern, so inva-
 “ riably pursued, and Acquisitions of so much
 “ Consequence to the POWER and TRADE *
 “ of Great Britain, are the noblest Proofs of your
 “ Majesty’s paternal Affection, and Regard for the

H V O * COMMERCE.

“ true Interest of your Kingdoms ; and reflect
 “ Honour upon those, whom your Majesty has
 “ been pleased to admit into your Council, or
 “ to intrust with the Conduct of your Fleets
 “ and Armies.”

In a Word, GENERAL *WOLFE* deserves all
 the Immortality that the Pen can bestow, May
 therefore his Laurels ever flourish ;—and it is
 my hearty Wish that the surviving Generals,
 Admirals, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, who
 so gallantly behaved in this Expedition, may fe-
 verally meet with suitable Rewards for the extra-
 ordinary Fatigue, Toil, and Trouble they went
 through, before the Conquest of *Quebec* was com-
 pleted. I am,

S I R,

With the greatest Submission and Respect,

Your most Humble,

And most Obedient Servant,

To Command,

Richmond,
Nov. 17,
1759.

J. G R O V E.



POSTSCRIPT.

I Shall here present your Honour with a short Account of the taking the different Places mentioned in the *London* Address, and range them in Order, one after the other, as they are there distinctly repeated,

I. The *London Gazette*, of *Jan.* 20, last, gives us an Extract of a Letter from the *Faithful Brigadier General Forbes*, to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *North America*;—wherein, he congratulates him upon the important Event of having expelled the French from FORT DU QUESNE, and the prodigious Tract of fine rich Country thereabouts.—Major Halket, who was dispatched by the General with the News of this Conquest, was not arrived when this *Gazette* was published.

II. The Honourable and Attentive Commodore KEPPEL, in a Letter to his Honour PITT, gives him an Account, dated from on board the *Torbay*, in GOREE-BAY, *Jan.* 3, 1759, of the Surrender of that Island, and of its Forts, Garrison, &c. at Discretion,

Discretion, to his Majesty's Squadron.—Two Day after this Surrender, *Lieutenant Colonel WORGE* fixed a proper Garrison in the Place.

III. An *Extraordinary Gazette*, dated *June 14, 1759*, relates, that *Colonel Clavering*, and *Captain Leslie* arrived with Letters from the *Brave and Honourable General Barrington*, and the *Indefatigable Commodore Moore*, with the most agreeable News of the taking of *GUADALUPE*, and its Dependencies, in the *West-Indies*. In this Expedition both Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, and in short, all concerned, behaved becoming *True Britons*.

IV. Another *Extraordinary Gazette* of *Aug. 28*, last, gives us a Letter from the *Honourable Major General Yorke*, to the *Right, Honourable the Earl of Holderness*;—wherein, he wishes his *Lordship Joy*, upon the glorious *Victory* obtained by his *Highbness, Prince Ferdinand*, over the *French*, on the *1st of that Month*. His *Grace the Duke of Richmond*, and several other *British Officers* were in the Engagement, as *Volunteers*; and it was there, that the *British and Hanoverian Infantry* gained immortal Honour, through their gallant and brave Behaviour in the Battle.

V. *July 25* last, the *Well-deserving Sir William Johnson, Bart.* sent a Letter to *Major General Amherst*.—This General has gained great Reputation,

tation, upon Account of his faithful Services, during the Course of this present War in *America*;) wherein he gives a particular Relation of *NIAGARA* surrendering, after it had stood a Siege, to his Majesty's Arms that Day; and concludes with observing, — *That during the whole Progress of the Siege, which was severe and painful, the Officers and Men behaved with the utmost Chearfulness and Bravery; but, says he, I have only to regret the Loss of General Prideaux, and Colonel Johnson. However, I have endeavoured to pursue the late General's Measures, the good Effects of which he deserved to enjoy.*—This is in Part speaking like a brave and grateful Officer.

VI. Major General Amherst sent a Letter, dated July 27, by Lieutenant Colonel *Amberst*, wherein he acquainted Mr. Secretary *PITT* with having taken Possession of the Fort and Lines of *Ticonderoga*.

VII. Sept. 10, last, one other *London Gazette Extraordinary*, published a Letter from Major General *Amberst*, dated at *CROWN POINT*, Aug. 5, 1759, wherein he relates to Mr. Secretary *PITT* the Particulars of his having taken Possession of that IMPORTANT PLACE, which has for many Years greatly annoyed our Colonies; and concludes his Letter with this very remarkable Paragraph.

“ I ordered

" I ordered Lieutenant 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 in-
 " fested 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 pur-
 " sue every Thing for the Success and Honour
 " of his Majesty's Arms."

VIII. The *London Gazette Extraordinary*, dated
Sept. 7, gives us a Letter, dated *Aug. 20, 1759*,
 from the wary but Intrepid Admiral *Boscawen*,
 to whom these Kingdoms are greatly indebted,
 for several signal and glorious Services, which
 that Honourable Gentleman has (upon several
 important Occasions) rendered to his King and
 Country. In this Letter, which is addressed to
 Mr. *Cleveland*, he relates the Steps he had taken
 since his last Letter to him, concerning the Affairs
 of the Fleet, and next speaks of the Engage-
 ment he had had with a *French Squadron*, as
 follows,

" Some

“ Some of the headmoſt Ships began to en-
 “ gage ; 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-fail 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 Morn-
 “ ing of the 19th, ſaw only four Sail ſtanding in
 “ for the Land, (two of the beſt Sailers having
 “ altered their Courſe in the Night.) We were
 “ not above three Miles from them, and not
 “ above fix 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 fir-
 “ ing at the *Ocean*, ſhe ſtruck. Capt. *Kirke* ſent
 “ his Officers on board. M. de la Clue having
 “ one Leg broke, and the other wounded, and
 “ 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 im-
 “ poſſible to bring the Ship off, ſet her on Fire.
 “ Capt. *Bentley*, of the Warſprite, was ordered
 “ againſt the *Temeraire* of 74 Guns, and brought

“ her off with little Damage, the Officers and
 “ all on board. At the same Time, Vice-Admi-
 “ ral Broderick with his Division burnt the Re-
 “ doubtable, her Officers and Men having quit-
 “ ted her, being bulged; and brought the Mo-
 “ deste, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

“ I have the Pleasure to acquaint their Lord-
 “ ships, that most of his Majesty's Ships under
 “ my Command sailed better than those of the
 “ Enemy.

Here follows a List of the *French* Ships burnt
 and taken.

	Guns.	
1. L'Océan	80	} Burnt.
2. Le Redoubtable	74	
3. Le Centaure	74	} Taken.
4. Le Temeraire	74	
5. Le Modeste.	64	

IX. The next News we received was that of
 the Advantage gained over the *French* Nation in
 the *East-Indies*, in certain Letters from Vice-
 Admiral *Pocock*, wherein this brave Admiral
 gives an Account of the Proceedings of his Ma-
 jesty's Forces by Sea and Land, from the 24th of
March 1758, to the 19th of *April* 1759.

Speaking of the Engagement with the *French*
 Fleet, on the 29th of *March* 1758.—He observ-
 ed,

ed, that Commodore Stevens, Captain Latham, and Captain Somerset, who were in the Van, and Captain Kempenfelt, (the Commodore's Captain) behaved as brave gallant Officers, and that Captain Harrison, as well as all his Officers and Men belonging to the Yarmouth, gave him sensible Satisfaction;—but the Behaviour of the Captains in the Rear appeared so faulty, that he called a Court Martial, who sentenced Capt. Nicholas Vincent to be dismissed from the Command of the *Weymouth*, Capt. George Legg of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from his Majesty's Service, and Captain William Brereton of the *Cumberland*, to lose one Year's Rank as a Post Captain.

The Admiral also says, that on the 25th of July, he failed in quest of the Enemy, and had on the 27th another Engagement with them, in which he had gained a considerable Advantage over the *French*, and that both the Officers and Men on that Occasion, behaved to his entire Satisfaction.

He speaks of the Surrender of *Fort St. David's*, and of the miserable Condition the *French* Troops were reduced under M. Lally, for want of Money, &c.

X. And to crown all, the glorious Conquest of *Quebec*.

In fact, it would fill a Volume, were I to relate at large the gallant Actions of our Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, in the different Expeditions I have been speaking of. The Account published by *Richard Gardiner*, Esq; as to the taking of *Guadalupe*, contains great Variety of interesting Matters, some of which follows :

“ Upon signing the Capitulation, the Inhabitants returned to their Plantations and Houses ;
 “ they began also to repair the Ruins at *Basse-Terre* ; where soon after Shops were opened,
 “ and the Produce of the Country sold as usual,
 “ unmolested by the Troops in Camp or Garrison, where General *Barrington* caused the strictest Discipline to be observed ; *and behaved*
 “ *with so much Affability, and was so easy of Access*
 “ *to all the Natives, that it would be difficult to say*
 “ *whether he seemed to be most respected by the Army*
 “ *or the Island* *.

The

* It was happy for the Nation that so worthy and affable an Officer as Colonel *Clavering* had such a considerable Command on this Occasion ;—his gallant Behaviour at the taking the Place before and while the General was ill, has been highly commended, and justly applauded by him.—(Indeed the Worth of this Gentleman was in part known before he embarked ; witness the Sorrow and Concern the whole Company in the Guards expressed upon his quitting the Command of it, as their Colonel, when he went upon the above Expedition ;)—for if it had been otherwise, and a proud and haughty Officer had had the Command, the Mischiefs that might

The Gentleman gives us to understand, that the Extent and Produce of this Country, and the Strength of it, must, as we are now possessed of so charming an Island, be of great Advantage to *Britain*; for says he, “ The Beauty of its Situation, where like a Queen she sits, enthroned among the lesser Islands, and by that Means has it in her Power to convey Relief or Destruction to all the Colonies around.” In short, the Soil is so rich and fertile, that the Sugar Canes are cut six Times without planting.—He farther observes, the Possession of *Guadalupe* for many Reasons, is of the greatest Importance to the *English* Merchants, especially in Time of War; and indeed, upon all Accounts it appears to be a most noble Acquisition.

Mr. *Gardiner*, after concluding his Account of the Expedition, says to the following Effect :

That the *British* Arms acquired Reputation even from the Enemy; the Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Resolution of

might have ensued is easily to be guessed at;—and, in fact, it would have been but a poor Satisfaction to a brave and loyal People, to find at last that through the Pride and Self-Opinion of one of the Commanders, an Attempt of so great Consequence had miscarried.—Though upon his Return, he should be dismissed the Service, and by that Means, *Pride at last would, as it justly deserved, have met with a Fall.*

the

the Men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable;—they were exposed to Dangers they had never known, to Disorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, to a Method of Fighting they had never seen; (*but the brave and gallant General Oglethorpe, and the Regiment he commanded, had many Years before this Expedition seen such Fighting; and therefore they knew how to repel and defeat those Sort of Savage Brutes, that our gallant Countrymen had to contend with in this Expedition.*)

Next the Gentleman most truly says, that the Officers and Men were continually harrassed with Alarms, and fatigued with constant Duty: yet they still advanced alert in all Hours of Caution, and were invincible in their Attacks.—Fortune at last declared in their Favour, and Conquest became the Recompence of Virtue. After he has done Justice to the Land Forces, he proceeds as follows:

“Nor were the Officers and Seamen of the
 “Royal Squadron at all inferior to their several
 “Departments to the Gentlemen of the Army,
 “and while we admire the distinguished Rapidity
 “of *Crumpe*, the gallant Impetuosity of *Desbrisay*
 “and *Melville*, we are called upon with equal
 “Justice to applaud the spirited Perseverance of
 “the intrepid *Skuldbam* (of the *Paniber*), and the
 “youthful Ardour of the brave old *Leslie*, (of
 “the

“ the *Bristol*), not to omit the memorable and ir-
 “ resistible Fire of the *St. George*, Capt. *Gayton*,
 “ and *Cambridge*, Captain *Burton**.

Upon the Meeting of the Parliament, on the
 13th of *November*, the Lords Commissioners (of
 which his Royal Highness Prince *George of Wales*
 was first named in the Commission) made a Speech
 to both Houses, and was delivered by the Lord
 Keeper; and among others there are the fol-
 lowing glorious Passages in it :

“ *His Majesty sees, and devoutly adores the*
 “ *Hand of Providence, in the many signal Successes*
 “ *both by Sea and Land, in the Course of the last*
 “ *Summer.*

* As Mr. *Gardiner* has spoke so highly in Commenda-
 tion of the above Officers, suffer me to mention a dead
 one; I mean Captain *Sabine Deaken*, Commander of the
King's-Fisher Bomb, who died in this Expedition, and
 whose Character was drawn up (as I am informed) by an
 Officer of the first Rank who was present; and which is
 so amiable, that I cannot forbear but to introduce it.
 “ To speak of him as a Man, he was Humane, Bene-
 volent, and Sincere; as a Friend, Constant, Warm, Dis-
 interested, and Generous; as a Commander, Brave, Mer-
 ciful, Resolute, and Honourable; beloved by all that
 knew him; universally regretted; who most knew him,
 most lamented him. Amidst the Fears of Officers and
 Seamen, was buried in the Sea, *July 28, 1759.*” He
 was born at *Kilternan*, in the County of *Dublin*, in *Ire-*
land, *May 22, 1727*, and was Nephew to the late General
Sabine, who was Governor of *Gibraltar*, and died there.

“ We

“ We have it also in Command from his Ma-
 “ jesty to acquaint you, that the happy Progress
 “ of our Successes, *from the taking of Goree, on*
 “ *the Coast of Africa, to the Conquest of so many*
 “ *important Places in America, with the Defeat*
 “ *of the French Army in Canada, and the Reduc-*
 “ *tion of their capital City of Quebec, effected*
 “ *with so much Honour to the Courage and Conduct*
 “ *of his Majesty's Officers both at Sea and Land ;*
 “ *and with so great Lustre to his intrepid Forces ;*
 “ *together with the important Success obtained by his*
 “ *Majesty's Fleet off Cape Lagos ; and the effec-*
 “ *tual blocking-up, for so many Months, the*
 “ *principal Part of the Navy of France, in their*
 “ *own Ports ; are Events which must have filled*
 “ the Hearts of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects,

* It is to be observed, that before the Meeting of the
 Parliament, his Majesty was graciously pleased to issue a
 Proclamation for a public Thanksgiving to Almighty
 God, on the 29th of *November*, Instant, for the signal
 Blessings bestowed upon these Kingdoms. It is here
 further to be observed, that his Majesty has already been
 graciously pleased to bestow several Military Honours
 upon many of the Officers, who had particularly distin-
 guished themselves in the Service of their Country,
 in the different Parts of the World, last Summer ; and
 his Majesty has also, as a further Mark of his Royal
 Approbation of the Citizens of *London's* Zeal and Affec-
 tion for his Person and Government, bestowed the Dig-
 nity of Baronet upon their late chief Magistrate, Sir *Richard Glynn*, and has also conferred the like Honour on Sir
Samuel Fludyer, one of the Aldermen of the said City.

“ as

“ as well as his own, with the sincerest Joy* :
 “ and, his Majesty trusts, will convince you, that
 “ there has been no Want of Vigilance or Vi-
 “ gour, on his Part, in exerting those Means,
 “ which you, with so much Prudence and public-
 “ spirited Zeal, put into his Majesty’s Hands.

“ That our Advantages have extended far-
 “ ther ; and the Divine Blessing has favoured
 “ us in the *East-Indies*, where the dangerous
 “ Designs of his Majesty’s Enemies have mis-
 “ carried, and that valuable Branch of our
 “ Trade has received great Benefit and Pro-
 “ tection.

“ That the memorable Victory gained over
 “ the *French* near *Minden* has long made a deep
 “ Impression on the Minds of his Majesty’s Peo-
 “ ple ; and that, if the Crisis in which that Battle
 “ was fought, the superior Numbers of the Ene-
 “ my, and the great and able Conduct of his
 “ Majesty’s General, Prince *Ferdinand of Brunsw-
 “ wick*, are considered, that Action must be the
 “ Subject of lasting Admiration and Thankful-
 “ ness.

“ That if any Thing could fill the Breasts of
 “ his Majesty’s good Subjects with still farther

* Here the brave Sir *Edward Hawke* commanded.—
 His Royal Highness Prince *Edward* was on board the
 Admiral’s Ship for several Months.—What may not *Brit-
 tain* (in Time) expect from so illustrious a young Prince,
 who is not contented to learn the Art of Navigation from
 Theory only, but from Practice, and that in the rough
 Part of the Ocean, *The Bay of Biscay*.

“ Degrees of Exultation, it is the distinguished
 “ and unshaken Valour of his Majesty’s Troops,
 “ owned and applauded by those whom they over-
 “ came.” The Glory they have gained is not mere-
 “ ly their own ; but, in a national View, is one of
 “ the most important Circumstances of our Suc-
 “ cess, as it must be a striking Admonition to
 “ our Enemies, with whom they have to con-
 “ tend *.

“ That his Majesty’s good Brother and Ally
 “ the King of *Prussia*, attacked and surrounded
 “ by so many considerable Powers, has, by his
 “ Magnanimity and Abilities, and the Bravery of
 “ his Troops, been able, in a surprising Manner,
 “ to prevent the Mischiefs concerted with such
 “ united Force against him.

“ His Majesty has farther commanded us to
 “ observe to you, That, as his Majesty entered
 “ into this War, not from Views of Ambition
 “ so he does not wish to continue it from Motives
 “ of Repentment. The Desire of his Majesty’s
 “ Heart is, to see a Stop put to the Effusion of
 “ Christian Blood. Whenever such Terms of
 “ Peace can be established, as shall be just and

* His Majesty has been pleased to make his Highness Prince *Ferdinand*, one of the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and he has been invested with that Order, with the usual Ceremonies, by the most Noble the Marquis of *Granby*, General of the *British* Forces in *Germany*, and another, who were specially commissioned for that Purpose.

“honourable for his Majesty and his Allies, and
 “by procuring such Advantages, as from the
 “Successes of his Majesty’s Arms, may, in Reason and Equity, be expected shall bring along
 “with them full Security for the future; his
 “Majesty will rejoice to see the Repose of *Europe*
 “restored on such solid and durable Foundations,
 “and his faithful Subjects, to whose liberal Support and unshaken Firmness his Majesty owes
 “so much, happy in the Enjoyment of the
 “Blessings of Peace and Tranquillity. But, in
 “order to this great and desirable End, his Majesty is confident you will agree with him,
 “that it is necessary to make ample Provision
 “for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with
 “the utmost Vigour.

“His Majesty has, in the last Place, been
 “graciously pleased to command us to repeat to
 “you, the Assurances of the high Satisfaction his
 “Majesty takes in that Union, and good Harmony, which is so conspicuous amongst his faithful
 “Subjects; happy in seeing it continued and
 “confirmed. And to observe to you, that Experience has shewn, how much we all owe to
 “it; and that nothing else can effectually secure
 “the Trade and Happiness of his People.”

Both the Right Hon. the H—— of P——s and
 the Hon. H—— of C——s have severally addressed his most Sacred Majesty, wherein they
 have unanimously expressed their high Satisfaction, at the Successes with which it has pleased

God to bless his Arms by Sea and Land, and of their Resolutions, the one of concurring, and the other of granting such Supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain and press with Effect all our extensive Operations against the Enemy, and at the same time, by the Blessing of God, to repel and frustrate their daring Designs against these Kingdoms.

Nor has the P——t of I——d, which is now sitting, omitted in the least to express their Duty and Loyalty, as well as their Joy and Satisfaction upon Account of the Successes that has attended his most Sacred M——y's Arms, by Sea and Land.

Whilst the P——ts of these Kingdoms were signaling their Duty and Loyalty TO THE BEST OF KINGS, Addresses from the chief Cities and Boroughs were continually sent up and presented; wherein they have all acknowledged their grateful Sense of the many signal Successes, that, through the Blessing of the Almighty has attended his Arms, both by Sea and Land; and at the same Time assured his Majesty, of their sincere and firm Resolutions to stand by, and support him against all his Enemies.—That from the City of *Gloucester* has the following very remarkable Passages in it.

“ In the Review of many of these great At-
chievements, we behold with joyful Surprise
“ every

“ every Obstacle of Art, of Nature, of Situation,
 “ of Climate, and of superior Numbers, over-
 “ come by the Intrepidity of your Majesty’s
 “ Troops and Naval Forces, and the Abilities
 “ and Perseverance of those who commanded
 “ them : Nor doth the Victories and Acquisitions
 “ of your Majesty’s Fleets and Armies redound
 “ more to the Honour, than to the real Interest
 “ and Benefit of our Country, the Welfare and
 “ Protection of our Trade, the Extension of the
 “ Protestant Religion, and the Deliverance of so
 “ many of your Majesty’s Subjects from the En-
 “ croachments of their Enemies, and all the Hor-
 “ ror of Savage Cruelty *.

“ Other Monarchs often unsheath the Sword
 “ on Views of Ambition, or for their own Glory ;
 “ but it is yours to protect your Subjects, their
 “ Rights and Privileges : ’Tis hence, that amidst
 “ the Calamities of War, destructive to other Na-
 “ tions, so many real Blessings are derived to us,

* It is now hoped, after M. *Voltaire* has read the differ-
 ent Relations of the Bravery of the *British* Forces, both
 by Sea and Land, during the last Summer, he will, in
 the next Edition of his Account given of the *Eng-
 lish* Nation, where he has spoken disrespectfully of
 them as Soldiers, strike out that Part, and from the
 Force of Truth only, admit his Error, by acknowledg-
 ing, that both our Soldiers and Seamen are now equally
 as good and brave as they were in *Oliver Cromwell’s*
 Time ; and the more so, for that it has lately evidently ap-
 peared to all Europe, that a small Part of our Forces, ha-
 ving, by their Bravery and intrepid Conduct, greatly contribut-
 ed towards defeating a large *French* Army at *Minden*.

“ and which call forth our highest Gratitude to
 “ that Divine Providence, which has hitherto pro-
 “ tected your Majesty’s Person, and preserved
 “ your Life, to the Happiness and Glory of these
 “ Nations; and may the same good Providence
 “ crown your Majesty’s unparalleled Success with
 “ an honourable and lasting Peace: For while we
 “ rejoice as *Britons*, we weep like Men for the De-
 “ vastations of War: We mourn a great Man fallen
 “ ere his Noon of Life, who had so early run the
 “ Race of Glory; who, like the great *Gustavus*,
 “ died at the Head of his Troops, and Victory lay
 “ bleeding by his Side.”

The next News we received was an Account of
 General *WOLFE*’s Corpse being brought to
England. This appears by an Extract of a Letter
 from *Portsmouth*, Nov. 18.

“ Saturday Morning at Seven o’Clock his Ma-
 jesty’s Ship *Royal William* fired Two Signal Guns
 for the Removal of the Remains of the ever-to-
 be-lamented General *WOLFE*. At Eight o’Clock
 the Body was lowered out of the Ship into a
 Twelve-oar’d Barge, tow’d by Two Twelve-oar’d
 Barges, and attended by Twelve Twelve-oar’d
 Barges, to the Bottom of the Point, in a Train of
 gloomy, silent Pomp, suitable to the melancholy
 Occasion, Grief shutting up the Lips of the Four-
 teen Barges Crew: Minute Guns were fired from
 the Ships at *Spithead* from the Time of the Bo-
 dy’s leaving the Ship to its being landed at the
 Point,

Point, which was one Hour : The Regiment of Invalids was ordered under Arms before Eight, and being joined by a Company of the Train in this Garrison, marched from our Parade to the Bottom of the Point to receive the gallant Remains. At Nine the Body was landed, and put into a travelling Hearse, attended by a mourning Coach, (both sent from *London*) and proceeded through the Garrison : The Colours on our Fort were struck half Flag Staff ; our Bells were muffled, and rung in dismal solemn Concert with the March ; Minute Guns were fired on our Platform at the Entrance of the Corpse to the End of the Procession ; the Company of the Train led the Van, with their Arms reversed ; the Corpse followed, and the Invalid Regiment followed the Hearse, their Arms reversed ; they conducted the honourable Relicks to the Landport Gates, where the Train opened to the Right and Left, the Hearse proceeded through them on their way to *London*. Thus concluded the little Ceremony we were able to pay to the first Class of Merit. Although there were many Thousands of People assembled on this Occasion, not the least Disturbance happened ; nothing to be heard but Moans and murmuring broken Accents in Praise of their dead Hero.—At this sad Sight who could refrain from Tears !”

The Corpse of General *WOLFE* was brought to *Greenwich*, and on *Tuesday* Evening, the 20th
of

of *November*, instant, it was privately interred in the Family Vault in that Church *.

A Grand Assembly the other Day took into Consideration the Loss the Nation has sustained by the Death of General *WOLFE*. A Gentleman, who is universally beloved and honoured by all True *Britons*, opened the Matter on this mournful Occasion, by a Speech, in which he expressed his Grief for our almost irreparable Loss, in such eloquent and pathetic Words, that one might truly say,

It has swell'd the general Woe.

In short, the whole was delivered in such moving Terms, as to draw Tears from many of the Bye-standers.—He was seconded by a Gentleman deservedly distinguished and respected, by the most opulent City in the World. This Matter was also attended to by another Gentleman, who spoke his Sentiments with youthful Ardour, and a becoming Zeal; and though but lately introduced into the Assembly, he has already discovered his manly Affection for his Country, and consequently will be always well heard there.

* He was attended to the Grave by the Rev. Mr. *Swindon*, Mr. *Fisher*, Capt. *Delaun* of *Kingsley's*, Capt. *Bell*, his Aid du Camp, and Lieut. *Scott* of the Regiment late Lieutenant General *Wolfe's*, Father to the deceased.

In a Word, this illustrious Soldier's Death was as much regreted within, as it had been before without doors; for they unanimously directed a proper application to be made to the Throne *, that a Monument should be erected to his Memory, at the expence of the Public, in *Westminster-Abbey*, (after the example of the *Venetians*, who paid the like Honour to General *Alviano*, who faithfully served, and died in their Service) as a testimony to the present and future Ages, how much his Catastrophe was by them lamented, upon account of his having surmounted by Ability and Bravery, all Obstacles of Art and Nature, through which he gained the Victory, though at that Moment he fell at the Head of his conquering Troops.

It is affirmed that his M——y has given Directions for the erecting what has been so gratefully desired;—and it is hoped there will be inscribed on the Monument an *English* Inscription, as well as a *Latin* one, and in such large Characters, that the Old with the Young, may be able to read it.

After this very Honourable Assembly had thus paid their noble and generous Respect for the Dead, they next decreed to the following Effect: That Thanks should be given to the Admirals and Generals, employed in this glorious and successful Expedition against *Quebec*, and that the same should be signified to them in form.

N. B. Admiral *Saunders* and General *Townshend*, upon hearing the *Brest* Fleet was sailed, came to an immediate Resolution

Resolution at Sea, (without waiting for Orders,) to sail to the Bay, and join Admiral *Hawke*.—The Public sees with the highest Veneration and Gratitude, the generosity of these Officers, who, instead of refusing to give or obey Orders, have most nobly returned uncommanded to the Charge in Defence of their Country, though before they had gone through a most toilsome Campaign. This puts me in mind of a Matter that happened above two Centuries since.—The famed *WOOLSEY* being sent on a Commission to the Emperor *Maximilian*, finding his Instructions too short, ventured to supply the Defect, and by that Means succeeded in his Commission. Upon his Return, he craved Pardon of his Master *Henry VII*; says the King, *We not only pardon you, but give you our Royal Thanks*, and made him Dean of *Lincoln*; and I doubt not, but these gallant Officers, will also meet, not only with Pardon, but Thanks from their Royal and indulgent Sovereign.

Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God and Truth's; then if thou fall'st—
Thou fall'st a blessed Martyr. Serve the King.

SHAKESP.

I have one Matter more to observe; I have known *England* above forty Years, and well remember the bad Roads that led to the Capitol. Since they have been repaired, I have had the Curiosity about five Years ago to view the Coast from *Chichester* and elsewhere; and I must confess, I was greatly surprized not to find strong Forts there; which, if done, and Barracks made in them, they would be a Shelter to our Soldiers, (Ease in part the Inn-keepers and Victualers from the Hardships they suffer by having quartered on them such a prodigious Number; yet at this perilous Time, I believe the most sensible of them will forbear complaining) and by that Means enable them to repel any sudden Attempt of Invaders;—for surely, if you will make good Roads to your chief City, you ought certainly to have strong Forts to stop an Enemy from making use of them.—I hope I shall be excused by those in Power, for offering and repeating this Hint, as some Forts are now actually building.

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