

Country, and consequently become less disposed to submit to proper Regulations and due Subordination. We all know what happened to Rome after the Downfall of Carthage: She became too potent for the Rest of the World; but then her Citizens grew corrupt, luxurious, and factious, and laid the Foundation of the Republic's Ruin.

But as France has long made it a favourite Point to establish a Communication between Canada and Louisiana, by Means of a Chain of Forts that should command all the Back Parts of our Settlements, and prevent our extending any farther to the Westward; in order effectually to defend this Project, and put it out of the Enemy's Power ever to execute it hereafter, I think we should expel them from New-Orleans at the Mouth of the River Mississippi, and settle there ourselves; which may be easily done, while we continue to cut off their Supplies from Europe.

The Acquisition of Cape-Breton, or the Royal Island, as the French call it, and that of New-Orleans, together with the Security obtained for our Colonies, by leaving the Enemy nothing this Side of the River St. Lawrence, will make us Masters of all the Commerce of North-America; what little Trade they may have from Canada being too inconsiderable to be coveted by England.

After we have effected these Things in North-America, should France not yet be disposed for Peace, something may be thought of, in Regard to her Sugar-Islands; but before we make any Attempts there, I humbly conceive it would be proper to abolish certain Abuses in our own, particularly that monopolizing Spirit which makes some Planters engross more Lands than they intend to improve and cultivate, in order to keep up Commodity at a higher Price than they would bear, if People poorer than themselves had a fair Opportunity to exert their Industry.

As for Minorca, I apprehend there is no Necessity for making any Attempt to recover it during the War. If we carry the Points above mentioned in America, a Dash of the Pen will put us in Possession of that Island at the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace: We need but absolutely insist upon it, and the French will readily give it up, as it would be of little Service to them in Time of Peace, though it is of great Importance to us at all Times.

Considering the great Expence we are put to, and the many Millions this War adds to the national Debt, it is absolutely incumbent on us to make Acquisitions that shall enlarge our Trade to such a Degree as may enable us to raise the Taxes that must be continued to pay the Interest of this Debt; otherwise, at the End of the War, our Condition will not be much better than that of the Party that humbly sues for Peace, and in less than a Score of Years after it may prove much worse.

PROBUS.

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LONDON, June 17.

YESTERDAY Florence Henley, M. D. who was found Guilty of High Treason, was carried from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, to receive his Sentence, which Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, after a most pathetic Speech, passed upon him, which in Cases of High Treason is as follows, *That he must return to the Prison from whence he came, and from thence to be drawn upon a Hurdle to the Place of Execution; when he comes there he must be banged by the Neck, but not till he is dead, then his Bowels must be taken out and burnt, while he is yet living; his Head to be severed from his Body, and his Body to be divided into four Quarters, and these to be at his Majesty's Disposal.* He is ordered to be executed on the 12th of next Month.

Portsmouth, June 16. Yesterday 40 Chests of Money were shipped on Board His Majesty's Ship the Norwich, to pay the Forces in North-America.

BOSTON, September 18.

Last Wednesday arrived in our Harbour from Louisburg, his Majesty's Ship the Captain, commanded by Capt. Amherst, in which came Major-General AMHERST, who had the chief Command of his Majesty's Land Forces in the late successful Expedition against Cape-Breton:—He was received and congratulated upon his Arrival, with the Respect and Esteem due to so brave a Commander.—On this Occasion, the Guns at Castle-William, those on the Batteries in this Town, and at Charlestown, &c. were discharged, and the Bells of the Town were rung.—Between 30 and 40 Transports which came out with the Captain Man of War, having on board the 2d Battalion of the Royal Scots, as also Forbes's, Lascelles's and Webb's Regiments, with Frazer's Highlanders,

are also arrived:—The Troops are in good Health, and were disembarked the Day following, and encamped on the Common. On Saturday the General set out, with the Whole of the Troops, and marched from hence to the Westward.

Capt. Calliteau arrived here last Thursday in 7 Days from Louisburg: Our Advices from thence are, That on the 28th of last Month, sail'd on the Expedition to Gaspar, nigh the River St. Lawrence, the 7 Ships of the Line, with 3 Frigates, lately mentioned, under Sir Charles Hardy; as also the Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. The 15th, Amherst's; the 28th, Bragg's; the 58th, Anstruther's; commanded by General Wolfe.—That on the same Afternoon, two Frigates and several Transports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. 35th, Otway's; 2d Battalion of Royal-Americans; 350 Rangers, commanded by Col. Stott; with Part of the Train of Artillery, sail'd for the Enterprize up the River St. John's, to be commanded by Col. Monckton.

Before Captain Calliteau left Louisburg, some Vessels returned from the Ile St. John's, with between 7 and 800 of the principal Inhabitants of that Island, and Soldiers:—It is said that on the Appearance of our Troops which went to take them off, they refused to surrender themselves, and insisted on not being concerned with any Terms the Governor of the Island of Cape-Breton submitted to; but as soon as the Troops landed, they resigned themselves quietly, without the least Resistance. Several other Vessels were gone to bring off the Remainder of the Inhabitants, who are likewise to be sent to France:—The Number of People on that Island we cannot yet ascertain with Certainty, the Accounts differing greatly, some reckoning them to exceed 2000, while others suppose them to be near 4000.

An Account of the Artillery, Ammunition, &c. taken at Louisburg.

Eleven Stands of Colours, 220 Drums, 231 Pieces of Cannon from 36 to 4 Pounders, 6 Iron and 2 Brass 13 Inch Mortars, 4 Royals, 200 spare Carriages, 15,000 Stand of Arms, 4000 Shells, 14,000 Shot, 200 Boxes of small Shot, 5000 Barrels of Powder, 10,000 Barrels of Flour, and 50,000 Barrels of Pork and Beef.—There were about 600 Cannon taken in the Ships.

The Commanding Officers of the Regiments which were encamped in this Town last Week, are, of the 2d Battalion of his Majesty's First, or Royal Regiment, Lieut. Col. Forster: Of the 17th, Lieut. Col. Morris: Of the 47th, Lieut. Col. Hale: Of the 48th, Lieut. Col. Burton: Of the Highland Regiment, Col. Simon Fraser.

His Excellency Governor Lawrence is expected here from Halifax, with 1500 Men, in order to complete the above Regiments.

The Captain of a Vessel which arrived at Rhode-Island last Week from Monti Christi, reports, That Admiral Knowles, with a Number of Men of War, and 5000 Troops, were arrived at Jamaica, and intended to go on some Expedition in the West-Indies.

Part of a Letter from Louisburg, dated Sept. 15.

"We arrived here Yesterday, together with 4 more Ships, from St. John's, with Prisoners: It is a fine pleasant Place, a Deal of choice Land, and great Plenty of Cattle; we found great Numbers of French Inhabitants, but they made no Resistance, altho' there were some Regulars: There was a Sloop and 5 or 6 Schooners, which we made Prizes of, and brought away; we could not bring all the Inhabitants away, and I believe we shall go again for the Remainder."

Late last Night the Boston Packet, Capt. Robson, arrived here in 50 Days from Plymouth, in England, by whom we have a Confirmation of Admiral Anson's returning with his Fleet, but had again sail'd with 38 Ships of the Line, 12 of which were 3-Deckers; and 'twas tho't he was gone to Breft. Capt. Robson came out in Company with about 40 Sail, mostly bound to these Parts, under Convoy of the Norwich Man of War, of 50 Guns, who has a Quantity of Money on board, for the Forces in America, and is bound to this Place; together with the Captains Smith, Wilson, Brown, and Jacobson: Capt. Robson left the Convoy about 3 Weeks ago, in the Night.—He brought no English Priests.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

On Saturday last arrived in this Port Captain Isaac Sears, Commander of the Privateer Sloop Catharine, and brought in with him a French Prize Ship called the Only Daughter, from Rochelle bound to Quebec, laden with some Provisions and Dry Goods, one Stephen Coindet, Master, taken the 26th of August last about 15 Leagues to the Southward of the Straights of Belleisle. She

prov'd a Letter of Marque, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, 6 and 9 Pounders, some Swivels, and carried 44 Men; has a valuable Cargo, consisting of a Variety of Dry Goods suitable for the New-York Market. She was taken after a short Engagement, in which the Catharine had one Man killed, and three wounded.

Monsieur Coindet informed his Captors, That he failed from Old France in Company with seven other Vessels also bound to Quebec, loaded with Ammunition, Stores, &c. under Convoy of the Fleur de Lys Frigate: That he believed all the Store Ships were taken by an English 50 Gun Ship, as he saw her off the Western Isles take one of them which his own Brother commanded, when the Man of War at that Time had five other Vessels laying to a Stern, supposed to be the Prizes: And, that when they failed all the French Privateers were ordered in for six Months, to man their Men of War.

Capt. Riddle from Antigua in 25 Days, informs, That on the 26th of August last, a Hurricane happened among the West-India Islands, in which at Basseferre, in St. Kitts, there were nine Sail of Vessels lost, but he could not tell their Names in particular, as on the Approach of it he put out to Sea; that there were two lost at Sandy Point, and a great Number at St. Eustatia; and that he believes the Hurricane was extremely severe to Windward. We don't hear there were any Northward Men among those lost.

A Letter from LONDON, dated July 20.

—Since the Return of the Men of War and Transports from the Coast of Britany, the Public appear very impatient to know on what Kind of Expedition our Forces will next be sent. On this Occasion it is reported, that there is a Dissention among certain great Men. Some would have our Troops employed only against the French Coasts, from a Persuasion that this Plan of Operations would prove a sufficient Diversion in Favour of the King of Prussia; others are said to contend for sending them to the Rhine, imagining they may do the French more Mischief there, than by making Descents on their Coasts, and re-embarking again in a few Days. The Number of Land Forces on the British Establishment, provided for by Parliament this Year, is 55,777 effective Men (including Officers and 4008 Invalids) and 14,845 Marines; in all 68,622. Now, supposing 20,000 of them employed in America, there remains 48,000; out of which we may allow 18,000 for Guards and Garrisons, and then there will be 30,000 left, to be employed against the Enemy, either upon the Coast of France, or on the Rhine, or both ways. Supposing 12,000 of these Troops sufficient to alarm the French Coasts all the Summer, and to keep six times that Number of the Enemy's Forces perpetually on the Watch; there remains 18,000, who may be sent over to Germany, to strengthen the Hands of our Allies, and perfect themselves in the Art of War. If it should not be thought advisable to send any considerable Reinforcement to his Majesty's Army on the Rhine, might not our next Embarkation for the Coast of France consist of 30,000 Men? Such a Force, it is hoped, would be found equal to 40,000 French Regulars and Militia, and might stay long enough in the Country to raise Contributions.

ANNAPOLIS, October 5.

We are informed by a Letter from Frederick County, That on Monday the 11th of September, Major Grant of the Highland Regiment, marched from our Camp on the Waters of the Kickiminita's, with the undermention'd Troops, on an Expedition against Fort Duquesne:

	Officers.	Serj. Corporals, Drummers, &c.
ROYAL AMERICANS,	6	108
HIGHLANDERS,	18	317
First Reg. of VIRGINIANS,	8	168
CAROLINIANS,		13
MARYLANDERS,	4	77
LOWER COUNTIES,		14
PENNSYLVANIANS,	4	108
Surgeons,	2	
	37	805

The Third Day after their March, they arrived within 14 Miles of Fort Duquesne, and halted till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then marched within 2 Miles of Fort Duquesne, and left their Baggage there guarded, by a Captain, Two Subalterns, and Fifty Men, and marched with the Rest of the Troops, and arrived at 11 o'Clock at Night upon a Hill, a Quarter of a Mile from the Fort. Major Grant sent Two Officers, and Fifty Men to the Fort, to attack all the Indians, &c. they should find lying out of the Fort; they saw none, nor

were they challeng'd by the Centries: A returned they set Fire to a large Store-House, was put out as soon as they left it. A Day, Major Lewis was sent with 200 Men (Americans and Virginians) to lay in 10 Miles and a Half from the main Body, on which they left their Baggage, imagining the French would send to attack the Baggage, and seize it: Four Hundred Men were sent long the Hill facing the Fort, to cover the Company, who were ordered to beat Drums beating towards the Fort, in order to draw a Party out of the Fort, as Major Grant Reason to believe there were not above 100 in the Fort, including Indians; but as soon as they heard the Drums, they sallied out in 100 Men, both French and Indians, and fell upon M'Donald, and Two Columns that were lower on the Hill to receive them. The French exposed themselves without any other Protection, were shot down in great Numbers, and retreated. The Carolinians, Marylanders, Lower County Men, concealing themselves in the Trees and the Brush, made a good Deal of Execution, were overpowered by Numbers, and supported, were obliged to follow the French, who retreated after the first Fire. Major Grant exposed himself in the thickest, and endeavoured to rally his Men, but in vain, as they were by this Time fled. Major Lewis and his Party were engaged, but were soon obliged to give up the Enemy having the Hill of him, and in every Way. A Number were drove in, most of whom were drowned. Major Grant treated to the Baggage, where Capt. Grant posted with Fifty Men, and again rallied the flying Soldiers, by intreating in the most pathetic Manner to stand by him, as the Enemy were close at their heels, soon as the Enemy came up to Capt. Grant, they attacked them very furiously for some Time, but not being supported, and most of his Men were obliged to give Way: However, they stop'd the Pursuit, so as to give opportunity of escaping. The Enemy were separated, and at last separated the Major was obliged to make off. He was Major must be taken, as he was surrounded on all Sides, and would not kill him, but to surrender. The French gave up that would accept of it.

A LIST of the Officers Missing, and Return'd from near Fort Duquesne, Sept. 1.

MISSISSIPPI OFFICERS.	
ROYAL AMERICANS.	Lieut. Billings. Lieut. Rider. Enf. Jenkins. Enf. Rbr.
HIGHLANDERS.	Major GRANT. Capt. Munro. Capt. Hugh M. Capt. M'Donald. Lieut. Alex. M. Lieut. Cathin C. Lieut. Wm. M. Lt. Roderick M. Lt. Al. M'Don. Enf. Jehu M. Major LEWIS. Lieut. Baker. Lieut. Campbell.
VIRGINIANS, 1st Reg.	Enf. Allen. Enf. Jew. Enf. Gift.
CAROLINIANS.	Lieut. Duncan
MARYLANDERS.	
LOWER COUNTIES.	
PENNSYLVANIANS.	Enf. Hollow.

RETURN

OFFICERS.	
Royal Americans.	Capt. Lander. Lieut. Bentebeck. Lt. Arch. Robinson. Lt. Henry Munro.
Highlanders.	Lt. McDonald, senr. Ensign Alex. Grant. Surgeon Dunnet. Surgeon Harris.
Virginians, 1st R.	Capt. Bullet. Capt. Walt. Stewart.
Carolinians.	
Marylanders.	Capt. Ware. Lieut. Riley. Ensign Harrison.
Lower Counties.	
Pennsylvanians.	Capt. Clayton. Lieut. Hayes. Lieut. Reynolds. [* Wounded.]