

L O N D O N, January 12.  
CAPT. Henry Chaffers, of the Two Brothers, from Jamaica, who was carried into Cape-Breton, from whence he came to Brest on board the French Fleet, and arrived in England in the last Cartel Ship, gives the following Account in a Letter to his Father at Liverpool:

"We had 25 Days Passage from Louisburg to Brest, where we arrived the 24th of November. I was on board the Hector of 74 Guns (the Commodore of those that took us) having on board 650 Men when we left Louisburg. We buried in our Passage 381, and sent 200 sick on Shore on our Arrival at Brest. We had not above 50 People to stand the Deck, beside the English, whom they took Care to work well and knock about. Had the Ship stayed out of Port three or four Days longer, we Englishmen would have had the Ship; which would have been the Case with many others of them. My manner of living since taken, and that of the rest of the English Commanders on board the same Ship, was as follows: Salt Beef and Pork, each twice a Week, for Dinner; Horse Beans for Supper, and Bread and Brandy for Breakfast; Our Lodging in the Hold, amongst the Water-Casks and Fire-Wood. In short, I cannot tell you, by either Tongue or Pen, what every poor Soul suffered. Mr. Holbourn appeared off Louisburg the 29th of August, with 16 Sail of the Line, and 5 Frigates, and challenged the French Squadron out by hoisting the Standard of England betwixt the Ensign-Staff and Mizzen-Shrouds and fired one Gun; the Commander in Chief of the French Squadron returned it, by hoisting the bloody Flag at the Main-Top Gallant-Mast-Head, and firing one Gun: I expected then to have seen bloody Work, but the French thought better of it, and never stirred an Anchor, though their Ships were larger, of equal Number, but 110 Guns stronger. Mr. Holbourn had his Squadron off the Harbour two Days; and finding they would not come out, steered away for Halifax, where he found 4 Men of War of 70 Guns come to reinforce him. The 19th of September he appeared again, having then Twenty-one Sail of the Line, a Frigate, a Sloop of War, and a Fireship. At this Time the French Squadron had but 30 Days Provisions, at short Allowance. Our Squadron kept within Sight of the Harbour until Sept. 24, having hazy thick Weather, and blowing a close reefed-top-sail Gale; at Eight in the Evening the Gale encreased; from Eleven to Six in the Morning it blew a Storm; the first of the Gale at E. N. E. At Three, one of the Frigates in the Harbour drove on Shore, and all their Merchant Ships, except Three. The hardest of the Gale was from Four to Five; after the Wind came to E. S. E. variable, with strong Squalls; at which Time the Tilbury Man of War was lost; at Ten the Wind veered to the South at which Time the Tonnant struck on a Rock and split her Keel; the Ship and Frigate both got off again and drove down, which kept us a Month longer. After the Gale arrived a 50 Gun Frigate and two other Ships, with Provisions for the Squadron; which, if the Gale had not happened would probably have been taken, and forced the French to come out or starve. There were very few Provisions in Louisburg when we sailed; I suppose by this Time they are all starving, if they have had no supply.

On the 20th of November, about Half past Seven in the Morning, saw a Sail on the S. E. Quarter, the Wind at S. W. the French Squadron steering E. S. E. the Ship bore away and hauled her Wind again, we being to Leeward; she bore away again. I suppose took us for the English Squadron, but finding her Mistake, hauled her Wind to the Westward, within point-blank shot of us, and seven other Ships of our Fleet. The Admiral hoisted a Signal of Cognizance; but he not knowing the Signal, hoisted a French Ensign on the Staff; his Main-top-mast was carried away; the Admiral gave out a Signal for a 74 and a 28 Gun Ship to chase; at Eleven the Wind blew about to N. W. standing at N. N. E. At Half past One, the Diadem of 74 Guns, came up with her, and began the Engagement with both upper and lower Deck-Guns, our Ship with only her upper Deckers, for five Broadides; after knocking our our lower Ports, and for the whole Engagement, gave him three Broadides for one. One of the Diadem's lower Deckers, a 36 Pounder, built killed and wounded 30 People; there were besides, on board the Diadem, 83 Men killed, and 50 wounded. The English Man of War I took to be a 50 Gun Ship, as she had no Galleries, but whoever commanded her he is a brave Man. (Capt. Swanton of the Vanguard.) There were four other French Men of War within Gun-shot of him. All the

Hospitals and Churches in Brest are full of Sick, and they bury Numbers every Day."

B O S T O N, - March 27.  
Extract of a Letter from Halifax, March 10, 1758.

"The Day before Yesterday arrived here a 36 Gun Frigate, the Boreas, Capt. Boyd, in 6 Weeks from St. Helens, by which there is an Account, That Sir Charles Hardy sailed 8 Hours before in the Captain, for this Place. Admiral Boscawen is coming with 12 Sail of the Line, 4 of them Three Deckers, 90 and 80 Guns, the rest 60 and 70 Gun Ships, and 16 Frigates of 36 Guns, with a Number of Transports with 8000 Troops on board, which were to embark from Ireland by the Beginning of February, and the whole Fleet to Sail early in March. The Admiral commands by Sea and Land, and will invest Louisburg immediately on his Arrival, without touching here, and Sir Charles Hardy will Cruize off the Coast with the Ships now here, till he meets the Fleet; they are sitting with all Expedition to put out directly after Sir Charles's Arrival. Capt. Rous, in one of the 50 Gun Ships, sails the first Wind on a Cruize off Louisburg. Capt. Boyd took a French Privateer Schooner on the Banks, with 80 Men, and about 10 Guns: They say five other Privateers are out from Louisburg."

Another Letter, of the same Date, says, That Sir Charles Hardy was arrived in a Harbour about 10 Leagues from Halifax.

Friday Night last an Express came to Town from Hatfield, and informs, that on Tuesday last as a Scout was out from Colerain, they discovered the Track of an Enemy, upon which they immediately acquainted the Fort, when Lieut. Hawks, Commander of the Fort, sent four Men to the neighbouring Towns to inform them of the same; some Time after the Enemy appeared, about 70 in Number, burnt his House and Barn, killed three Cattle, some Sheep, &c. fat down, roasted some Meat, and filled their Bellies; after that they attacked the Fort, which had but 8 Men in it, and engaged it smartly for three Hours, when they went off, first telling the Commander, that he might expect them the next Day with 300 Men. Major Hawley with the Northampton Regiment is gone in Quest of the Enemy.

Captain Keating, who arrived at Piscataqua last Week from Cape-Fear, informs, He was chased off the Capes of Virginia by a Snow, and fired at several Times; the last Shot fell within 100 Yards of him: He is satisfied she was formerly this Province Snow, the Prince of Wales, taken from us last Year, as he well knew her.

It is said the Prisoners carried into Halifax report, that 2 French 60 Gun Ships had arrived at Louisburg from Old France with Soldiers.

The good Time is at length arrived, when we may retrieve the Mistakes we have committed in the Conduct of the present War. We have endeavoured, at an immense Charge, only to lop the Branches, without laying the Ax to the Root of the Tree. A united and vigorous Attempt upon Canada has been long desired and expected, as the best Method to decide the Contest between us and our perfidious Enemies; and to dry up the Source of those Calamities which we have severely felt from the French and their savage Allies.

Agreeable to our Wishes, we are now called upon to carry the War into the Heart of the Enemy's Country; and if we exert ourselves with Spirit, such a Spirit as New-England has discovered upon some former Occasions, we have the fairest Prospect, by the Blessing of Heaven, of destroying, at a Blow, that Power that has so long harassed us, and threatened our Destruction, *Delenda est Carthago*; Canada must be destroyed, is the Voice of the Sovereign; let it be propagated along our Coast; let it penetrate our Woods. Let it echo from our Hills and Vales; and raise the Sons of New-England to Arms.

Never had a People more to fight for and defend than we; never was the Call to Action more strong and piercing. Can we forbear to rise at once and make a united and animated Effort to secure to ourselves and to our Posterity all that is worth possessing? Is there a Man amongst us who can look with Indifference upon the present Crisis? Is there a Man whose Bosom does not glow with an honest Ardor to defend his inestimable Right as a British Subject; his Religion as a Protestant; and the fair Inheritance which our Fathers have transmitted to us?—to vindicate the Honour of the best of Kings, and to revenge the Encroachments, the Infringings, the Breach of Treaties, and the unexampled Cruelties we have so long endured?—What Numbers of our Ancestors in former Days; and

our Brethren more lately; what Numbers of tender Women and innocent Children have pined away in a miserable Captivity; or been murdered and scalped by the French and their Indians, whom they support and stimulate to practise these Barbarities?—But perhaps the Day is coming, when righteous Heaven will regard Sighs that have been sent from gloomy Dungeons, Prayers preferred in Bitterness of Soul, and the Cry of Blood, shed like Water, in Violation of plighted Faith, and in a Manner shocking to Humanity.

If War is in any Circumstances lawful; if it was ever right; if it was ever noble for a People to secure their Lives, their Privileges and Possessions, by totally subduing a lawless and inhuman Enemy, certainly we must be justified, we must be applauded, and may hope for the Aid of Heaven, in attempting the Conquest of Canada; a Conquest to which we are provoked by every Motive that can warm a brave and generous Heart.

And if ever we engage in the most important and glorious Enterprize, when can we expect so favourable an Opportunity as the present? Our gracious Sovereign has provided a large Armament, both by Sea and Land, to co-operate with us; the Discouragement of which the Provincial Officers have justly complained is now taken away; and they are advanced to an equal Rank with the British; an Honour which it is hoped they will prove themselves worthy to wear. The British Ministry and Nation are ardently intent upon this grand Design; and freely contribute the largest Supplies to support and effectuate it. In short, the Spirit of the Mother Country, and the Assistance it affords us upon this Occasion, equal, if not exceed, our most sanguine Expectations.

But amidst all these concurring Circumstances, so adapted to raise the most pleasing Hopes; it is Pity that by forgetting divine Providence, and multiplying our Sins, we should provoke Heaven again to disappoint us. Of what Importance it is that we all reform our Manners, we have lately and very seasonably been reminded by a Proclamation from the Government. It is hoped then, that the People of New-England will engage in this Enterprize, with that Spirit of Piety, as well as true Bravery, which has formerly succeeded our Attempts, and raised our Reputation. Our Duty is plain to exert ourselves with the utmost Vigour, upon the present Occasion;—the grand Event is at the Disposal of Heaven. If we religiously perform the first, we may hope the best for the latter.

So agreeable were the Contents of Mr. S—y P—s Letter, which was laid before the Court by his E—y, that the House unanimously voted a Compliance with what was recommended; and notwithstanding such great Numbers of our People have lately entered into the King's Service, as Soldiers, Rangers, Battoe-Men, Ship and House-Carpenters, and Boat-Builders; yet such was the Zeal of our Government, that they voted to raise 7000 Men for the present Expedition.

And on Wednesday last a Subscription was set on Foot by the General Court, to borrow a Sum of Money to pay the Bounty given by the Government to encourage the Enlisting of Soldiers for the present Expedition; when, notwithstanding the unhappy Circumstances of this Metropolis, and the enormous Taxes already paid, which amounts to 13s. and 6d. per Pound, on the Incomes of Estates, the Gentlemen of the Town engaged in it with such Alacrity, that in less than twenty-four Hours, there was subscribed near Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling. And as the Gentlemen from all other Parts of the Province likewise engage in it with the same Spirit, it is expected the Sum wanted, is already, or will soon be completed.

By his EXCELLENCY  
THOMAS POWNALL, Esq;  
Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England; and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.  
HIS Majesty feeling for the Miseries that the People of these his Dominions daily suffer from the Ravages and Maltresses of a perfidious and a savage Enemy; and sensible of the very dangerous and urgent Crisis to which this Country is reduced; has determined to make a General Invasion on Canada; and to carry War into the Heart of the Enemy's Country; and now calls upon his faithful and brave Subjects of New-England to join and cooperate with that Body of

his Forces which he hath been pleased to send for that Service: And in a just Gratitude of Acknowledgment that the best Gentlemen and Frigates will engage in the Service at THIS GOOD TIME, his Majesty is graciously pleased to grant Officers of his American Forces a Rank and Command equal to the Officers of his British Forces, except that the Officers of the Mother Country are in their respective Ranks to be considered as Seniors to those of the Provincials.

His Majesty is further pleased to give his Forces, Arms, Ammunition, Tents and Provisions, and to such who shall take with them sufficient Arms of their own an Allowance of the same, the Loss or Damage of which he will make good.

And whereas this his Majesty's dutiful Province, in full Confidence of his Majesty's Measures, and in Obedience to his Royal Commands, have unanimously Resolved to raise a certain Number of Men; and for the Encouragement of the People to Enlist, have engaged to give *Thirty Skillings* unto each able-bodied Man who shall voluntarily Enlist in the Service before the Fifteenth Day of April next, to be paid at the Time of his Enlistment; a Blanket and *Fifty Skillings* more for himself with Cloaths, to be paid and upon his passing Muster: And have also encouraged to every Non-commissioned and private Soldier that shall voluntarily engage in the Service aforesaid, and actually promised the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, to be paid every such Person on his Return; or to his Executors or Administrators in Case he die in the Service, provided the Government of Canada by the proposed Expedition be reduced to the Possession of his Majesty's Arms; and have made an Establishment for the Wages of a private Sentinel at the Rate of *Thirty Skillings* per Month: And the General Court have made Provision for advancing to each private Soldier from the Time of his Enlistment, *Six-pence* per Day for his Subsistence, till he shall reach such Place where he receives the King's Pay.

I do therefore hereby promise in his Majesty's Name, and in Behalf of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, that there shall be a full Compliance with the aforementioned Provisions.

And whereas many Persons in his Majesty's Service and in the Pay of this Government have deserted from said Service, and have incurred other Penalties than the Forfeiture of their Wages: I do hereby engage that upon their being engaged on this Occasion they shall receive their full Wages, and be exempt from all the Penalties which they will otherwise be still exposed to: I do hereby call upon all Persons in Authority, Officers, Civil and Military, that they use their utmost Influence to encourage and procure the Service, so essential to the Liberties and Welfare of this Country.

GIVEN at Boston the Twenty-third Day of March, 1758, and the Thirty-first Day of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING in the Faith, &c.  
By his Excellency's Command, } T. PO  
A. OLIVER, Secretary.

G O D Save the K I N G

A N N A P O L I S, April 1st.  
Last Thursday Afternoon, a very large Fire broke out in the Occupation of Col. Young, too near the Meas of a Spark which flew out of the Chimney, lower than some Part of the House, and kindled by the Wind on the Roof, happened to be very dry, and there being a great deal of Wood in the House, it was soon burnt to the ground, but the greatest Part of the Goods were saved.

Saturday last the *Chester*, who had been in Time here, left Town for Fort Frederick. We hear there are about 90 of that Regiment well satisfied with the Treatment they have received from the Province.

We are informed, that about Ten Days ago a small Party of the Enemy's Indians, Men; and carried off Prisoners, One Man and Nine Children, from *Marble Creek*.

IF *Mary Clark*, alias *Sunderland*, who was in *Stepney Parish*, at *London*; and carried off *Maryland* Eight or Ten Years since, be still alive, and will apply to *Capt. Thomas Bearn*, now lying at *Nottingham*; in England, he will have a satisfactory Account of her.