

took Strugen by Assault, and Argyle and the Queen's Redoubt by Scaling. They immediately began to make a Lodgment in this Part, which was the principal Attack, whilst the others made Diversions.

"The Prince de Beauveau having marched at the same Time against the Caroline and West Redoubts, he made himself Master of the Covered Way, where he nailed up twelve Pieces of Cannon. It being impracticable to make a Lodgment, because Ken's Redoubt was not taken, he contented himself with cutting down the Palisades, breaking the Carriages of the Cannon, and supporting this Attack for some Time, in order to favour the principal Attack, which was made with the greatest Judgment, and the greatest Bravery.

"As the Attacks to be made by Messieurs de Lannion and de Montaynard depended on the Success of that against Fort Charles, they waited for a Signal from M. de Roquepine; but the Enemy observing a great Stir in that Part, were on their Guard, and hindered the intended Landing. During this Time M. de Lannion annoyed Fort Marlborough.

"The Diversions made by all these Fires, and the Combination of these different Attacks, gave Time for assuring the Success of the Attack on the Left, so that at Daybreak we posted 400 Men in the Queen's Redoubt, and 200 in Strugen and Argyle. I took my Post in the Center of the Attacks on the Left, having with me the Count de Maillebois, the Marquis de Mesnil, and the Prince of Wurtemberg, to give the necessary Orders for the Support and Success of the Attacks.

"At Five in the Morning a Suspension of Arms was agreed on, to bring off the Killed and Wounded.

"We took several Mortars and Cannon in Strugen, Argyle, and the Queen's Forts; in which last we made fifteen Prisoners, among whom was the second in Command among the Enemy, who had the particular Direction of the Defence, and was the highest in Credit with the Garrison.

"At Two in the Afternoon on the 28th, there came three Deputies from the Place, who demanded Twenty-four Hours to draw up Articles of Capitulation. I gave them till Eight at Night, at which Hour one of them returned, with a Draught of the Articles, whereupon I drew up a Counter Draught, and sent the Chevalier de Redmont with it, who found the Enemy so astonished at the Prodiges performed by our Foot, and the Vivacity of the grand Attack, that they submitted to the Conditions I required, which were not hard. I shall immediately send the Capitulation; but there are still some little Things to be settled, which doth not hinder our Grenadiers from being Masters of the Gate of the Place, and of Fort Charles and Fort Marlborough.

"M. de Lannion has received a slight Contusion on the Shoulder, and M. de St. Tropes, Aid de Camp to M. de Meillebois, is slightly wounded in the Face. M. de Guelton, a Sea Lieutenant, who commanded the Boats at the Attack of Fort Charles, was killed. The Number of our Killed and Wounded is about Twenty-five Officers, and 400 Soldiers."

Warsaw, July 10. An extraordinary Malefactor has been here lately committed to Prison for a Robbery and Murder committed near this City. This Criminal was a Beggar, who, having lost the Use of his Legs, had laid Numbers of charitably disposed People under a Contribution, which he used to collect himself, drawn in a little Cart, by a good Horse, of his own Purchase. This Wretch, whose supposed Misery was esteemed a good Proof of his Honesty, being universally pitied and respected, had an Opportunity of seeing a certain Inn-keeper tell out 800 Polish Guilders to his Daughter, giving her Orders to pay it to a Gentleman at a neighbouring Village. On which the Villain set forward in his Cart, and arriving at a convenient Place dropt his Whip, waiting for the coming up of the young Woman, whom he desired to pick it up, pretending to have dropt it accidentally. The poor Girl, willing to oblige this poor incapable Object, stooped down to pick it up, when the Ruffian taking a Hatchet out of his Cart struck her on the Head, and killed her on the Spot; after which he took from her the Money, but before he could secrete the Body was intercepted, and in Consequence committed to Prison. He has since confessed, that this is not the first Murder by several that he hath committed; by which and other base Means, he has accumulated the Sum of 1300 Ducats.

Dublin, July 10. We hear from England that his Majesty pays the highest Honour to the Cha-

acter of the brave Blakeney, whom he calls his BRAVE IRISH GENERAL, and at the same Time, has a grateful Remembrance of his Irish Admiral, the late Sir Peter Warren, whom his Majesty, more than once, hath wished that Providence had continued his Services to him, and his Kingdoms, nor are his Hopes less sanguine from the future Conduct of their Countryman, the Lord Tyrwally, to whom he has committed the Care of Gibraltar. — Thus does Ireland stand in Favour with the King and Father by the Courage and Conduct of her Sons.

L O N D O N .

Kensington, August 13. On Friday last the following Address of the High-Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the County of Dorset, was presented by George Pitt and Humphry Sturt, Esqrs. Representatives in Parliament for the said County: Being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rocheford, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty:

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the High-Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the County of Dorset, most humbly beg Leave, at this critical Juncture, to assure your Majesty of our most firm and unshaken Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government; and that we shall, with the greatest Alacrity, embrace every Opportunity of exerting ourselves in Support of both.

Under the Government of a King of your Majesty's Great and Martial Disposition, and in the Prosecution of so Just and National a War, we are not at all intimidated with the Threats and Power of France; a Nation This has never fear'd, has often humbled. But when we reflect on the Loss of the Island of Minorca; so gloriously obtained, so advantageously kept, of such inestimable Value to the Trade of these Kingdoms; we are convinced, that this Attempt of our natural and inveterate Enemy was so notorious, that very few of your Majesty's faithful Subjects had the least Doubt of the Design, long before it was put in Execution: Yet the Island was left Defenceless, and the Mediterranean without any English Fleet there. These Reflections fill us with Fear and Amazement! And we most humbly hope your Majesty will be pleased to direct such Enquiry to be made into the Conduct which has so astonishingly turn'd this desperate and rash Attempt of our Enemy into Victory and Glory, and has cover'd this Nation with Reproach and Dishonour, that, from whatever Causes it hath proceeded, the Person by whom it has been occasioned, may receive that Punishment so justly deserved.

To Velters Cornwall, Esq; and Sir John Morgan, Bart. Knights of the Shire for the County of Hereford:

WE, the High-Sheriff and Grand-Jury for the said County, now assembled at the Assizes held for the same, being greatly alarmed at the present melancholy and distressed Situation of Affairs of this Nation, think it a Duty incumbent on us to apply to you, our worthy Representatives, upon whose diligent and faithful Conduct in the approaching Sessions of Parliament we entirely rely on.

When we reflect on the deplorable Loss of Minorca, one of our most valuable Possessions (a Loss aggravated by the unprecedented Dishonour sustained by the British Flag in the Mediterranean!) and on the distressed State of our Colonies in America, on which the Trade and Well-being of these Kingdoms depend, we cannot but call to Mind the immense Supplies granted in the last Sessions of Parliament for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions, and the great Fleets and Armies raised for the same, without any apparent Advantage. We therefore, in Behalf of ourselves, and the other Freeholders of this County, intrust you to make a strict Enquiry into the Application of the Public Money, and the Causes of these fatal Misfortunes, and to use your utmost Endeavours to discover those who have been any ways accessory thereto, and to bring them to Public Justice.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, August 7.

"As Trade is the Source from whence all the Blessings of this Nation flow in general, and that of the Mediterranean the only Part for taking off the Productions of this Country in particular, which are Tin, Fish, and Hides; and from the late Cowardice or Treachery, or rather both, shewn in those Seas by a certain Admiral, the Prices now offered for those Commodities are so low, that the general Run of the Tin Adventurers are oblig'd to stop their Works, which has been the Occasion already of near Ten Thousand of the

Miners being out of Employ, has brought many of them to a State of Desperation, and in general are so exasperated against the Author of their melancholy Fate, that we hear he has been hung in Effigy by them on every Ball throughout the whole Country, and on the News of his Arrival at Portsmouth, was carried in Procession with a Halter about his Neck, in the most ignominious Manner through several Parishes, and at last, in Imitation of the ancient Roman Punishment for the Traitors of the Empire, they ty'd him to the Tail of a Jack-Afs, and dragg'd him for half an Hour round a large Circle on a Common, composed of at least 15000 Spectators, and after fix'd on his Breast this Motto, *The Friend of Monsieur Regout, and the Tinner's Scourge*, brac'd him on the Back of the same Afs, in an erect Posture, and carried him to a Gallows on the Summit of a Hill erected for the Purpose on a large Pile of Fuel, where they burnt him, to their great Satisfaction, amidst Ten Thousand Huzzas, and other Acclamations of Joy. His Effigy has also been carried round this Town To-day by a Multitude of Seamen and others, with a Halter round his Neck, and this Inscription on his Breast in Capital Gold Letters, THE BRITISH NAVY'S SCORN, and will this Evening be hung and burnt to appease their Wrath, and make them some Attonement for his Crimes."

H A L I F A X, September 25.

Last Sunday Evening arrived here the French Prize, taken by the Fogeux, and which parted from the Jamaica in a Fog a few Days before. She is a fine large new Vessel, of upwards of 200 Tons, and a very good Sailer.

Yesterday Morning Capt. M'Namara, in the Wasp Privateer, belonging to this Place, arrived here, and has brought in with him a French Prize Schooner of about 70 Tons, which he took Yesterday se'nnight about 13 Leagues to the Eastward of Louisburg, bound thither from Old France, her Cargo consists of Wine and Provisions, and cost 16,000 Livres.

October 2. Sunday last a French Prize Schooner arrived here: She was taken by the Fogeux and Centurion, then cruising in the Bay Gaspé, bound from the Island of St. John's to Quebec, with about 100 Men, Women, and Children, on board.

Perthmouth, (in New-Hampshire), October 14.

We have a Report, that Commodore Holmes has taken a Vessel on her Passage from Canada bound for France, with Letters on board, which give an Account that the Prisoners taken at Oswego were to be transported to France under Convoy of two Men of War, and that Commodore Spry was lying off the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence to intercept them.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Charlis-Town, otherwise called No. 4, in the Province of New-Hampshire, dated October 4, 1756.

"This Day arrived here one Enos Bishop, an English Captive from Canada, who was taken from Contoocook above two Years since. He left Canada 26 Days ago, in Company with two other English Captives, viz. William Hair, late of Brookfield, enlisted into General Shirley's Regiment, and taken at Oswego; the other (Name unknown) taken from Pennsylvania.—They came away from Canada without Gun, Hatchet, or Fire-Works, and with no more than three Loaves of Bread, and four Pounds of Pork; as they suffered much for want of Provisions, his Companions were not able to travel any farther than a little on this Side Cowas, where he was obliged to leave them last Lord's Day, without any Sustainance but a few Berries.—Six Men were this Evening sent out to look after them, but it is to be feared they have perished in the Wilderness."

"Said Bishop informs, that he was at Montreal when the French Army returned from Oswego, and that the French General made his Return to the Governor of 1800 Prisoners taken at Oswego (though some made the Number less), six killed, and eight wounded. He says the Prisoners taken at Oswego told him, that they were only Canadians that attacked Fort Pepperrell; that they fought three Days with small Arms; and that Col. Mercer in the other Fort made Signals three Times for the English to quit Fort Pepperrell, which the Commanding Officer there would not obey;—That then Col. Mercer sent an Order to the said Officer, requiring him as soon as he saw a Bomb thrown over the Fort, to plug up the Cannon, and destroy the Ammunition, and leave it, which he accordingly did, and retired to the next Fort.—That Evening the Enemy began to intrench in Sight of our Men, who would have fired on them, but were not permitted, till the Enemy had planted six Cannon:—Then our Gunner fired, and

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