

D,  
Exchange, or Paper  
called his Lord-  
of Buffalo River,  
1193 Acres.  
ASIL BROOKE.

T E D,  
DSON, and the  
to be SOLD by  
ore in BALTI-

an and East-India  
Exchange, or Cur-

all, or early in the  
; and as it is very  
return into these  
avour of all those  
es, or Bonds, that  
The Business of  
on in my Absence  
ry Helms, junior.  
N STEVENSON.  
ax-Seed purchased

L D,  
RIA DULANY,  
of Land, lying in  
viz.  
Tract of Land called  
of Tuckasee Creek.  
Part of a Tract of  
Tract of Land called  
on the Beaver Dam  
urchase any of the  
desired to apply to  
ne's County, or Mr.  
who are authorized  
ne.  
aid Henrietta Maria  
s of Land, lying in  
g 1000 Acres, lying  
g 200 Acres, lying  
Acres, lying on the  
River. And,  
g 100 Acres, lying  
es of Fowling Creek.  
urchase any of the  
desired to apply to Mr.  
ester County, or Mr.  
who are authorized  
ne.

O L D,  
and Barrel Staves, at  
ecocomico River; like-  
d more upon Menkin  
Thousand good Ma-  
Landing, in Somerset  
or good Bills of Ex-  
WILLIAM GEDDES.

June 23, 1755.  
O L D,  
ng in Baltimore-Town,  
venient Brick Dwel-  
James Cary now dwel-  
den, &c.  
quire of the Subscri-  
XANDER LAWSON,  
LIAM LYON

June 11, 1755.  
ORTED,  
Capt. WILLIAM HAR-  
y the Subscriber, at his  
at the most reasonable  
for Bills of Exchange,

y of DRUGS,  
all Kinds, CHEMICAL  
of PAINTS ready  
William Lyon.

Charles-street;  
R. ADVERTISE-  
and One Shilling

[Numb. 544.]

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, October 9, 1755.

BOSTON, September 18,  
*Last Monday Evening an Express arrived in Town  
from the Westward, with the following Letter  
from Major-General JOHNSON.*

Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9, 1755.

*To the Governors of the several Colonies who raised  
the Troops on the present Expedition.*

**S**UNDAY Evening the 7th Instant, I received Intelligence from some Indian Scouts I had sent out, that they had discovered three large Roads about the South-Bay, and were confident a very considerable Number of the Enemy were marched on their March towards our Encampment at the Carrying-Place, where were posted about 250 of the New-Hampshire Troops, and five Companies of the New-York Regiment. I got one Adams, a Waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely consented to ride Express with my Orders to Col. Blanchard of the New-Hampshire Regiment, commanding Officer there. I acquainted him with my Intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the Troops there within the Works through up. About half an Hour, or near an Hour after this, I got two Indians and two Soldiers to go on Foot with another Letter to the same Purpose.

About 12 o'Clock that Night, the Indians and Soldiers returned, with a Waggoner who had stole from the Camp, with about 8 others, their Waggon and Horses, without Orders. This Waggoner says, they heard and saw the Enemy about four Miles from this Side the Carrying-Place. They heard a Gun fire, and a Man call upon Heaven for Mercy, which he judged to be Adams. The next Morning I called a Council of War, who gave it as their Opinion, and in which the Indians were extremely urgent, that 1000 Men should be detached, and a Number of their People would go with them, in order to catch the Enemy in their Retreat from the other Camp, either as Victors, or defeated in their Design. The 1000 Men were detached under the Command of Col. Williams, of one of the Boston Regiments, with upwards of 200 Indians. They marched between 8 and 9 o'Clock. In about an Hour and a half afterwards we heard a heavy firing, and all the Marks of a warm Engagement, which we judged was about 3 or 4 Miles from us. We beat to Arms, and got our Men all in Readiness. The Fire approached nearer, upon which I judged our People were retreating, and detached Lieut. Col. Cole, with about 300 Men to cover their Retreat. About 10 o'Clock some of our Men in the Rear, and some Indians of the said Party, came running into the Camp, and acquainted us that our Men were retreating, that the Enemy were too strong for them. The whole Party that escaped returned to us in large Bodies.

As we had thrown up a Breast-Work of Trees round our Encampment, and planted some Field-Pieces to defend the same, we immediately hauled some heavy Cannon up there to strengthen our Front, took Possession of some Eminences on our left Flank, and got one Field-Piece there in a very advantageous Situation; the Breast-Work was manned throughout by our People, and the best Disposition made thro' our whole Encampment, which Time and Circumstances would permit. About half an Hour after Eleven, the Enemy appeared in Sight, and marched along the Road in very regular Order directly upon our Center: They made a small Halt about 150 Yards from our Breast-Work, when the regular Troops (whom we judged to be such by their bright and fix'd Bayonets) made the grand and center Attack; the Canadians and Indians, squatted and dispersed on our Flanks. The Enemy's Fire we received first from their Regulars in Platoons, but it did no great Execution,

being at too great a Distance, and our Men defended by the Breast-Work. Our Artillery then began to play on them, and was served under the Direction of Capt. Eyre during the whole Engagement, in a Manner very advantageous to his Character, and those concerned in the Management of it. The Engagement now began general on both Sides. The French Regulars kept their Ground and Order for some Time, with great Resolution and good Conduct, but the warm and constant Fire from our Artillery and Troops put them into Disorder, their Fire became more scattered and unequal, and the Enemy's Fire on our Left grew very faint: They moved then to the Right of our Encampment, and attacked Col. Ruggles, Col. Williams, and Col. Titcomb's Regiments, where they maintained a very warm Fire for near an Hour, still keeping up their Fire in the other Parts of our Line, tho' not very strong; the three Regiments on the Right supported the Attack very resolutely, and kept a constant and strong Fire upon the Enemy; this Attack failing, and the Artillery still playing along the Line, we found their Fire very weak; with considerable Intervals: This was about 4 o'Clock, when our Men and the Indians jumped over the Breast-Work, pursued the Enemy, slaughtered Numbers, and took several Prisoners, amongst whom was the Baron de Dieskau, the French General of all the regular Forces lately arrived from Europe; who was brought to my Tent about 6 o'Clock, just as a Wound I had received was dressed. The whole Engagement and Pursuit ended about 7 o'Clock.

I don't know whether I can get the Returns of the Slain and Wounded on our Side to transmit herewith; but more of that by and by.

The greatest Loss we have sustained was in the Party commanded by Col. Williams in the Morning, who was attacked, and the Men gave Way, before Col. Whiting, who brought up the Rear, could come to his Assistance: The Enemy, who were more numerous, endeavour'd to surround them; upon which the Officers found they had no Way to save the Troops, but by retreating; which they did as fast as they could. In this Engagement we suffer'd our greatest Loss; Col. Williams, Major Ashley, Capt. Ingersol, and Capt. Puter, of the same Regiment; Capt. Ferral; Brother-in-Law to the General, who commanded a Party of Indians, Capt. Stoddert, Capt. McGin, and Capt. Stevens, all Indian Officers, and the Indians say, near 40 of their People, who fought like Lions, were all slain; old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fear is killed: We have abundant Reason to think we killed a great Number of the Enemy, amongst whom is Monsieur St. Pierre, who commanded all the Indians: The exact Number on either Side, I cannot obtain, for tho' I sent a Party to bury our Dead this Afternoon, it being a running scattered Engagement, we can neither find all our Dead, nor give an exact Account. As fast as these Troops joined us, they formed with the rest in the main Battle of the Day, so that the Killed and Wounded in both Engagements, Officers excepted, must stand upon the same Return.

About 8 o'Clock last Night a Party of 120, of the New-Hampshire Regiment, and 90 of the New-York Regiment, who were detached to our Assistance, under the Command of Capt. M'Ginnes, from the Camp at the Carrying-Place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a Party of Indians and Canadians, at the Place where Col. Williams was attacked in the Morning; their Engagement began between 4 and 5 o'Clock; this Party, who our People say were between 3 and 400, had fled from the Engagement here, and gone to scalp our People killed in the Morning. Our brave Men fought them for near two Hours, and made a considerable Slaughter amongst them: Of this brave Party 2 were killed, and 11 wounded, and 5 missing. Capt. M'Ginnes, who behaved with the utmost Calmness and Resolution, was brought on a Horse

here, and I fear his Wounds will prove mortal. Ensign Falsam of the New-Hampshire Regiment, wounded through the Shoulder.

I have this Morning called a Council of War, a Copy of the Minutes of which I send you herewith.

Monsieur Le Baron de Dieskau, the French General, is badly wounded in the Leg, and through both his Hips, and the Surgeon very much fears his Life. He is an elderly Gentleman, an experienced Officer, and a Man of high Consideration in France. From his Papers I find he brought under his Command to Canada, in the Men of War lately arrived at Quebec, 3171 regular Troops, who were partly in Garrison at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticohdarago, and other advantageous Passes between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him Yesterday Morning, 200 Grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different Nations. His Aid-de-Camp says (they being separately asked) their whole Force was about 2000. Several of the Prisoners say about 2300. The Baron says, his Major General was killed, and his Aid-de-Camp says, the greater Part of their chief Officers also: He thinks by the Morning and Afternoon Actions, they have lost near 1000 Men, but I can get no regular Accounts. Most of our People think from 5 to 600. We have about 30 Prisoners, most of them badly wounded; the Indians scalp'd of their Dead already near 70, and were employ'd after the Battle last Night, and all this Afternoon in bringing in Scalps, and great Numbers of French and Indians yet left unscalped: They carried off Numbers of their Dead, and scattered them. Our Men have suffered so much Fatigue for 3 Days past, and are constantly standing upon their Arms by Day; half the whole upon Guard every Night, and the rest lay down armed and accoutred, that both Officers and Men, are almost wore out. The Enemy may rally, and we judge they have considerable Reinforcements near at Hand; so that I think it necessary we be upon our Guard, and be watchful to maintain the Advantage we have gained: For these Reasons, I don't think it either prudent or safe to be sending out Parties in Search of the Dead.

I do not hear of any Officers killed at our Camp, but Col. Titcomb, and none wounded but myself and Major Nichols of Col. Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain Returns of our Dead and Wounded; but from the best Accounts I can obtain, we have lost about 130, who are killed, about 60 wounded, and several missing from the Morning and Afternoon's Engagement.

I think we may expect very shortly, another and more formidable Attack; and that the Enemy will then come with Artillery. The late Col. Williams had the Ground cleared for building a stockaded Fort. Our Men are so harassed and obliged to be so constantly upon watchful Duty, that I think it would be both unreasonable, and I fear in vain, to set them at Work upon the designed Fort.

I design to order the New-Hampshire Regiment up here to reinforce us, and I hope some of the designed Reinforcements will be with us in a few Days: When these fresh Troops arrive, I shall immediately set about building a Fort.

My Wound, which is in my Thigh, is very painful; the Ball is lodged and cannot be got out, by which Means I am, to my Mortification, confined to my Tent.

This Letter was begun, and should have been dispatched Yesterday; but we had two Alarms, and neither Time nor Prudence would permit it. I hope Gentlemen, you will place the Inconvenience hereof, to the Account of our Situation.

I am, most respectfully,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
W<sup>m</sup> JOHNSON.