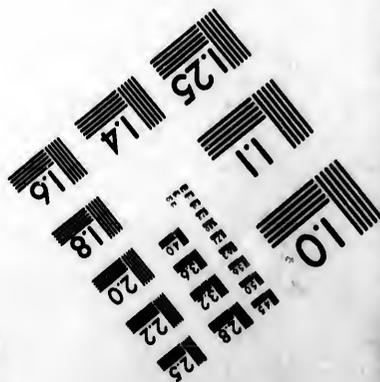
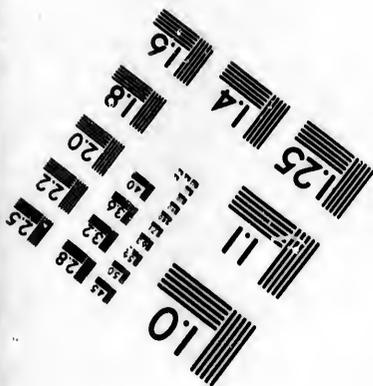
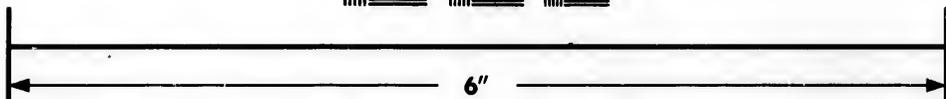
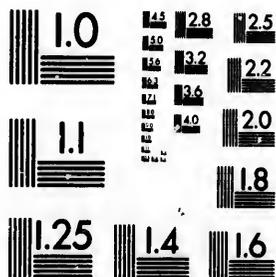


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

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

1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.0
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: Various pagings.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

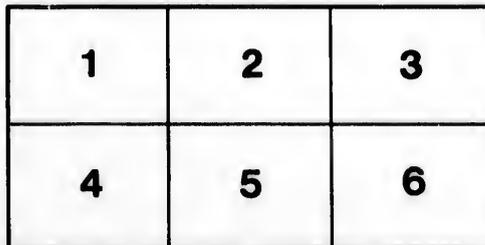
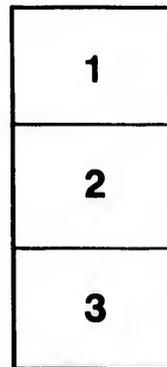
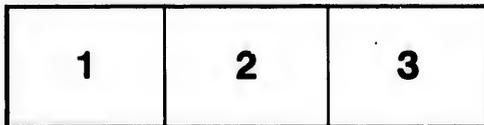
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

G

an
W
27
th
la
E
an
E
es
re
an
th
in
is
th
o
L
P
f
t
C
2
a
c
v
c
t
v

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *APRIL*, 1759.

A Description of QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the Capital of *New France*, or *Canada*, in *America*, is situate on the Confluence of the Rivers *St. Lawrence* and *St. Charles*, at $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. Lat. $71^{\circ} 0'$ Long. W. from *London*; this River extends about 270 Miles, navigable for Ships of large Burthen. The Harbour of *Quebec*, which is large and spacious, is terminated at the East and North East, by the Island of *Orleans*, and the first Thing that presents your Eye in sailing up to *Quebec*, is a Cascade, called by the *French*, the *Leap of Montmorency*, at the Entrance of the Isle of *Orleans*, and is about 30 Foot high and forty broad; though it be only caused by the Fall of an Inconsiderable Brook. A little above this, is the City, situate on the narrowest Part of the River; but between that and the Isle of *Orleans*, is a spacious Basin, a full League long every Way, into which the River of *St. Charles* empties itself, which flows down from the N. W. so that it stands between the Mouth of that River, and the *Cape Diamant*, on that of *St. Lawrence*. The Haven stands facing the Town, and is about 29 Fathom deep, safe and commodious. When the Town was built, which was about the Year 1608, the Tide came quite up to it; but since that Time, has sunk so far, as to leave a dry Spot, on which they have erected another Town, at the Foot of a rocky Mountain, about eight Fathom high. This last is strong and well-built, being for the most Part of good hewn Stone, inhabited by Merchants, and defended by a Platform, which, being level with the River, commands the Ships as they go in or out. The Way from the lower to the higher Town is steep and difficult for Carts, Coaches, &c. The most noted Building is the Church; The higher Town is likewise very well built, and abounds with many noble Edifices; such as Churches, Palaces, especially that of the Bishop, built by the Bishop of *St. Valier*; the Courts of Judica-

ture; the House of the Knights Hospitalers, a noble Building of square Stone, adorned with two stately Pavillions, several Monasteries, Nun-chapels, &c. too numerous and elegant to describe in this Place. But the noblest of all is the Palace, where sits the grand Council of the Colony, created *Anno* 1639, and which is likewise the Residence of the Governor, and the Depository of all the Royal Stores. The Cathedral is a large Structure, but chiefly noted for its Tower, which is high and commodious, and may be seen at a great Distance. The Seminary, or Cloisters, was designed with better Taste, but was never completely finished.

Besides the lower Town abovementioned, there is another on the other Side the high One, and on the Banks of the River of *St. Charles*, along the Banks of which are several noble Country-seats and Houses of Pleasure. The Castle stands on the Brow of a rugged Hill, about 40 Fathom above the Town; but is irregularly built, and fortified; having only two Bastions, without any Ditch, towards the City Side. The Garrison in it is maintained by the Farmers of *Canada*, consisting only of two Serjeants and twenty-five Soldiers. Besides this, the Fort, called *Diamant*, or Fort of *Cape Diamant*, which was designed to be a very considerable Place for Strength and Beauty, though at present only a few Works, and a Redoubt, which command both it and the Town. Some other Forts and Fortifications there are here and there, but of no considerable Account; and the Town owes its Strength more to its Situation than to them. We may here observe, that the *Cape*, which is a solid Rock, 400 Fathom, is so called from the vast Number of fine Stones that are found on it; some of which want only the Hardness of a *Diamond* to make them pass for such. Another Thing, which may deserve our Notice is,

the *Jesuits* College. The Church is fine and large, though the Convent be reckoned small, and both well-built, and advantageously situated in the upper Town. Their Garden is large and well-planted; and at the End of it, there is a pleasant little Coppice. The Number of Inhabitants at *Quebec* are computed at about 10,000; and their Trade is principally in the Beaver, and other Furs; in which their Return is very considerable. The annual Subsidy of this Province to the King of *France* amounts to 53,000l. Sterling.

This Place owes its first Settlement and Foundation to *M. Samuel Chaplain*, who was the first Governor of it in 1608. And as it was always looked upon as a valuable Acquisition to the *French* King, several Attempts have been made by the *English* to take it from them. The first succeeded, but from Inexperience and Misconduct, more than from its real Strength, the Rest miscarried; as appears from the following Accounts.

In 1629, *Sir David Kirk*, having procured a Commission from *K. Charles I.* as a private Adventurer, conquered all the *French*

Settlements in *Canada*, which Conquest was restored to *France* in 1632.

In 1690, *Sir William Phipps*, with a considerable Force, was sent against *Quebec*; but by the Inexperience of the chief Officers, and the Forwardness of the Season, missed in his Attempt, and was obliged to return, with the Loss of upwards of 1000 Men, besides Transports.

On *July 30, 1711*, the *English*, with 68 Vessels, under the Command of *Sir Hovendon Walker*, and a Force of 6463 Men, under *Mr. Hill*, sailed from *Boston*, in order to besiege *Quebec*; but entering the River *St. Laurence* at Night, contrary to the Advice of the Pilots on board, fell in with the North Shore, where they lost 8 Transports, and 380 Men, upon *Egg Island*, and ended the Expedition.

In 1746, a naval Armament was fitted out from *England*, in order to reduce *Quebec*, and all *Canada*, and had on board 35 Companies of *Americans*, under the Command of *General St. Clair*. The Command of the Fleet was given to *Admiral Lescock*, to whose Conduct is principally attributed the Miscarriage of that Enterprize.

An Account, or Description of the FLEA.

AS the *Flea* is one of the most wonderful Instances of animal Subjects in Miniature, we have thought a just Representation thereof in a magnified View would be highly acceptable to all our curious Readers; and the more so, as there has not yet appeared any exact Representation of these extraordinary *Animalcules*. The most striking Iconism of the *Flea*, is that of *Dr. Hook*, in his *Micrographia*, which yet is far from giving a true Idea of the most exquisite Parts of this Animal; I mean, the wonderful Mechanism and Apparatus of the Parts belonging to his Head, which is very confusedly represented in that celebrated Print; for the Fore-legs and Head of the Animal are so indistinctly drawn together, that one cannot easily discern one from the other, and indeed the most exquisite Part of the Head is scarcely there to be seen: I mean, that Part which is like the Bill, or Beak of a Bird, and opens vertically to let out the Proboscis, or Piercer, in which is contained the fine Organ which is thrust in the Wound for sucking the Blood. These Parts we have been particularly careful to examine in the *Microscope*, and to delineate them just as they appeared, together with the two *Antennae*, or jointed Horns, which it has in common with other Insects. We likewise

found by examining this Animal in the *Microscope*, the annular Cases, or Shells, which make the Coat of Mail, or Covering of its Body, were not exactly such as represented in the Figure, which *Dr. Hook* has given us. In short, our *Flea* is every Way different from any Thing that has hitherto appeared, and we can venture to affirm, is an adequate Representation of the Life. The celebrated *Dr. Power* has judiciously observed, that were *Aristotle* now alive, he might write a new History of Animals; for the first Tome of *Zoography* is still wanting; the Naturalists hitherto having only described unto us the larger, and more voluminous Sort of Animals; as Bulls, Bears, Tygers, &c. whilst they have regardlessly passed by the *Insectile Automata*, in whose living Exiguities (by an incomparable *Stenography* of Providence) are lodged all the Perfections of the largest Animals. They have the same Organs of Body, Multiplicity of Parts, Variety of Motions, Diversity of Figures, Severality of Functions, with those of the largest Size; and that which augments the Miracle is, that all these, in so narrow a Room, neither interfere with, nor impede one another in their Operations. Who, therefore, with the learned *Dr.* admires not *Regimentonant's Fly* beyond his *Eagle*, and wonders

had rallied four Times. The Enemy's whole Camp, with their Tents, Camp-equipage, and 7 Pieces of Cannon, fell into our Hands. The Pursuit lasted above an Hour; the Enemy retreating towards Eulenburg. The Number of Prisoners we made upon this Occasion exceeds 400, including 11 Officers. Our Loss in killed, does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the Regiment of Hoffman. All our Men, both Infantry and Cavalry did their Duty.

We have just now received Intelligence, that Lieut. General Finck has been detached with a Body of 8, or 10,000 Men to join us, in Consequence of Advices received, that General Haddick was upon his March to reinforce the Prince of Deux Ponts.

Prince Ferdinand's Camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11.

Yesterday his Majesty's Army marched from Wetter to this Place; and this Morning the Castle of Marbourg surrendered by Capitulation. The Garrison, which consisted of about 800 Men, were made Prisoners of War.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, Sept. 24.

"We have just now received Advice, that the King of Prussia has on a sudden turned his Army from that of Marshal Daun towards the Russians, with whom, it is possible there may soon be a second Battle, as the two Armies were but about 14 or 15 English Miles asunder last Tuesday, his Majesty being then at Forst, and the Russians at Guben.

"As no Courier has lately arrived from General Wunsch, we are apt to imagine, that the City of Dresden is still in the Hands of our Enemies."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Hague, Oct. 2. By the last Accounts received from Magdebourg, it appears, that the united Corps of Gen. Finck and Gen. Wunsch had been attacked, the 21st of last Month, near Corbitz, not far from Dresden, by the Prince of Deux Ponts, and General

Haddick, who had under their Command the greatest Part of the Army of the Empire, as likewise a considerable Body of Austrians; and that the Latter had been obliged to retreat to the very Gates of Dresden, after a very warm Cannonading on both Sides, which lasted from 10 o'Clock in the Morning till 8 at Night. The Loss on either Side is not yet known. This Action, however, will probably be attended with the best Consequences to the Affairs of the Prussians in Saxony. It is assured, that the King of Prussia continued to follow the Russians, who seemed to intend the Siege of Glogau in Silesia. The Advantages, which Prince Henry of Prussia was reported to have had over Marshal Daun's Army, are confirmed; namely: that his Royal Highness had taken the Austrian Magazines at Gorlitz, Gabel, Bomisch Friedland, &c. upon the Frontiers of Bohemia; upon which Marshal Daun had been forced to draw from Dresden both Forage and Provisions, for subsisting his Army. His Royal Highness had advanced as far as Gorlitz.

The last Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army, which are of the 26th past, mention, that his Serene Highness's Army, and that of M. de Contades, continue in the same Position as before; and that Col. Luckner's Appearance with his Corps, in the Neighbourhood of Francfort and Coblentz, had given a great Alarm to the French Quarters in those Parts.

Madrid, Sept. 17. The Catholic King, Charles the IIIrd, was proclaimed on Tuesday last, the 11th, in the accustomed Places, and with the usual Ceremonies, by the Conde de Altimira, accompanied by all the other Grandees on Horseback; the Cavalcade was splendid, and the People shewed the utmost Satisfaction by their repeated Acclamations: That Night there were Fireworks; the two succeeding Days there were Bull-fests; Mourning was laid aside for three Days; and during those Nights there were Illuminations in this Capital.

A M E R I C A N N E W S.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

[Published on Tuesday last.]

Whitehall, Oct. 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following Letter from Major-General Wolfe and Vice-Admiral Saunders, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci in the River St. Laurence, 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,

H h 2

pect,

pect, 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 sought, 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 encamped 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.

Col 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 injure 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.

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. Danks'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 may 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 reconnoitring the River Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a Place, about 3 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 Effort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these Rencontres, we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, 2 Men of War, 2 armed Sloops, and 2 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 Difficulty on our's, arising from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obstacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared most, that if we should land between the Town and the River Cap Rouge, the Body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithstanding these Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michel's, about 3 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

Night, we
incamped
Montmo-
ning Capt.
posted in a
ere attack-
dians, and
as to be
Campaign;
Affair, and
the nearest

of the Falls,
higher than
o command
made useful
below the
ome Hours
beginning
Hopes, that
of passing
he Marquis
less Disad-
is Intrench-
iver Mont-
at a Place,
posite Bank
nd woody,
empt a Fal-
nce attacked
en repulsed;
ad 40 (Of-
ded.

ar, 2 armed
ome Troops
without any
ry. This en-
try above,
n on the E-
y on our's,
ground, and
op with the
that if we
and the Ri-
anded could
ere attacked

scutiles, I
St. Michel's,
: But per-
alous of the
it, and had
a Mortar,
they could
ay upon the
been many
them, (even
or the Boats
t seemed to
t to desert.
my's Force,
high up the
River

River as possible, and to procure some Intel-
ligence, I sent a Detachment, under the Com-
mand 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 Pro-
visions 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 Mont-
morenci, where I found, that Brigadier
Townshend had, by a superior Fire, pre-
vented the French from erecting a Battery
on the Bank of the River, from whence they
intended to cannonade our Camp. I now re-
solved to take the first Opportunity which
presented itself, of attacking the Enemy, tho'
posed 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 e-
nough to the Enemy's Intrenchments, to an-
noy them in the least, the Admiral had pre-
pared 2 Transports (drawing but little Wa-
ter) which upon Occasions 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 pro-
posed to make myself Master of a detached
Redout near to the Water's Edge, and
whose Situation appeared to be out of Mus-
quet-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 Pas-
sage 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 Redout was
too much commanded to be kept without
very great Loss; and the more, as the two
armed Ships could not be brought near e-
nough 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. Or-
ders were sent to the Brigadiers General, to
be ready with the Corps under their Com-
mand. 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 in 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 Mo-
tion. 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 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200
of the 2d 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 Bri-
gadier 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 at Landing, or from some other
Cause, the Grenadiers, instead of forming
themselves, as they were directed, ran on
impetuously towards the Enemy's Intrench-
ments, in the utmost Disorder and Confu-
sion, without waiting for the Corps which
were to sustain them, and join in the At-
tack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed,
and Brigadier Townshend was still at a con-
siderable Distance, tho' upon his March to
join us, in very great Order. The Gren-
adiers were checked by the Enemy's first Fire,
and obliged to shelter themselves in, or a-
bout the Redout, which the French aban-
doned upon their Approach. In this Situa-
tion they continued for some Time, unable
to form under so hot a Fire, and having
many gallant Officers wounded, who care-
less

less 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 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 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 bore 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 their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had succeeded, our Loss must certainly have been great, and theirs inconsiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the Town could be invested. All these Circumstances I considered; but the Desire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, 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 General 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 the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North 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, Clothing, Arms, and Baggage of the 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 Aux Noix; and that General Amherst was making Preparations to pass the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's Corps, which consists of 3 Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians, as make the Whole amount to 3000 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 4, or 5000 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 the 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, after viewing it with the utmost Attention, we found, that tho' 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 any other Measure, for the

T
John
Bishop
Ker
Hon.
mons.
Majest
Hon.
pliment
was sp
the Re
M
To a
Congra

the public Service ; but I could not purpose to him an Undertaking of so dangerous a Nature, and promising to 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 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 are Hopes 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,

JAMES WOLFE.

Whitehall, October 17. Last Night Col. John Hale, and Capt. James Douglas, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following Letter to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

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

S I R,

' 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 great 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 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.

ROBERT MONCKTON.

P. S. His Majesty's Troops behaved with the greatest Steadiness and Bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me, that there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes, that I shall soon be able to join the Army before the Town.

L O N D O N.

Whitehall, October 9.

THE King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to constitute Dr. James Johnson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to be Bishop of Worcester.

Kensington, Oct. 20. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their Compliments in the following Address, which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder.

May it please your Majesty,

To accept the most humble but warmest Congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful and

loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted Series of Victories and Successes, which, under the Divine Blessing, have attended your Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land, within the Compass of this distinguished and ever-memorable Year.

The Reduction of Fort du Quesne on the Ohio ; of the Island of Goree in Africa ; and of Gaudalupe with its Dependencies in the West Indies ;—the Repulse and Defeat of the whole French Army by a handful of Infantry in the Plains of Minden ;—the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point ; the naval Victory off Capé Lagos ;—the Advantages gained over the French Nation,

Nation,

Nation in the East-Indies; — 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 superior Numbers, are such Events, as will for ever render your Majesty's auspicious Reign the favourite Era in the History of Great Britain.

But whilst we reflect with Surprise and Gratitude upon this last and most important Conquest, permit us, Gracious Sovereign, to express our great Regret for the immense (tho' almost only) Loss which has attended it, in the Death of that gallant General, whose Abilities formed, whose Courage attempted, and whose Conduct 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 invariably pursued, and Acquisitions of so much Consequence to the Power and Trade of Great Britain, are the noblest Proofs of your Majesty's paternal Affections and REGARD for the 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.

These will ever command the Lives and Fortunes of a free and grateful People, in Defence of your Majesty's sacred Person and Royal Family, against the Attempts of all your Enemies. And we humbly trust, that Almighty God will bless your Majesty's salutary Intentions with a Continuance of Success, and thereby in Time lead us to a safe and honourable Peace.

Signed by Order of Court, James Hodges.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

I receive, with particular Satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal Address, as an additional Mark of your Affection to my Person, and of your signal Zeal for the Honour of my Government, in this just and necessary War. Our Successes are, under the Blessing of God, the natural and happy Fruit of Union among my People, and of Ability and Valour in my Fleets and Armies. I have an entire Confidence in this truly national Spirit; and the City of London may depend on my tender Care for the Rights, Trade, Colonies, and Navigation of my faithful Subjects.

They were all received very graciously, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

A Proclamation is issued, for a general

Thanksgiving throughout England and Wales, on Thursday the 29th Day of November, for our late plentiful Harvest, and the Success of his Majesty's Arms both by Sea and Land.

B———KR———S.

Sept. 29. Robert Mason, of Northallerton, Yorkshire, linendraper.

John Ayliffe, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman.

William Coombe, of Chewstoke, Somersetshire, grazier.

Oct. 2. Harry Gibbs, of the City of Bath, woolendraper.

6. Roger Pinckney, of Great Wild-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, brewer.

Bartholomew Gray, late of Mark lane, London, apothecary.

John Redhead, now, or late of St. Paul, Covent-garden, mercer.

9. Samuel Butler, of Snow-hill, London, saddlers ironmonger.

13. Samuel Parkes, late of Worcester, mercer.

Thomas Day, of Bristol, merchant.

David Richards, of Chancery-lane, pe-ruke-maker.

Charles Wace, of Norwich, grocer.

20. Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the Fields, butcher.

Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall-street, whip-maker.

William Newton, of Manchester, Lancashire, chapman.

Edward Fox, of Hollywell, Flintshire, haberdasher.

Berry Osgood, late of Henly upon Thames, Oxfordshire, maltster.

23. Thomas Smith, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, mercer.

BILL of Mortality from Sept. 18. to Oct. 23.

Buried	Christened
Males 987	Males 726
Females 969	Females 732
Under 2 years old 797	Buried, 1458
Between 2 and 5 248	Within the walls 149
5 and 10 — 86	Without 414
10 and 20 — 75	Mid. and Serry 1009
20 and 30 — 140	City & Sub. West. 384
30 and 40 — 141	
40 and 50 — 134	
50 and 60 — 131	1956
60 and 70 — 92	Weekly Sept. 25. 414
70 and 80 — 72	Oct. 2. 382
80 and 90 — 30	9. 396
90 and 100 — 10	16. 381
100 and 109 — 0	23. 383
	1956

Thus said, a god-like form was instant seen,
Whom solemn majesty and order grace;
This hand led on a youth, with brow serene,
And that sustains a maid, with beautiful face,
Hymen and *Cupid* soon obedience yield,
And I need to the mandates she reveal'd.

Pbilander this morning his *Daphne* demands,
As love join'd their hearts, to the priest join'd
their hands.
The youths of both sexes assembled, but wait,
Your arrival to deem their gay pleasure complete.

Britannia.

Ye gods, from your agreement concord spring;
While I the first example hither bring.
This blushing daughter of my southern seat
Implores your favour for the bliss complete.
Whether soft infancy collected flow'rs,
Or needle's riper task employ'd her hours.
In rural innocence the housewife's art
Seiz'd all the emulation of her heart:
No courtly, vicious fashion kills the time,
But virtue's dictates regulate her prime.
This youth, when tender years his pow'rs con-

An ÆNIGMA.

Æ *Nigmatists*, my wondrous name declare,
I'm neither fire: nor water, earth nor
air;

Soon after man's creation I'd my birth,
And shall exist as long as man's on earth;
Within a moment's space (so great's my pow'r)
I build a city! citadel, or tow'r!
I cause the fish to quit the wat'ry main,
And graze with herds upon the verdant plain!
Can make the lucid moon neglect her race,
And nimbly frisk about from place to place!
I promontories raise, and they appear
High above head, like castles in the air!
Sometimes with music gratify your ear,
At other times I terrify or scare;
Perhaps with hideous peals of thunder make
The spacious round of the creation shake!
Sometimes I'm mild, and then what scenes
arise,
Press on the soul, and charm the wond'ring
eyes?

To great *Marbess* bent the pliant mind,
Or from idea mark'd on ev'ry coast,
The pencil'd ship, in paper tempest tost,
But in maturity now realis'd;
Experience gives the pleasure *fancy* priz'd,
Him late I saw, when doubtful battle rag'd,
When my brave offspring *Gallia*'s pride engag'd,
Dauntless of death the glorious laurel won,
And beauty, see, rewards my fav'rite son.

Such gay moment'ry landscapes greet the sight,
As overwhelm the spirits with delight!
When that immense, amazing orb of day
Declines I'th' West, and gently falls away,
Then comes grim night, when I my seats per-
form,
Which are destroy'd before th' approach of
morn.
Peruse the *Riddle*, and I make no doubt,
By what I've said, you'll eas'ly find me out.

Phyllis.

Britannia thus ending, the *youth* and the *maid*
By *Cupid* and *Hymen* united are blest;
The scene so delightful with transport survey'd,
And in extasy starting, I wak'd from my rest.
But see! from the village *Alcander* appear,
Delight in his countenance smiles;
A message of pleasure but listen to hear,
His language no art e'er beguiles.

Alcander.

Yeon *shepherd* and *shepherdess*, quickly advance,
To ring the loud bells and to lead up the dance.

Wrangle,
Oct. 16, 1759.

Geo. Langley.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,
For NOVEMBER, 1759.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Abstract of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier
General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr.
Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Que-
bec, Sept. 20, 1759.

the 13th Inst. in an Action with the French,
on the Heights to the Westward of this
Town.

"It being determined to carry the Ope-
rations above the Town, the Posts at Point
Levi, and l'Isle d'Orleans being secured,
the General marched, with the Remainder
of

I Have the Honour to acquaint you with
the Success of his Majesty's Arms, on

s, &c.
England and
29th Day of No-
tful Harvest, and
y's Arms both by

S.
n, of Northaller-
er.

ford, Dorsetshire,
ewstoke, Somer-

the City of Bath,

Great Wild-street,
rewer.

of Mark lane,

late of St. Paul,

w-hill, London,

te of Worcester,

merchant.

ncery-lane, pe-

ch, grocer,

St. Martin in the

eadenhall-street,

Manchester, Lan-

well, Flintshire,

ly upon Thames,

t. Paul, Covent-

t. 18. to Oct. 23.

Christened

s 7267 } 1458

les 732 }

Buried,

in the walls 149

out 414

and Surrey 1009

& Sub. West. 384

1956

ly Sept. 25, 414

Oct. 2, 382

9, 396

16, 381

23, 983

1956

of the Force, from 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 canton Half his Troops on the South Shore; where they were refreshed, and reembarked upon the 12th at One in the Morning. The Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Hewe, the Regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lafcelles, and 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 entrenched 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 was 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 began 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 four-gun Battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his Force from the Beauport Side, and advancing, shewed

his Intention to flank our Left, where was immediately ordered with General Amherst's Battalions, which I formed as *Patence*. 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 Rouillon. 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 Brig. Gen. Monckton received his Wound at the Head of Lafcelles's. In the front 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 Lafcelles'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 Anstruther's, took

H
tic
to
ne
on
fro
stri
ten
To
sup
too
Hig
plac
fore
Par
Elbe
Eng
sh
V

took to their broad Swords, and drove Part into the Town, Part to the Works at their Bridge on the River St. Charles, and completed the Victory. * * * * *

G. TOWNSEND.

See our last, Page 235.

* * * *The Articles of Capitulation, &c we are obliged to omit for want of Room.*

Lisbon, Oct. 2. One hundred and eighty seven Jesuits have been shipped from hence, in order to be confined for Life in the Fortrefs of Marzagam in the Island of Tercera; the rest of those Fathers, except three, who it is thought will be publickly executed, are to be shut up in the Prison of Azeytada. In short, there are but eight old superannuated Jesuits, with the Lay Brethren and Novices left in the whole City, who are either to quit the Habit, or remain Prisoners the rest of their Days.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Oct. 30. By Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Head quarters, it appears, that the Army, under his serene Highness's Command, was, on the 25th Instant, still encamped at Kroldorff, was well supplied with Provisions, and for the Season of the Year, remarkably healthy. The French still keep their Position about Sussen, Doldenhofen, and Wetzlar. On Sunday the 21st past, M. de Contades detached from his Army six Battalions and two Regiments of Cavalry, to reinforce the Corps of M. d'Armentieres. On the 23d Col. Luckner attacked a strong Post which the French had at Niederbrechen, to cover their Convoys of Forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, two Captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior Officers and private Men, and taking an Officer and 71 Men Prisoners, together with 99 Horses, and 112 Waggon's loaded with Forage.

Letters of the 23d past, from Prince Henry's Head Quarters at Torgau, mention, that his Royal Highness had marched to that Place on the 16th past, finding it necessary to quit his strong Camp at Strehla, on Account of General Rebutish's retiring from Schuldau, by which means the Austrians had gained his Flank, and might attempt to cut off his Communication with Torgau: General Rebutish could not be supported in his Post, without weakening too much the main Body. His Royal Highness's present Camp is strong and well placed, the Left extending itself to the aforesaid Town, with a large Morass before Part of it, the Flank covered by the River Elbe, as the Right is by a Wood, at two English Miles distance from the Town. Marshal Daun's Camp is at Belgern, and he

Vol. III.

has pushed a considerable Body by his Left in order to get between Prince Henry and Leipzig.

By the last Accounts from the King of Prussia, he was on the 20th at Sophienthal: And the Russians and Austrians remained in their strong Camp on the Heights between Mechau and Gros Osten, with the Bartsch, a small River, in their Front. His Prussian Majesty had detached General Venner towards Cosel; upon whose Approach, the Austrians raised the Blockade, and retired to Ratibor, being followed closely by General Venner.

Camp at Corsdorff, Oct. 17. The King of Great Britain having constituted the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leak, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms, Plenipotentiaries for investing his Serene Highness's Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most Noble Order of the Garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the Camp, with the Habit and Ensigns, on Monday the 15th. The next Day the Plenipotentiaries had their first Audience of his Serene Highness, at the Head-Quarters, and presented their Credentials and the Book of Statutes, and his Serene Highness having agreed to accept the Election with the usual Reservations, the Plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the Garter, Riband, and George, Garter pronouncing the usual Admonitions in Latin. The next Day was appointed for the public Investiture, and, for that purpose, a large Tent was prepared on a Hill, in full View of the French Camp, and another lesser Tent at a little Distance from the great one, for his Highness to receive the first Part of the Investiture: To this Tent the Prince came about Twelve o'Clock, escorted by a large Detachment of the Horse-Guards Blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either Side upon the Slope of the Hill before the Tent, others doing Duty on Foot. His Serene Highness was received by the Plenipotentiaries in the lesser Tent, where the Habit and Ensigns had been previously laid on a Table, and he was immediately invested with the Surcoat and Sword.

Prince Henry of Prussia's Head Quarters at Torgau, Nov. 4. On the 24th past, General Rebutish was detached by Prince Henry to Duben, a small Town upon the Mulda, as well in order to observe the Motions of the Enemy from Eulenburg towards Leipzig, as to watch the Rear of our Camp in case the Enemy should attempt to get behind, and cut off our Communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the Afternoon of the 25th, that the Austrians had pushed a strong Par-

L 1

ty

ry through the Woods behind our Right, and got Possession of Voglesang, some other Villages, and the small Town of Dommitzsch, by which means our Camp was entirely surrounded, having the Elbe on the Left, and the Austrians Poits on the other three Sides at Belgern, Schuldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitzsch, at which last Place Duc D'Artemberg commanded a Body of about 16000 Men. His Royal Highness thereupon ordered General Fincks's Corps, which was in the Rear of our Camp, to march towards Voglesang, from whence the Austrians were drove after a smart Cannonade of several Hours, and some firing of Small Arms; and General Finck was left in that Post. On the 26th, his Royal Highness (who found it impracticable to dislodge the Enemy from Dommitzsch with-

out great Loss of Men) detached, in the Evening, General Wunfch with six Battalions and some Cavalry across the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by General Rebentish's Corps, which had retired to that Place from Duben upon the Approach of the Austrians.

Naples, Oct. 16. "When his Catholic Majesty declared Prince Ferdinand King of the Two Sicilies, on putting on the Sword, said, Lewis King of France made a Present of this Sword to Philip V. your Grandfather and my Father. He gave it to me, and I now present it to you, that you may employ it in Defence of your Subjects and Religion." The Monarch afterwards embraced the young King, and exhorted him to love God, Justice, and the People, &c.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Torbay, Nov. 9.

THIS Day Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and Admiral Geary, came to an Anchor at Torbay, having been driven off their Station off Brest, by Strefs of Weather.

Portsmouth, Nov. 14. Rear Admiral Rodney sailed for St. Helens, going to his Station off Havre-de-grace.

Arrived, Admirals Durell and Holmes, with nine Ships, besides Bombs, Fireships, &c. from Quebec.

Plymouth, Nov. 16. Yesterday Morning passed by Admiral Hawke with his Squadron for the Bay.

Nov. 20. General George Townsend landed here from Quebec.

L O N D O N.

October 24.

WE have received certain Advice, that Monsieur Thurot with his Squadron is sailed from Dunkirk Northward, his Squadron consists of one Ship of 36, two of 32, and two of 18 Guns, with two Cutters.

Nov. 1. The Committee met at Guildhall to receive Plans for building the Bridge at Blackfriars.

Addresses on the taking of Quebec have been presented to his Majesty from the Cities of Bristol, Exeter, Lincoln, and Liverpool, Cambridge University, Norwich, Bath, the Presbytery of Edinburgh, &c. &c. and were most graciously received.

3. His Majesty has been pleased to send Orders to the Board of Works to prepare the Plan and Estimate of a Monument to be erected in Westminster-Abbey, to the Memory of General Wolfe, at his Majesty's own private Expence,

10. This Day his Majesty came in good Health (God be praised) from Kensington to St. James's Palace, amidst the Acclamations of great Numbers of People.

Westminster, Nov. 13. This Day, the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following Speech of the Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance to the Authority given to us, by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, amongst other Things, to declare the Cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he

esteem

aid of the Governor and Garrison, that they have acted with a Spirit worthy of true Britons. As to the Loss this Regiment has sustained, it is unusual, for out of 340 Men that marched out (500 being ill of the Scurvy remaining in the Town) 230 were killed or wounded, and of 35 Officers there were 29 killed or wounded, Captain Donald McDonald and Lieut. Cosmo Gordon were killed, and poor Hector Bouffale was shot through the Lungs, of which he died in three Days. Ensign Frazer died of his Wounds in five Days, all of them greatly and justly regretted; all the rest of the Officers wounded are doing well; Lieutenant Alexander Campbell Mull was carried off a Prisoner though not wounded."

Halifax, June 17. This Day, and not before, we received the agreeable News of the Siege of Quebec being raised by the French, after having made the most desperate Attempts, which were repulsed with equal Bravery. Our Markets here are quite over-stocked with Goods of all Kinds; it is almost incredible the Quantities that are already shipped from different Ports on this Continent for Quebec.

An Extract of a Letter to the Hon. Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Charleston, June 10.

S I R,

"I informed you in my Letter by Price, that we should march the 28th from Ninety-six, which we did, and arrived the 1st of this Month at Twelve mile River, having had that Pass sufficiently reconnoitred the Night before; and that Morning we passed it without Opposition, and drew up, about eleven o'Clock, upon a rising Ground near the River. About four in the Afternoon our Carriages got to the Camp, having been brought up those steep and rocky Banks by the Force of Men: The Horses could not do it, being fatigued and worn out, with a March of eighty-four Miles, without a halting Day.

"As we met with no Opposition at Twelve-mile River, and at the same Time our Scouts finding no Indian Tracks near us, both Col. Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our March, and we resolved to take Advantage of their Negligence, by a forced March that Night, though the Troops were a little fatigued with a March of twenty Miles that Morning, from Beaver-Dams to the River: We therefore encamped in a Square, upon very advantageous Ground, and leaving our Tents standing, with 120 of the King's Troops, a few Provincials, and about 70

Rangers, as a Guard to our Camp. Waggon, Cattle, &c. we marched at Eight at Night, through the Woods, in order to surprize Estatoe, which, by that Road, was about 25 Miles from our Camp upon the River. After we had marched about sixteen Miles, a Dog was heard barking at some Distance in our Front, and the Guides informed us, that there were a few Houses about a Quarter of a Mile from the Road, called Little Keowee, of which indeed they had not informed us before: To prevent any Inconvenience from those Houses, the Light Infantry Company of the Royal was detached to surround the Houses, and put the Indians to Death with their Bayonets. We learnt by a Scout which had been at fort Prince George that very Day, they were encamped near the Houses, and upon discovering our Men, they fired at them: A few of ours returned the Fire, but immediately rushed in upon them, and most of those who were without the Houses, and all who were in them, were put to death with Bayonets, except the women and Children, according to the Orders which had been given. We proceeded directly on our March to Estatoe, and found a few Houses on the Road just deserted; the Beds were warm, and every Thing was left in the Houses, which you may believe did not escape. We arrived early in the Morning at Estatoe, which was abandoned about half an Hour before; ten or a Dozen of them, who had not Time to escape, were killed: The Town, consisting of above 200 Houses, well provided with Ammunition, Corn, and, in short, all the Necessaries of Life, was plundered and laid in ashes; many of the Inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themselves, I have Reason to believe, perished in the Flames, some of them I know of for certain. In order to continue the Blow, and to shew these Savages that it was possible to punish their Insolence, we proceeded on our March, took all their Towns in our Way, and every House and Town in the Lower Nation shared the same Fate with Estatoe. I could not help pitying them a little: Their Villages were agreeably situated, their Houses neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greatest Abundance of every Thing; they must be pretty numerous. Estatoe and Sugar-town consisted, at least, of 200 Houses, and every other Village at least of 200 Houses. After killing all we could find, and burning every House in the Nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the 2d of June, (after a March of above 60 Miles without sleeping) at four in the Evening at fort Prince George."

By a Pattanar from Madras, we are informed, that we have taken Vanderwash, Arcot, and several other Places from the

French, who are now coop'd up in Pondicherry, the only Place that remains in their Hands.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, in the Isle of White, July 9.

“**L**AST Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Sir John Mordaunt, Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; &c. came from Southampton in the Commissioner of the Dock's Boat, to this Place, where Lieutenant-General Holmes waited with his Coach to receive his Royal Highness, and proceeded immediately to Newport, where he dined; and returned in the Evening by Way of East-Cowes, and went on Board the Commissioner's Yacht, and returned to Southampton.”

18. Arrived an Expres from Admiral Rodney, with Advice, that he had been along the Coast of France; and greatly alarmed the Inhabitants, and destroyed a Number of small Craft, Flat-bottom Boats, &c.

24. They write from Paris, that the King summoned the Archbishop of Paris and Narbonne, and the rest of the Clergy; when his Majesty signified to them, that the Body of the Clergy, throughout his Kingdom, must supply him immediately with One hundred Million of Livres. After which his Majesty withdrew without permitting an Answer — This Demand is thought exorbitant.

27. The Transports, with all the Guards on Board, sailed for the Nore; the whole Re-inforcement, it is said, will amount to 10,000 effective Men.

30. Pursuant to a Resolution of taking down Ludgate, Cripplegate, and Aldgate, the Materials were sold to Mr. Blagden, viz. that of Aldgate for 157l. 10s. that of Cripplegate for 91l. and that of Ludgate for 158l.

Richard Tonson, Esq; paid the Fine to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff.

Aug. 2. Between 10 and 11 o'Clock in the Evening, an uncommon Meteor, of great Length and transcendent Brightness, appear'd in the Hemisphere: It darted from the South-west towards the North-east, and lasted near a Minute.

6. On Wednesday a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office from Prince Ferdinand, and we hear brings an Account, that a Body of Marshal Broglio's Forces pressing on a Party of the Allies, a

warm Action happened, and the French were defeated, having 1300 killed, and 2000 taken Prisoners, with a Quantity of Baggage, Cannon, &c.

Copy of a Paragraph in a Letter from the Earl of Pembroke to Field-Marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, and sent by his Lordship to the Countess Dowager of Pembroke.

Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.

“Having before troubled your Lordship with a Letter, signifying the Honour the Duke had done me in sending for me to camp from off the March before the Regiment, to order me to act here as Major-General, by which I had the Misfortune to miss being with the Regiment which did so wonderfully, only beg Leave now to inclose part of this Day's Orders, hoping the very great Merit of my Friend Erskine will not be over-looked.”

Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.

“His Serene Highness orders it to be publicly testified to the whole Army, how much he is charmed and satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the Corps that fought on the 16th Inst. under the Orders of the Hereditary Prince.

“The Praises his Serene Highness gave of them to the Duke were such, that nothing can be said in Addition to them.

“His Serene Highness therefore gives his best Thanks to those brave Troops, and particularly to Elliot's Regiment, which was allowed by every Body present to have done Wonders.

“His Serene Highness the Prince could not enough commend to the Duke, the Bravery, good Conduct, and good Countenance with which the Regiment fought.

“His Serene Highness desires much to be able to find Means to acknowledge to Mr. Erskine principally, who was at the Head of that Regiment, and led it so gallantly, as well as to Officers and Men, his real Satisfaction, and so have it in his Power to do them Service. He desires those Gentlemen to furnish him with an Opportunity of doing it, and he shall seize it with Pleasure.”

Aug.

d up in Pond
remains in the

d the French
killed, and 2000
ity of Baggage,

Letter from the
-Marshal Lord
y by his Lord-
rager of Pesa-

ly 20, 1760.
your Lordship
e Honour the
ding for me to
efore the Regi-
e as Major-Ge-
fortune to mis-
ch did so won-
to inclose part
the very great
e will not be

ly 20, 1760.
orders it to be
le Army, how
sified with the
the Corps that
der the Orders

Highness gave
h, that nothing
m.

therefore gives
e Troops, and
ent, which was
t to have done

e Prince could
Duke, the Brad-
Countenance
ght,

res much to be
nowledge to Mr.
s at the Head
o gallantly, as
his real Satisf-
s Power to do
those Gentle-
Opportunity of
e it with Psa-

Aug.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For OCTOBER, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brunswick, Sept. 19.

AN Express is arrived here, with Advices from Magdebourg, dated Sept. 18, which say, That the King of Prussia marched forward on the 11th, in order to frighten the Enemy; and succeeded in turning the Austrian Army, by directing his March by Striegau, Hohenfriedberg, and Daumbarten: That his Prussian Majesty, on his Way on the 12th, had gained a considerable Advantage over the Corps, commanded by General Beck; and, in this Affair, made two Battalions of Croats Prisoners, took their Cannon, and entirely dispersed upwards of thirty Squadrons. Marshal Daun, who had lately his Head Quarters at Furstenstein, has thought proper to retire, with great Precipitation, into the Mountains of Landhut; so that there was Reason to hope, that the Austrians would be soon obliged to evacuate Silesia.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Geismar-Wells, Sept. 20.

Marshal Broglio having quitted his Camp at Immenhausen, and fallen back to Cassel, has taken Possession of the strong Camp there, having his Right to that Place, and his Left to Westenstein. Upon these Motions of the Enemy, Prince Ferdinand advanced General Gilfoe's Corps to Sahabourg towards Minden; and the Reserve under Lord Granby's Command, to Giesmar, his Serene Highness's Head Quarters being fixed here, at the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel's House.

Glatz, Sept. 13. The new Commandant of this City has required the Inhabitants to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Empress Queen; but this has been refused by all the Protestant Families, both Brandenburgers

and French Refugees, with whom the King of Prussia had peopled this Catholic City. The Court of Vienna, being informed of this, sent Orders to the Commandant to enjoin all these Rebels to sell their Effects and Houses, and go under an Escort to whatever Prussian Country they chuse to reside in. The Governor is now proceeding to the execution of the Sovereign's Mandate. But the Prussian Dominion has so impoverished the Inhabitants of this Town, that there cannot be found one single Purchaser capable of striking a Bargain with ready Money; and as for Paper Security, they have none but the Bills given in 1758, by the Prussian Commissaries, in Payment for the Corn and Hay delivered to the Army, which the Sellers object to in Exchange for their Estates, &c. And as they must obey, they depart with Prayers and Wilhes, that the Arms of Prussia may reinstate them in their Possessions.

Hague, Oct. 6. Yesterday Evening, we received the News from Cleves, that the Castle thereof had capitulated on the 3d Instant, and that M. de Barral, the commanding Officer there, with the Garrison consisting of about 500 Men, had surrendered Prisoners of War. And we hear likewise from the same Place, that the heavy Artillery arrived at the Hereditary Prince's Camp before Wesel, on the Evening of that Day: And it is said, that the two Swiss Regiments of Lockman and Planta, which were on their March to reinforce the Garrison of that Place, had been prevented in that Design. We have Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army of the 3d Instant; but it don't appear, that any Thing material had then passed there.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, August 11.

EXtract of a Letter from Oswego, July 16, 1760. "There are now here ten French Indians from Oswegatche, who are come in the Name of their Nation to make a Peace with the six Nations and us. These

Indians would readily join us, were they not afraid the French would destroy their Squaws and Children; but promise to join General Amherst with 60 Warriors to go down the River. They make no Secret of the Cause of their leaving the French, as they

they

they plainly see the English will take their Country from them."

Goree, Sept. 28. On Tuesday last a Shower of Hail fell here, the most Extraordinary that perhaps ever happened; some of the Stones weighed two Ounces; but what was still more surprising was their Shape: Some formed Convex, with long Spikes from out of their Sides; others the Figure of an ob-

long Square, with sharp Points from each other, with Variety of other Shapes. The Shower lasted about five Minutes; during which Time it was perfectly Calm, otherwise the Windows in the Country must have suffered greatly. The Compass within which it fell was of no great Extent, as the People who lived half a Mile off had none of it.

C O U N T R Y N E W S .

Portsmouth, Sept. 27.

Tuesday last Capt. Barton, late Commander of the Litchfield Man of War, who lately returned from Captivity in Barbary, took his Trial at a Court-Martial, according to form of Law, and was most honourably acquitted.

Norwich, Oct. 4. On the Morning of Friday last, was found in a Ditch on the Glebe of West Wrethani, a Pot, containing near six hundred Pieces of Roman Coin; many of them fair and legible, their general Size about the Breadth of a three-penny or groat Pieces.

Oxford, Oct. 11. On Tuesday last the Rev. Joseph Browne, D. D. Provoost of

Queen's College, was rechosen Vice-Chancellor of this University for the ensuing Year; when he made an elegant Latin Speech to the House of Convocation, and, among other Incidents, informed them, That the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster, propos'd to give annually twenty Guineas, to be equally divided between two young Gentlemen who shall produce the best Compositions on the following Subjects, appointed for the current Year, viz.

A Latin Oration on Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture; and how far they help to illustrate each other.

An English Oration on Cebes's Table.

L O N D O N .

Sept. 26. **A**dmiral Pocock was introduced to his Majesty at Kensington, by Lord Anson, and was most graciously received.

28. Robert Kite, Esq; and Alderman, and William Hait, Esq; were sworn into the Office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at Guildhall, after which they entertained the Aldermen and late Sheriffs at Dinner at Skinners-hall; and on Tuesday they went in the City Barge, and were presented by the Lord Mayor to the Curfitor Baron, at the Bar of the Exchequer Court, after which they returned to Skinners-hall to Dinner.

29. On Monday was held a Common-hall at Guildhall, when Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt. and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. being the two Senior Aldermen below the Chair, were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of Sir Matthew Blakiston; and he was declared by the Recorder duly elected Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

[Published on Monday, October 6.]

Whitehall, October 6. Early Yesterday

Morning, Major Barre, and Capt. Deane, arrived from North America, with Dispatches from Major General Amherst, Lord Colville, and Brigadier General Murray, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Duplicate of a Letter from Major General Amherst to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Fort William Augustus, Aug. 26, 1760, and sent by Captain Prescott, is not yet arrived.

" I shall now give you an Account of the Progress of his Majesty's Troops under my immediate Command, since the Date of the last Letter I did myself the Honour to write to you on the 21st of June from Schenectady.

" On the 9th of July, I arrived at Oswego, and before any of the Regiments, which I had sent from Albany, could reach it, two French Vessels had appeared off Oswego. On the 6th, I dispatched some Baiteaus and Men to Captain Loring, at Niagara,

Niagara, giving him Intelligence of the Vessels.

“ On the 12th, the French Vessels appeared off the Harbour; and as I expected the two Snows hourly from Niagara, I sent out some Batteaus towards that Place, to induce the Enemy's Vessels to try to intercept them, but they stood towards Catarqui.

“ The 14th, in the Evening, our two Vessels appeared: I put every Thing on Board that could be wanted, and ordered them away to the River St. Lawrence, in Hopes of cutting off the Enemy's Vessels from their Harbour. Our Vessels are the Mondaga and Mohawk; the first carrying four 9 Ponders, fourteen 6 Ponders, and 100 Seamen: The other, carrying sixteen 6 Ponders, and 90 Seamen. They failed in Quest of the Enemy's Vessels, who appeared off of Oswego again on the 20th; and with the Precautions I had taken, in sending a Detachment forward, and giving Intelligence to Capt. Loring, I was in Hopes he could not have missed them; but they escaped him.

“ On the 23d, Sir William Johnson arrived with a great Part of the Indians; the Troops came in daily from Albany.

“ The 25, I had the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 29th of April by Capt. Abercrombie; and, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I have given out the Orders, as inclosed, to all the Troops in North America.

“ On the 31st, Abercrombie's Regiment, with the Detachment of Gage's and New Yorker, which I had sent to Presqu' Isle, arrived.

“ The 1st of August, I received a Letter from Colonel Montgomery, with an Account of his Success, in attacking and beating the Cherokee Indians, and destroying their Towns: The greatest Stroke the Indians have felt.

“ The 6th in the Afternoon, Murray's Regiment arrived; and the next Morning I detached Colonel Haldimand with the Light Infantry of the Army, Grenadiers, and One Battalion of Royal Highlanders, to take Post at the Bottom of the Lake, and assist the Vessels, in finding a Passage to La Galette.

“ The 8th and 9th, Schuyler's Regiment arrived; and on the 10th, at Day break, I ordered the whole Army to embark. The preparing the Batteaus was not quite completed, so that I proceeded with the Regulars, and left Brigadier General Gage to bring up the Provincials and the Rear; and, as the sixth Row-galley was not finished, I left it behind.

VOL. III.

“ I inclose to you, Sir, the Embarkation, Return, and the Number of Whale Boats and Batteaus, with which I proceeded on the Lake; and although some were lost and saved, I had the good Fortune to have only one Man drowned. The Night of the Day I set out from Oswego, proved so very bad, that I was lucky in not losing many more Batteaus. Brigadier General Gage left Oswego the next Morning, and joined me the third Day.

“ On the 15th, I passed our two Vessels that were got out of the right Channel, and could not get down, notwithstanding I had given the best Pilots I could procure. The same Day I joined Colonel Haldimand's advanced Corps, and had Intelligence by an Oswegatchie Indian, that One of the Enemy's Vessels had run around, and was so much damaged, she could not sail from the Point; and that the other Vessel lay off La Galette. I determined not to wait for our Vessels, and fixed a Hawtizer on Board one Row-galley; the other Four having Twelve Ponders to attack the Vessel with.

“ On the 16th, tho' I had made no Halt, from the Time I had left Oswego, I thought proper, from the Report I had received, of the Situation of the Enemy's Ships, not to lose a Moment, but proceed down the River to Oswegatchie, and to attack their Post at Isle Royale: The advanced Guard, consisting of the Rangers, Gage's, Light Infantry of Regiments, and Grenadiers, with five Row-galleys, under the Command of Colonel Grant. It was very late in the Day, when I reached the Point de Baril with the advanced Guard; and I sent back to Brigadier General Gage, to land on the North Shore, in case he could not reach the Point de Baril. Soon after, we discovered the French Vessel, and it was impossible not to push on to try to attack her, as it was a Calm. She fired her Signal Guns, on seeing the advanced Guard. Night coming on so fast, that it was impracticable to attack her, and then I ordered the advanced Guard to row into the South Shore; and the Army, late at Night, reached the Point de Baril.

“ The 17th, at Day-break, the Enemy's Vessel made an Attempt to sail up the River; Colonel Williamson attacked her with the five Row galleys; the Wind became calm, which favoured much; the Row-galleys could not do better than they did; they fired one Hundred and eighteen Rounds: The Vessel fired Seventy-two; had three Men killed, twelve wounded, and then struck. A Serjeant of Artillery was killed on Board one of the Row galleys; and a New York Provincial lost his Leg. The

Y y y

Vessel

from each
pes. The
s; during
m, other-
must have
as within
ent, as the
had none

Wice-Chan-
the ensuing
gant Latin
ation, and
med them,
Wilson, Pre-
poses to give
equally dis-
tlemen who
ions on the
for the cur-

ainting, and
help to illu-

's Table.

Capt. Deane,
with Dif-
mherst, Lord
Murray, to
cretary Pitt,
ies and Ex-

General Am-
Mr. Secretary
William Augu-
nt by Captain

ccount of the
ps under my
e Date of the
our to write
n Schenecta-

rrived at Of-
e Regiments,
could reach
appeared off
atched some
Loring, at
Niagara,

Vessel had ten 12 Pounders, with four Swivels, and 100 Men, commanded by M. la Broquerie. This Day I took Possession of Swegatchie, and encamped there; and sent two Engineers, with Parties, down the River, to view the Coasts and Situation of the Islands near L'Isle Royale.

" On the 13th at Day-break, the advanced Guard was ready, but the Repairs of the Row galleys and Vessels took up some Time. The Engineers did not return till Ten o'Clock in the Morning; it was excessive bad Weather; but I was determined to seize the first Moment to invest the Place; and as the Report of the Engineers made no Alteration in the Disposition I had made, I pursued it in the following Manner; I took with me Gage's Regiment, three Row galleys, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, first Brigade of Regulars, Schuyler's Regiment of Provincials, and the greatest Part of the Indians with Sir William Johnson, and some Light Field-pieces; and rowed down by the North Shore, passed the Fort, and took Possession of the Islands and Coasts below it; whilst two Companies of Rangers, two Row-galleys, the second Brigade of Regulars, Lyman's Regiment of Provincials, with the Remainder of the Indians, under the Command of Colonel Haldimand, were to row down the South Shore, to take Post opposite to the Fort, where they were under Cover: The other Provincial Regiments, and the heavy Artillery, remained at Swegatchie. The Vessel sailed down the Middle of the River, between the two Columns, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort. This was effected with a smart Cannonading from the Fort on the Troops, rowing along the North Shore, and against the Vessel, which sunk one Row-galley, killed two Men in another Row galley; one Man had his Thigh shot off, and Seven were wounded: Several Boats and Oars struck with their Shot. At Eleven at Night, the last Boat came in, and the Place was completely invested. Isle Gallot and L'Abbe Picquets Island were found abandoned; the Enemy having left them in a great Hurry, as we found the Scalps they had taken on the Mohawk River, with Tools and Utensils of various Kinds; two Swivels, Barrels of Pitch, and a Quantity of Iron. Our Indians, on finding the Scalps, burnt the Chapel, and all the Houses. In the Night I tried to get up the Row-galley that was sunk, but could not effect it.

" On the 19th at Day-break, I viewed the Islands, with Colonel Williamson and Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, and fixed the Batteries, one on each of the two Islands near-

est the Fort; and one on a Point of Land on the South Shore. Detachments were immediately to open Ground. The Fort fired at the Vessel, which was returned; but I directed Lieutenant St. Clair, to whom I had given the Command of the Vessel, to avoid firing rather than keep it up. In the Afternoon, our two Vessels appeared; I sent Orders to them, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort, and to avoid firing. At Night, I got the Row-galley up, and saved the Gun, that was wounded, but not rendered unserviceable; prepared Fascines, and every Thing for carrying on the Siege; and ordered the heavy Artillery to come down, this Night from Swegatchie.

" 20th. I ordered the Provincial Regiments from Swegatchie, leaving one Regiment of the Connecticut Troops posted at that Place.

" 23d. Began to fire from all the Batteries. The Enemy drew in their Guns, and tried to put them under Cover. After some Time firing, I made a Disposition for storming the Fort, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and ordered the Vessels to fall down close on the Fort, having put as many Marks-men on Board each Ship, as the Commanding Officers chose to have, in order to keep the Enemy from their Batteries. The going down of the Vessels to the Fort, was not effected in the Manner I could have wished, and I determined not to pursue my Plan that Day. The Fort fired a great Deal of Ammunition without much Execution; and our Batteries, by Degrees, dismounted their Guns, and made them very shy of standing to their Batteries.

The Fire of our Batteries continued till Yesterday in the Afternoon, when the Garrison beat a Parley, and I received a Copy of, which, Sir, I send you inclosed, a Letter from M. Pouclot, Commandant, and I sent him the Terms of Capitulation signed, that he might copy it, sign it, and send it back to me; after which Lieut. Col. Maffey, with three Companies of Grenadiers, took Possession of the Fort.

" As I imagine, Sir, it may be agreeable to you to know several Particulars of our Passage on the Lake, the Siege of the Fort, and the apparent Situation of this Country, I send Capt. Prescott, one of my Aides de Camp, with this, that he may give you a clear Information of any Thing you may chuse to know; and I inclose to you all Papers that I judge, may tend to give you, a thorough Insight into Affairs here.

" I send you a List of the Artillery, Stores, &c. that have been taken in the Fort which I intend to have repaired, as I think it by much the best Situation I can take

take, for entirely commanding Lake Ontario, and effectually covering the Mohawk River, and all that Part of His Majesty's Dominions from the Insults or Inroads of the Savages: And I beg Leave to add my Assurances, that I shall make the utmost Dispatch I can, in proceeding down the River St. Laurence, and prosecuting the Operations of the Campaign, according to his Majesty's gracious Intentions.

I am with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Amherst, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

" On the 26th of August, I did myself the Honour of writing to you, by Captain Prescott, to give you an Account of the Progress of his Majesty's Arms to that Time; since which, I have proceeded to this Place.

" From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing some Part of the Fort, mending Batteaus, and fitting out the Vessels, besides making such Preparations, as I judged essentially necessary for the Passage of the Army down the River.

" On the 31st I set out, rowed 24 Miles, and encamped on Isle au Chat; the Rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

" Sept. 1st. I passed the Long Saut, marched covering Parties on the Shore, the Boats were obliged to row in single File, and keep at some Distance; this took up great Time, though the Current of the River was violent. The Rapides were full of broken Waves, the Batteaus took in Water, a Corporal and 3 Men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned: I encamped at Johnson's Point, 14 Miles from Isle au Chat. I sent Parties forward on the Lake; Sir William Johnson went to an Indian Village, Asquesahna, to assure them of Protection on their good Behaviour.

" 2d. I rowed 24 Miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beaudet. M. La Corne, with a Party, had been here, and at the Indian Village. Very violent Rain and Wind came on at Night; luckily our Boats were in sheltered Coves.

" 3d. The bad Weather continued, the Army halted; a scouting Party brought in a Prisoner from the Ceders.

" 4th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; the Weather was favourable for passing the worse Part of the River, but I am sorry to acquaint you, the Rapides were the Occasion of 84 Men being drowned. We lost likewise 29 Batteaus of Regiments, 17 of Artillery, with some Ar-

tillery and Stores. Seventeen Whale-Boats, and one Row galley were saved; the Guns, with some Stores and Provisions, will be saved. I encamped this Night at the Isle Perot, about two Miles from the River, with the Regulars. It was too late for the greatest Part of the Artillery and the Provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the River Side.

" 5th. The Inhabitants of the Island had all run into the Woods, and abandoned their Houses; some were taken, and some came in: I had the Oath of Allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet Possession of their Houses; and they seemed as much surprized with their Treatment, as they were happy with it. The necessary Repairs of Boats put it out of my Power to proceed this Day. The Remains of the Artillery and the Provincial Regiments joined me.

" 6th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; I rowed in four Columns by the Right, as I intended to land on my Left, at la Chine, on the Island of Montreal, about 3 Leagues from my last Camp; the Weather was favourable, and I landed without Opposition; some flying Parties run into Montreal, after a few Shots: To make the most of the Day I could, I marched on: The Parties had broke up one Bridge, which was soon repaired; and, after a March of 2 Leagues, I formed the Troops on a Plain before Montreal, where we lay the Night on our Arms; and I got up two 12 Pounders, five 6, and five 3 Pounders, of light Artillery. I left the New York Troops and two Connecticut Regiments for the Security of the Boats at La Chine.

" 7th. In the Morning, two Officers came to an advanced Post, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to what one of them, le Colonel Bougainville, had to say. The Conversation ended, with a Cessation of Arms, till 12 o'Clock, at which Time the Proposals came: I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. This was followed by another Letter from the Governor: I sent my Answer. I then received a Letter from M. de Levis, which I answered. The Troops lay on their Arms at Night, and soon after Day I had a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which I answered, and sent Major Abercrombie into Town, to bring me the Articles of Capitulation, signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have sent him a Duplicate signed by me; and Colonel Haldimand, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, has taken Possession of a Post, and will proceed

Y y y 2

To-

To-morrow in fulfilling the Articles of Capitulation. I thought it better, from the Number of Battalions, to oblige them not to serve during the present War, than to incumber England with them as Prisoners of War. I shall do myself the Honour of sending the Colours of the Battalions to you by the next Occasion.

“ Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec, landed below the Town Yesterday, and Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took Possession of the Isle au Noix which the Enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this Day arrived at the South Shore opposite my Camp. I should not do Justice to Governor Murray and Colonel Haviland, if I did not assure you they have executed the Orders I gave them to the utmost of my Wishes. I must likewise beg Leave to say, I am obliged to Brigadier General Gage for the Assistance he has given me, and I have taken the Liberty to give in public Orders, my Assurances to the three Armies, that I would take the first Opportunity of acquainting the King, with the Zeal and Bravery which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular and Provincial Troops; as also by his Majesty's faithful Indian Allies.

“ Sir William Johnson has taken unwearied Pains in keeping the Indians in humane Bounds; and I have the Pleasure to assure you, that not a Peasant, Woman, or Child, has been hurt by them, or a House burnt, since I entered what was the Enemy's Country.

“ A compleat List of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Stores, &c. in the several Posts, as well as those of Montreal, shall be made out, which I shall transmit to you: Time does not permit this at present to be done.

“ I am to acknowledge the Honour of receiving, on the 30th of August, your Duplicate of the 14th, with your Letter of the 20th of June, enclosing a Copy of Instructions to Lord Colville of the 20th of June. The Assurances you have been pleased to give me of His Majesty's Approbation, on the Receipt of my several Dispatches, makes me very happy.

“ I shall now use my utmost Endeavours for settling every Thing in this Country to keep a sure Possession of it; and I shall immediately dispose of the Troops in such a Manner, that I may compleatly finish the Forts which were began last Year; and as far as the Season will permit me, I shall repair or erect such Forts or Posts, as may be necessary for strengthening and insuring the future Command of the Lakes, with the Possession of every Part of the South Side of the River St. Laurence.

“ I inclose to you, Sir, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, with Copies of all the Letters that have passed, for your full Information of the whole Transaction.

“ I imagine there may be many Particulars you may like to know in what has passed since I dispatched Captain Prescott, and I now send Major Barré with this, that you may receive all the Intelligence I can give you of the apparent State of every Thing in this Country.

I am, with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Murray to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Contraceour, nine Leagues from Montreal, August 24, 1760.

BEfore I set out from Quebec, I did myself the Honour to transmit to you a Plan of the Operations I had proposed, for the Corps under my Command, this Campaign; I have hitherto adhered to it, and it has succeeded beyond my most sanguine Expectations.

M. de Levis has for a Month done me, and still does me the Honour to watch our Motions, with the Grofs of his Army; and though I have no Tidings of General Amherst, I cannot doubt of his being well advanced, unless he has found his Route impracticable, which indeed I am told is difficult: I am confident he has not yet had any Interruption from the Enemy, their Post at Galot exceeded.

The Manifesto's I have published to the Canadians, have had the desired Effects: Most of the Parishes on the South Shore, as far as the River Sorrel, have submitted to his Majesty and taken the Oath of Neutrality.

As I advanced with the Detachment of the Quebec Garrison, which sailed a Fortnight before the Arrival of the two Regiments from Louisbourg, the French army kept pace with me, abandoning every Post in their Rear: I therefore sent Orders to Lord Rollo to disarm, and swear the inhabitants of the North Shore, whenever it could be done without retarding his Junction with me. The Wind proved frequently contrary, and put it in his Power to accept of the Submission of most of the Parishes, on the North Shore, as far as the Trois Rivières, which though the Capital of the Government of the same Name, is no more than an open stragling Village.

I found the Inhabitants of the Parish of Sorrel had deserted their Habitations and in Arms, I was therefore under the cruel Necessity of burning the greatest Part of these poor unhappy

unhappy Peoples Houses. I pray God this Example may suffice, for my Nature Revolts, when this becomes a necessary Part of my Duty.

Colonel Frazer makes me hope that I shall not be distressed much for Fuel in the Winter, but for fear he may have miscalculated, I have ordered him to strengthen the Posts the Enemy had at Jaques Quartier, and de Chambaux, which are excellent Passes, an effectual Barrier, betwixt which and Quebec, I can safely cannon Two Thousand Men in the Houses of the Inhabitants. This will save Fuel, and be more comfortable for the Troops, than if they were crowded in the Ruins of Quebec; but I flatter myself this Expedient will not be necessary, and that Montreal and it's Neighbourhood will be the Winter Quarters of Part of the Troops: You may be assured, Sir, I shall do my utmost to make it so; I am positive I shall be well seconded by the officers, and I flatter myself the Soldiers have some Confidence in their Leader.

If Mr. Amherst does approach, Success is certain; should he not, I apprehend I must be cautious. I have a great Country to maintain; the Inhabitants are brave and numerous; and never can be depended upon, until the Colony is intirely subdued, and the French Troops and Governors removed. In every attempt I make, I shall therefore look upon the Preservation of the Conquest already made, as the principal Object: I am sensible of what Importance it is to Great Britain, at this Juncture, and that no Prospect of Glory, however flattering, should put it to the least Risque.

I am now, Sir, to make an Apology for the Incorrectness and bad Writing of this Letter; the Effects of last Winter have lamed me; it is with Difficulty I can write at present; and I flatter myself you will pardon my involuntary Errors, as I left my Secretary at Quebec.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

P. S. We are now entirely masters of the Navigation from Quebec to Montreal; it is perfectly safe for Vessels not drawing above 11 Feet Water; there has not the least Accident happened to any of our Fleet; and we have from this Place, Water for a first Rate to Montreal.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Colville, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Northumberland at Quebec, 12th of Sept. 1760.

Capt. Byron, senior Officer of the King's Ships at Louisbourg, in consequence

of Intelligence he had received from Brigadier General Whitmore, of some Ships of the Enemy being at Risigouchi in the Bottom of the Bay of Chaleurs, immediately sailed with the Fame, Dorsetshire, Achilles, Scarborough, and Repulse; and found the French Ships at the Place described, being the Machaux Frigate of 30 Guns, two large Store ships, and 19 Sail of smaller Vessels, most of which had been taken from our Traders last Year and this. All these, with two Batteries and 200 Houses, were destroyed, and the Settlement totally ruined. But I cannot do justice to Capt. Byron's spirited Behaviour, better than by enclosing a Copy of his Letter to me; which being dated in the Bay of Chaleurs on the 14th of July, I imagine was immediately after this Service was performed. The Frigate and Store-ships came out in the Spring, but finding our Squadron had got up the River before them, put into the Bay of Chaleurs. Capt. Wallis, with the Prince of Orange, Rochester, and three armed Vessels, was (in pursuance of my Orders) going up the Bay of Chaleurs, but met Capt. Byron coming down.

The joint Request of Generals Amherst and Murray, concurring with my own Inclinations to serve Capt. Deane, of the Diana, has induced me to send him to wait on you with this Letter. He commanded all the Vessels employed on the Expedition from Quebec to Montreal; and from his own Abilities has surmounted the Difficulties of an unknown, intricate, and dangerous Navigation. To sum up his Merit in one Sentence, he has approved himself a most deserving Officer; and as such I presume to recommend him to your Favour. He is very capable of giving you an Account of whatever you desire to know, with relation to this Country.

I am, &c.

COLVILLE.

Oct. 25. This Morning, about 7 o'Clock, it pleased Almighty God to call, in his Mercy, our late Most Gracious Sovereign, George the Second, after a long and glorious Reign of 33 Years, 4 Months, and 3 Days, and wanting 16 Days only of completing the 77th Year of his Age. His Majesty was born at Hanover, Nov. 10, 1683, according to the present Stile, and came to the Crown June 11, 1727. His Majesty deceased of a Fit of the Apoplexy, which lasted about an Hour; and is justly and deeply regretted by all his loyal and dutiful Subjects; no Monarch having received greater or more cheerful Marks of their Attachment to his Government, or Affection to

to his Person. He descends to the Grave amidst the Blessings of a grateful People, who will do Justice to his Memory by transmitting to Posterity the Happiness they enjoyed during the Course of his Reign. It may with Truth be said of him, he has left no Foe in the British Empire, that was not so to his Country; that Humanity he possessed in a very eminent Degree, having never signed a Warrant without feeling for the Man: Few of his Predecessors equalled him in Moderation; in Piety and Justice, none. His Reign was long and happy, and closed with a Series of glorious Events, such as will amaze Posterity. In him were united the King, the Hero, and the Christian; which secured to him an unbounded Veneration thro' Life, and to be greatly regretted at Death, by a loyal and a grateful People; who would have still greater Reason to deplore his Loss, had we not the pleasing Hope, that his Crown is the least valuable Legacy he has left. He is succeeded on the Imperial Throne of these Realms by his Royal Grandson, our present Gracious Sovereign, George the Third, to whom, God grant Length of Years, and a prosperous Reign over a happy and contented People.

The two Archbishops having viewed the Body of his Majesty, reported the same to the Hon. the Privy Council. *London Gaz.* Oct. 26.

On this melancholy Occasion the Privy Council met at St. James's, and gave necessary Orders for proclaiming his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar, and the Royal Exchange; and the same will be done in all the Cities and Corporation Towns in England, as soon as the Expresses arrive thereat.

And this Day, about Noon, his Majesty was proclaimed, first before Saville-House, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors, were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on Foot: Then the Officers of Arms being mounted on Horseback, the like was done at Charing-Cross: within Temple-Bar; at the End of Wood-street in Cheap-side; and lastly, at the Royal Exchange; with the usual Solemnities: The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Persons of distinction, attending during the whole Ceremony.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, to call to his Mercy, our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are

solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our lawful and rightful Liege Lord. George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience with all hearty and humble Affections, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Third with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carleton-House this Twenty-Fifth Day of October, 1760.

G O D save the K I N G.

	WILLIAM.
Andrew Stone	Tho. Cant.
J. Cleveland	Leeds
Jn. Ranby	Holdernesse
Maj. Gen. B. Noel	Cholmondeley
John Boscawen	Holles Newcastle
J. West	Falmouth
John Pownall	Mansfield
Edward Godfrey	Waldegrave
T. Townshend	Gower
James Peachy	Anst-
Fr. Ramsden	Barrington
James Cresset	Ligomer
Rich. Potenger	W. Pitt
W. Wentworth	W. Finch
Ja. Dunne	T. Robinson
G. Pocock	H. Fox
Jn. Brair	T. Chitty, Mayor
Hamey Palmer	C. Pratt
Vincent Mathias	Dartmouth
P. Fenoulhet	Rob. Bertie
Simon Parry	Southwell
T. Penn	Delamer
Jn. Andrews	J. Brudenel
F. Vernon	E. Wilnot
S. Cottrell,	Geo. L. Scott
	Gilb. Elliot

The Manner of the Procession was as follows. A Party of Horse Grenadier-Guards, preceded by two Pioneers to clear the Way; Beadles of Westminster with Staves, two and two; Constables of Westminster; High Constable of Westminster with

and 50 Squadrons of his left Wing. The first Line was to advance by the Way of Makerene to Neiden, the Second by Peckhutte to Elfnick, and the Third, which consisted wholly of Cavalry, by the Wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelsang.

On the other Hand, General Ziethen, with 30 Battalions and 70 Squadrons of the Right, was to take the Great Leipzig Road, and coming out of it at the Ponds of Torgau, to direct his Attacks against the Villages of Suptitz and Groschwitz.

This Plan was executed in the following Manner: The King's Line, while on their March, fell upon the Corps under General Reid, consisting of two Regiments of Dragoons and three Battalions of Pandours, who retired at our Approach into the Wood of Torgau. But we found in the Wood near Wildenhayn another more considerable Corps of the Enemy, who after firing some Volleyes of Cannon on our Vanguard, immediately retired to Groschutz.

Our Vanguard was on the Point of attacking them when we learnt that St. Ignon's Dragoons were in the Wood on our Left between our Columns of Foot. Being immediately attacked by our Hussars, they wanted to retire, but met the Grenadiers of our Vanguard, whose Fire stopt them, so that our Hussars made most of them Prisoners. Those who escaped, fell in with our second and third Lines, where our Cavalry was, and were either dispersed or taken.

At Two in the Afternoon, the King got thro' the Wood to the little Plain of Neiden. There we found Bathiani's Dragoons, and a Regiment of Foot, which after firing some Cannon-shot, retired to Torgau, from whence we heard a brisk and continued Fire of Cannon and small Arms, which made us judge that General Zeithen was already engaged with the Enemy. On this we mended our Pace, and passing the Morasses near Nelden, inclined to our Right towards a small Wood, marching in three Lines. The Horse were on the Left of the Foot, with their Left at the Elbe.

On our approach, Marshal Daun made a Front, and received us with a brisk Fire of 200 Pieces of Cannon. His Position was as follows. His Right extended to Groschwitz, and his Left to Zinne. His Foot occupied very advantageous Eminences along the Leipzig Road. His second Line, against which we directed our Attack, was placed on a Piece of Ground which terminated in Hills towards the Elbe.

We had dispersed our Attack in such a Manner, that either our Right or Left must take the Enemy in Rear, and close them in, so that they should not be able to undertake

any Thing against that Part where we intended to effect our Attack. Nevertheless we were repulsed the first Time, after a very smart Fire of Artillery and Small-arms. Our Grenadiers suffered from the Austrian Carabincers. We made a second vigorous Attack; but we were again repulsed, and forced to give Way. Whereupon the King made Bareith's Dragoons advance, who took Prisoners the Emperor's own Regiment, those of Neuperger and Gaisfrugg, and a Battalion of Bareith's. At the same Time, Spaen's Curassiers fell upon other Regiments of Foot, and put them into Disorder. Upon which the Enemy advanced between sixty and eighty Battalions towards Torgau, placing their Left at Zinne, and their Right at the Elbe. The Prince of Holstein went to meet them with our Cavalry, and at first made them give Way; but, at the second Shock, he was himself forced to retire. Nevertheless, he returned to the Charge, and our third Line of Foot attacked the Vinyards of Suptitz, whilst General Ziethen with our right Wing took the Enemy in Rear. This Disposition had the desired Success; it threw the Austrians into great Disorder.

These different Attacks lasted till a Quarter after Nine at Night. As the Night was uncommonly Dark, it was not possible to pursue the Enemy. Marshal Daun is wounded in the Thigh, and it should seem that our Victory was facilitated by his Wound. The Enemy employed the rest of the Night in crossing the Elbe, with all Speed, on three Bridges of Boats which they threw over it at Torgau. Next Morning, at Day-break, we entered that Town, and seized twenty Boats belonging to their Bridges.

The Enemy lost in this Engagement four Generals, 200 Officers, and 7000 Men, whom we made Prisoners. We took 20 Pair of Colours, one Standard, 37 Cannon, and three Obusers. In the first Attacks, in which we were repulsed, the Enemy took two our Generals, some Officers, and about 1500 Soldiers. We compute our Loss at 2500 Men killed, and 4900 wounded. The Action was very sharp, the Ground was disputed on both Sides with the greatest Obstinacy.

We are preparing to march forwards, and to make all the Advantage of our Victory that the Season will allow.

Our two Generals whom the Enemy have made Prisoners, are Count Fiuckenstein and M. Bulow. A List of our killed and wounded will soon be published. The King's Breast was grazed by a Ball, and the Margrave Charles received a violent Contusion on the Thigh.

Mag-

Magdebourg, Nov. 29. The Fruits the King has gained by his last Victory, are not confined only to his being again in Possession of the best Part of Saxony, and his having drove the Enemy from many important Posts they occupied in Silesia, but has, in Consequence thereof, obliged the Russians to retire into Poland, there to seek for Winter Quarters, instead of those they proposed to have had between the Wartha and the Oder, as was given out in the Warsaw Gazette, and several other Newspapers. The next Day after that memorable Action, Prince Eugene, of Wirtemberg, was detached at the Head of a considerable Body of Troops in pursuit of the Russians. On the 20th he arrived at Schwedt, where being informed that General Werner had already driven the Enemy from Konigsberg, Pyritz, Stargard, and other Posts they possessed in the New Marche of Brandenbourg, he himself, after having been reinforced, marched towards the Lower Pomerania, to oblige several Bodies of Russian Troops, which still continued in the Neighbourhood of Cossin and Belgard, to retreat; which they did with so much Precipitation as not to wait till they were attacked.

Magdebourg, Nov. 29. We have received Advice from his Majesty's Head Quarters at Meissen, that he has detached a Body of about Eight Thousand Men, in Cavalry, Infantry, and Hussars, under the Command of the Generals Sallern, Aschersleben, and Linden, to march through Thuringe towards Gottingen, and there act in Concert with Prince Ferdinand, in his present Operations against that Place. This Corps was in Motion the 26th, and it is supposed, will join his Serene Highness's Army the 6th of next Month. Exclusive of this Reinforcement, the King has likewise sent another of about Fifteen Hundred Men, drawn from the Garrison of Magdebourg, to General Kielmansegg, who commands a detached Corps of the Allied Army, in the Neighbourhood of Gottingen. We learn, that General Hulsen, being on his March to Chemnitz, the Army of the Empire had retired in the Night of the 21st past towards Hoff in Franconia; and that the Duke of Wurtemberg, upon this Intelligence, had

likewise left Weimer the 22d, and had marched to Arnstadt.

Hamburg, Dec. 2. We are informed, that the Austrians had evacuated Landshut in Silesia, on the 19th Ult. leaving behind them 15,000 Ammunition Loaves, besides a considerable Quantity of Forage: That the Russians were now entirely dislodged out of the New Marche; and that General Werner, having been reinforced by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, who arrived the 20th past at Schwedt, would likewise soon oblige General Tottleben, who yet occupied Cossin and Stolpe, to leave both those Places.

Warbourg, Dec. 4. The Situation of the Troops in these Parts has received no material Alteration lately. Those on the other Side of the Weser, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, have moved forward, and are now cantoned about Gottingen: His Serene Highness's Head Quarters have been fixed, since the 25th past, at Harste.

There have been several smart Skirmishes on the Side of Gottingen, particularly one on the 29th past at Heydemunden upon the River Werra, which Post Major-General Breidenbach, at the Head of the two Regiments of Hanoverian and Brunswick Guards, with a Detachment of Cavalry, attacked; and, having carried it, took Possession of the Town, which was abandoned by the French Detachment, Part of which passed the River in Boats, while the others threw themselves into an Intrenchment which covered the Passage, and which our Troops made several Attempts to force, but without Success. At Length, our People being much galled by the Fire from the Enemy's Redoubts on the other Side of the River, General Breidenbach could not carry his Point, and was obliged to fall back into the Town, from whence he retired at Midnight; and the Enemy did not retake Possession of it till Twenty-four Hours afterwards. Our Loss, upon this Occasion, amounted to 150 private Men: Five of our Officers were killed, and six wounded.

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4. The Body of Troops which the Prussians have in this Dutchy, will soon be joined by 2 or 3000 Men, and will then march against the Swedes.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 25.

ON Saturday Morning, about 9 o'Clock, arrived here Major M'Lean from General Amherst at Montreal, which he left the Saturday before, with Expresses, con-

taining a full Confirmation and Account of the Surrender of the French Army, the Town of Montreal, and all Canada.

Sept. the 8th. At break of Day the Capitulation was signed. The Grenadiers and Light

Light Infantry then marched into the Town, commanded by Col. Haldimand, in the following Order of Proceffion, viz.

I. A Twelve-pounder with a Flag ; — and a Detachment of Royal Artillery.

II. The Grenadiers of the Line, commanded by Col. Masséy.

III. The Light Infantry of the Line, commanded by Col. Amherst ; each with a Band of Music before them ; — and the eldest Ensign in General Amherst's Army to take Possession of the Colours of the eight French Regiments.

Sept. the 9th. The Colours of Shirley's and Pepperell's Regiments, lost at Oswego in 1756, were marched out of Montreal by a Detachment of Grenadiers and a Band of Music, and carried down the Right of our Line to the Head Quarters, where they were lodged.

General Orders. *Camp before Montreal, Sept. 9, 1760.*

Parole — King GEORGE — and CANADA.

"The General fees, with infinite Pleasure, the Success that has crowned the indefatigable Efforts of his Majesty's Troops, and faithful Subjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuille has capitulated ; the

Troops of France in Canada have laid down their Arms, and are not to serve during the War ; the whole Country submits to the Dominion of Great Britain ; the three Armies are intitled to the General's Thanks on this Occasion ; and he assures them, that he will take the Opportunity of acquainting his Majesty with the Zeal and Bravery, which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regulars, and Provincial Troops, and also by his faithful Indian Allies.

"The General is confident, when the Troops are informed that this Country is the King's, they will not disgrace themselves by the least Appearance of Inhumanity, or by unfoldier-like Behaviour, in taking any Plunder, more especially as the Canadians become now British Subjects, and will feel the good Effect of his Majesty's Protection."

The Indians, who had been in the French Interest, hoisted a Union Flag in Sight of Montreal, some Time before General Amherst arrived there ; and shewed the utmost Complaisance to our Army, saying, that, "Now they found we were Men, they would be good Friends to us."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, THE Grand Expedition Fleet Dec. 13, came back to Spithead, and the Transports, with the Forces on Board, came into Harbour, and disembarked as fast as possible.

15. We may inform the Public, so far as it appears to us, that the Cause of the Expedition Fleet being countermanded, is supposed to be the Sickness of the Troops and Horses, the latter of which had, for several Days, refused all Kinds of Fodder ; the Length of Time they had been embarked, the tempestuous Weather they have had ever since, and riding at Anchor in such a swelling Sea, might, had they continued a few Days longer, been attended with the Loss of a great Number of the Troops, and all the Horses. Such Numbers of Troops were ill on Board some Ships, that there was not a sufficient Number of the Soldiery to attend their sick Brethren, which Duty was most kindly discharged by the Seamen. They are to be kept in Readiness to be embarked the Beginning of February, or sooner, if fa-

vourable Weather for the Sailing of so large a Fleet. — To the Honour of the Officers both of Land and Sea, it is remarked, that they were regular and tender in attending the Sick, and seeing them well provided with fresh Meat, Vegetables, and Broths.

Norwich, Dec. 5. About 7 in the Evening, there happened a sudden Storm of Hail and Rain, with a Flash of Lightning that burst into several Parts, resembling Balls of Fire which fell in many Parts of the City, followed instantly by a Clap of Thunder not distinguishable from the Explosion of a single Piece of Cannon, but did no harm.

From Canterbury we learn, that a like Phenomenon happened there, but the Ball of Fire penetrated the Spire, singed the Floor of one of the Stages, beat down some Bricks and Plaster, left some Marks of Violence on the Side of the Building, and after passing nine Stagings, forced its Way out at the Bottom of the Tower, doing but little Damage.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 24. Pursuant to his late Majesty's Royal Pleasure, the Lords of the Admiralty ordered the Marlborough Man of War to carry to Bencoulin, Mr. Mason, late Assistant to Dr. Bradley, and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, who were appointed by the Royal Society to take Observations at that Place of the Transit of Venus, in June, 1761, and we learn, that Mr. Maskulyne, F. R. S. and Mr. R. Waddington, of Hull, are appointed by the Royal Society to go to St. Helena for that Purpose, and that they are to go in one of the East-India Company Ships soon after Christmas.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, taken from the Cologne Gazette, Oct. 30.

“Yesterday Lord Kinnoul, the English Ambassador, had his Audience of Leave of the King. His Majesty made his Lordship, in his private Quality of Earl of Kinnoul, a Present of a Diamond of great Value, in a Gold Snuff-box. To-morrow he embarks on board an English Man of War, to return to England. If this Minister was charged with any other Negotiation than that which he mentioned at his first Audience [the making Excuses for destroying de la Clue's Squadron within Gun-shot of the Portuguese Shores] it is an intire Secret to the Public. When the Gentlemen of the English Manufactory carried to him Complaints of Breaches of their Privileges, all the Answer they received was, that his Instructions did not empower him to meddle in such Matters. At his Departure he acquired them, that he had obtained favourable Answers from our Court with regard to the Exportation of Gold, and the Maintenance of the Privileges granted to the English Nation, but that he could not be more explicit with regard to the Particulars of those Answers, till he had first given an Account of them to the King his Master. Lord Kinnoul, during his Stay here, has always lived on good Terms with the Count d'Oeyras (M. de Carvalho) and on his Representations, the Court of London has ordered Admiral Saunders, who is stationed at Gibraltar, to send a 60 Gun-ship to Genoa, to bring to Lisbon the Count d'Oeyras's Son, and his Nephew the Commander d'Almada. A new Board is erected to execute the Office of Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy; at the Head of which is M. de Mendoza, the Count d'Oeyras's Brother.”

Nov. 27. At a Common Council it is ordered, that the Thanks of the Court be given to Sir Thomas Citty, Knt. late Lord Mayor of this City, for his constant Atten-

dance in that high and important Office, and for his particular Attention to, and Encouragement of public Good.

29. Last Night the Speedwell Yacht (after so much Time and Expence in fitting her for the Purpose of trying the Experiment of the Possibility, not only of a Vessel's being made to move with considerable Velocity in a stark Calm at Sea, but also against a moderate Wind) was tried, by setting out from the Red house in Chelsea-reach to Putney-bridge with the Tide, but against the Wind, and returned back with the Wind, but a good Part of the Way against the Tide; which was performed to the full Satisfaction of every Person present, at the Rate of four Miles per Hour, which, in Case of a Calm at Sea, amounts to one thousand Miles every eleven Days; and to prevent those dreadful, evil Consequences, which so frequently happen, from the long Absence of the Mails from different Parts, may be of the utmost Utility to a commercial People, by preventing their Detainder in any Case, when the Winds are not very boisterous against them.

By an Extract of a Letter from Paris we learn, that the Court of France went into Mourning for his late Majesty King George, the 15th Ult. and continued it for three Days.

Whitsball, Nov. 29. The King has been pleased to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen, to be Field-Marsalls and General Officers in his Majesty's Army.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Sir Rob. Rich, Bart. John Visc. Ligonier.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

David Montelieu, Baron de St. Hipolire	John Brown
John Earl of Westmoreland	Peregrine Lascelles
Roger Handasyd	Sir J. Bruce Hope, Bart.
James Lord Tyrawley	John Folliett
Charles Otway	Thomas Murray
Charles Ld. Cadogan	James Stuart
James St. Clair	Lord John Murray
John Guise	John E. of Loudoun
John Earl of Rothes	Maurice Bockland
Harry Pulteney	Wm. E. Panmure
Sir Charles Howard	Ld. Geo. Beaucherk
John Husk	Earl of Ancram
John Campbell	W. E. of Harrington
Wm. Ld. Blakeney	Hugh Warburton
Humphry Bland	William Shirley
James Oglethorpe	John D. of Bedford
John Ld. Delawar	Cuthbert Ellison
Sir John Mordaunt	Peregrine D. of Ancafter
James Cholmondeley	

Evcljn

Office,
Mid En-

nt (af-
fitting
riment
l's be-
elocicy
gainst a
ing out
each to
against
ith the
against
the full
, at the
hich, in
ne thou-
to pre-
quences,
the long
t Parts,
ommer-
Detainder
not very

Paris we
went into
George,
for three

has been
Lords and
s and Ge-
rmy.

Ligonier.
Ls.
wn
Lafcelles
uce Hope,

Diott
Murray
uart
nn Murray
of Loudoun
Bockland
Panmure
Beauclerk
Ancram
Harrington
Farburton
Shirley
of Bedford
t Ellifop
ne D. of An-

Evcljn

