

Men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New-York Provincials, and 600 Mohawks, Senecas, &c. to march immediately, and lay down their Arms, which they accordingly did, and threw up a Breast-work at a Place where they knew the French must pass by on their Way to the Fort, and sent a Battoe with 10 or 12 Men down the River a little Way, to fire when the Enemy were near at Hand, which would give them Warning to prepare themselves for their Reception; and in a short Time after their Breast-work was finished, they heard the Alarm given by the Battoe that was sent forward, on which they all prepared themselves to receive the Enemy, each Man having two Balls and three Buck-Shot in his Gun, and were squatted. However the Enemy perceived them in their Intrenchment, and fired six Times on them before our People returned their Fire; but as soon as the Enemy came close, all the English rose up and discharged their Pieces, which made the utmost Slaughter imaginable among them, and repeated their Fire three Times, when the Enemy's Indians that were left alive, left them; immediately upon which our People jumped over their Breast-work, and flew on the Enemy's Sword in Hand, still continuing to make great Slaughter among them, and took 120 Prisoners, among which were 17 Officers, some of which are of Distinction, with their chief Commander. The Havoc we made at the End was great, 500 of the Enemy at least being left on the Field of Battle. Those that could, made their Escape, and went down the River. Upon the Return of our Troops to General Johnson with the Prisoners, he immediately sent a Flag of Truce to the Commander of the Fort, and demanded a Surrender, telling him of the Defeat of the Reinforcement he expected; but the French Commandant would not give Credit to what General Johnson said, till he had sent a Flag of Truce with a Drum, in to our Camp, and found it but too true; and immediately on the Officer's Return to the Fort, the French Commandant offered to capitulate, provided General Johnson would permit the Garrison to march out with all the Honours of War, which was agreed to; but that they must immediately, upon their coming out, lay down their Arms, and surrender themselves, which they accordingly did; and General Johnson took Possession of the Fort directly after. The Garrison consisted of 607 Men, among which were 16 Officers, 7 of which were Captains, besides the Chief Commander, and we hear they were shortly, after their Surrender, embarked on board Battoes, and sent up to Oswego, and from thence were to be sent down to New-York, and may be expected here every Day. The Number of our Killed and Wounded in the Defeat of the Reinforcement from Venango, we cannot as yet justly ascertain, but there were five of the New-Yorkers among the Slain in that Affair. It is said we had not lost 40 Men in the Whole, since the Landing of the Troops at Niagara. The Indians were allowed all the Plunder in the Fort, and found a vast Quantity of it, some say to the Value of 300 l. a Man.

The Fort, it is said, is large enough to contain 1000 fighting Men, without Inconvenience; all the Buildings in and about it are standing, and in good Order; and it is thought, had our Forces stormed the Place (which was intended) they would have met with a warm Reception; and beating the Venango Party, will undoubtedly crown with Laurels the ever deserving JOHNSON.

NIAGARA, July 25, 1759.
Yesterday Morning a Party of French and Indians, consisting of 1500, of which 400 were Indians, about Eight o'Clock came upon our Right, where a Breast-Work was thrown up, as we had Intelligence of their coming; and as some of our People were crossing the Lake above, they began to fire on them, which gave our People Time to get all their Picquets, the 46th Regiment, Part of the 44th, 100 New-Yorkers, and 600 Indians, ready to oppose them: We waited, and received their Fire five or six Times, before our People returned it, which they did at about 30 Yards Distance, then jumped over their Breast-Work, and closed in with them, upon which they immediately gave Way and broke, their Indians left them, and for a While we made a vast Slaughter: The Whole being defeated, the Prisoners were brought in, among which were about 16 or 17 Officers, several of Distinction, and about 60 or 70 Men; the whole Field was covered with their Dead. After the General took the Names of all the Officers taken, he sent Major Harvey, by the Desire of Monsieur D'Aubrey, the Commanding Officer of the whole Party, to the Commanding Officer of the Fort, who disputed his having them, and kept Major Harvey in the Fort, and sent an Officer to the General; when they found it was true, and all their Succours cut off, they began to treat on Conditions of Surrender, which continued till near Eight o'Clock in the Evening before they were concluded; however our Grenadiers, with the Train, marched in this Morning, and the whole Garrison was surrendered to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, who succeeded to the Command after the Death of General PRIDEAUX.

The Ordnance Stores found in the Fort at Niagara when General Johnson took Possession of it, were 1200 lb Powder; nineteen 12 Pounders; one 11 Pounder; seven 8 Pounders; seven 6 Pounders; 500 4 Pounders; five 2 Pounders; all Iron: 1500 Round 12 Pound Shot; 40,000 Pound of Musket Ball; 200 Weight of Match; 500 Hand Grenades; 2 Coburns, and 2 Mortars, mounted; 300 Hand Bills; 500 Hand Hatchets; 100 Axes; 300 Swords; 400 Pick-Axes; 250 Mattocks, [Hoes]; 54 Spades; 12 Whipjaws; and a considerable Number of Small-Arms, Swords, Tomahawks, Scalping-Knives, Cartouch-Boxes, &c.

A Letter from Niagara, dated July 25, has the following Particulars.

"Your old Friend, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, has gained immortal Honour in this Affair. The Army bore the biggest Opinion of him, and the Indians adore him, as his Conduct has been steady and judicious; he has carried on the Siege with Spirit. The Mohawks have done Wonders, serving in the Trenches and every Place where Sir William was."

We are informed, that upon General Amherst's receiving the News of the Death of Brigadier General Prideaux, he immediately appointed Brigadier General Gage, of the Light Infantry, Commander in Chief of the Forces before Niagara; and that General Gage was at Albany when the Orders from General Amherst came to him; but it was impossible for him to reach Niagara before it surrendered to Sir William Johnson.

Colonel Haldiman, we are told, embarked from Oswego for Niagara, the very Day it surrendered, the 24th ult.

All the Prisoners taken at Niagara, amounting in the Whole to about 300, are coming down to this City, and are

on their Way; so that we may expect them every Day.—The Women and Children taken in the Fort, General Johnson has sent down to Montreal, we are told.

Saturday last, about Four in the Afternoon, the Royal Salute was fired from the Cannon of Fort George, many Loyal Healths drank, and at Night the City was handsomely illuminated, at a Public Rejoicing shown on the Occasion of the happy Reduction of the Fortress of Niagara, by the Troops under the Command of Sir William Johnson.

Yesterday Afternoon another Express arrived from Albany, who brings us the following further agreeable Intelligence of the Operations of our Troops, under the Command of his Excellency General Amherst, against the French, viz.:

THAT the French Commander at Fort Frederick, or Crown-Point, (doubting of his being able to make any considerable Stand against General Amherst, if he should immediately march forward, after the Reduction of Ticonderoga, with his Troops, and lay Siege to it) had on the 21st of July evacuated that Place, with the Garrison, after blowing up the Fortifications. Some of Major Rogers's Rangers, who were out on a Scout, coming near the Fort, and finding it evacuated by the French, and on Fire, therefore ventured to go to it, but immediately returned to the General with the Intelligence thereof, who directly dispatched the Rangers and Light Infantry of his Army, to try to extinguish the Flames, if possible, whilst himself, with the rest of his Army, were preparing to follow as soon as possible. The Explosion of the Magazines was heard in our Camp; and only the Citadel and one Bastion of the Fort was destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated July 29, 1759.

"You will no Doubt, rejoice to hear that English Colours now fly on the Walls of Ticonderoga, which was conquered at last without the Expence of a single Shot.—The Enemy, after finding that our worthy General and his Men were making regular and formidable Approaches towards them, dropp'd off in Parties, by Water, Night after Night, and the last Gang of the Petrons (in Number 250) escaped at One o'Clock the 27th, and by Four all was odd.

"Our People have taken 20 odd Prisoners, the greatest Part of whom were a straggling Party, by which Means they fell into our Hands. I hear that the Prisoners taken there give an Account, that General Wolfe had certainly landed at Quebec, but not till a third Attempt, having been twice repulsed; that the French Officers, at their Departure, seemed to be in great Consternation and Anxiety, which made the common People imagine that something worse had befallen their Friends at Quebec; they made a Shift, however, to carry off every Thing from their Fort, excepting 13 Cannon, and 3 Mortars, and set it in a Blaze by a Match they put Fire to when they went off, which did not do the Execution till some Time after they left it.

"General Amherst is making the necessary Preparations to pay a Visit to his near Neighbours at Crown-Point, where, I think with the Multitude, he will meet with little or no Opposition; and, by the latest Advices we learn, that a great Number of Battoes are already afloat in Lake Champlain, and that two Vessels are to be knock'd up in a short Time, for the more effectual Means of prosecuting his further Plans of Operation."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, July 27.

"The Notice is so short, I have only Time to tell you, that we embarked the 21st Instant, landed the 22d, without Opposition, lay on our Arms that Night, and next Day took Possession of the desired Ground, I mean the Lines, which the Enemy had abandoned.—An Event so favourable, that it is not to be accounted for.—By the best Intelligence we could get, they had at this Time 2300 Men; and why they did not make a Stand in the Lines, or else entirely demolish them, is, I believe, astonishing to every Body here.—It is not easy to conceive the Strength of these Lines—the immense Labour and Pains taken to construct them—so strong, that I believe 10,000 Men could defend them against the whole Musquetry of America; however, they thought it most expedient to retire to the Fort, and, after obliging us to go thro' all the Form and Ceremony of a Siege, abandoned it early on the 27th, first setting Fire to it, and destroying and doing all the mischief that possibly could be thought of.—It is a most excellent Building, and all the Pains imaginable are taking to preserve the Remainder from Destruction.—Our Loss is trifling, not amounting I suppose, to 100, killed and wounded, amongst the former is Colonel Townsend. Our Stay here will be short, I imagine, tho' there is much to do."

From Oswego we have the following interesting Intelligence, dated July 28, 1759.

"This Day Lieutenant Moncrief, Aid de Camp to the late General Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th Instant, in his Way to General Amherst. From the said Gentleman we have the following Particulars, viz. That after the melancholy Accident of the 20th, which carried off the General, the Command of the Army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late General's vigorous Measures, and erected his third Battery within 100 Yards of the Flag Bastion; having Intelligence, from his Indians, of a large Party being on their March from the Falls to relieve the Fort, Sir William made a Disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the Evening, he ordered the Light Infantry, and Picquets of the Lines, to lie near the Road on our Left, leading from the Falls to the Fort; these he reinforced in the Morning of the 24th, with the Grenadiers, and Part of the 46th Regiment, all under the Command of Lieutenant Col. Massey; Lieutenant Col. Farquhar, with the 44th Battalion, was ordered to the Tail of the Trenches, to support the Guard of the Trenches, commanded by Major Beckwith. About Eight in the Morning our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the Enemy declined. The Action began soon after, with the Screams, as usual, from the Enemy; but our Troops were so well disposed to receive them in Front, and our Indians on their Flanks, that in less than an Hour's Time their whole Army was ruined. The Number of the Slain was not ascertained, as the Pursuit was continued for three Miles. Seventeen Officers were made Prisoners; among whom are Monsieur D'Aubrey, Chief in Command, wounded; Monsieur de Lignery, second in Command, wounded also; Monsieur Marini, Leader of the Indians; Monsieur de Villie, Repentini, Martini, and Bafone, all Captains, and several others. After this Defeat, which was in Sight of the Garrison, Sir

William sent Major Harvey into the Fort, with a List of the Officers taken, recommending it to the Commanding Officer to surrender before more Blood was shed, and while he had it in his Power to restrain the Indians. The Commanding Officer, to be certain of such a Defeat, sent an Officer of his to see the Prisoners; they were shown to him; and, in short, the Capitulation was finished about Ten at Night of the 24th, by which the Garrison surrendered, with the Honours of War, which Lieutenant Moncrief saw embarked the Morning he came away, to the Number of 607 private Men, exclusive of Officers and their Ladies, and those taken in the Action.—We expect them here To-morrow, on their Way to New-York."

The following is the Declaration of Christopher Hopkins,

Mariner, taken at Boston, July 28, 1759.

"That he left Ferriland in Newfoundland, the 14th Instant, and arrived here the 27th in the Evening.—That the Day he sailed a Snow arrived from Dartmouth, belonging to Mr. Holdsworth, who came Passenger in her.—That he had been informed the Declarant, that they had received Advice at Dartmouth that a large Fleet had sailed from Bristol, consisting of Thirty Sail of the Line, besides Frigates, and about an Hundred Transports: That some People were of Opinion they were bound to Ireland, others to America: That three English Cruisers had sailed, in order to know what Course they steered, but he knew nothing of any English Squadron sailing. The said Holdsworth further said, that he met with very bad Weather on his Passage; and, upon the Declarant's asking what Passage he had, he replied, near eight Weeks. Signed CHRISTOPHER HOPKINS."

The Snow Hibernia, Captain Troy, bound to Dublin from this Port, was taken on her Passage, and ransomed for 1000 l. Sterling.

The Windfor, Captain Clark, designed here from Liverpool, is taken by the French.

We have Advice from Barbados, that a Negro Fellow, on the 29th of June, received Sentence of Death there, for attempting to set Fire to Bridgetown. He was hanged, his Head cut off, and stuck on a Pole; his Body dragged through the Town, and then burnt.

The Prisoners of a Flag of Truce, lately arrived at that Island from Martinico, give an Account of 75 Vessels being carried in there in a little Time; which seems very extraordinary, considering the large English Fleet we have in these Seas.

ANNAPOLIS, August 16.

Last Monday we had Rejoicings here, with Firing of Guns, &c. on the great and good News (contained in this Gazette) of the Success of his Majesty's Armies, against Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; Events of the utmost Consequence to his Majesty's American Colonies, and which must fill every true British Subject with a real Joy. And we have sanguine Hopes, that in a short Time we shall be favoured with some further Accounts, of the same Sort, from Quebec.

By a Letter from Virginia, we hear, that a Ship lately arrived there, with a large Cargo of Goods, was accidentally blown up, with all the People on board; but we have not yet the Particulars.

There lately happen'd in Calvert County, a Thunder Gust, with large Hail, which has done considerable Damage to the Crops on many Plantations.

Friday last, Capt. Coffin, in the Brig Anjon, arrived here from Barbados in 23 Days: By him we learn, that Commodore MOORE was still in a Harbour at St. Christopher's. Mr. Bomper, it was said, was sail'd to convoy a Fleet from Martinico.

JUST ARRIVED in Patowmack River from AFRICA,

THE Ship TRUE BLUE, Captain WILLIAM RICE, with a Cargo of Three Hundred and Fifty choice healthy Gold Coast SLAVES: The Sale of which will begin at Nanjettey, on Monday the Twentieth Day of August, where due Attendance will be given, and continue till all are Sold. JOHN CHAMPE & Company.

JUST ARRIVED from GAMBIA, in the VENUS,

A CHOICE Cargo of SLAVES: The Sale to begin at the Naval-Office near Cedar-Point, opposite to Hoe's Ferry, on Monday the Twentieth Day of August, by

TAYLOR and RITCHIE.

N. B. The above Ship will take Tobacco on Liberty of Confignment to Liverpool, at Eight Pounds per Ton. She is a Letter of Marque, has Sixteen Guns, and Men answerable. A. C. 1759.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, on the Third Tuesday of the next Provincial Court, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THREE LOTS, with a Brick Dwelling-House standing thereon, on the South West Side of Scotts-Street, in that Part of the said City called the New-Town, late the Estate of William Cumming, Esq; deceased, for Current Paper Money.

THIS is to give Notice, That any Persons wanting fine FLOUR, fit for any Market, may be supplied at Seb's Mill, two Miles from Queen's-Town (which is very convenient either to Chesser River, or Y River, where it will be delivered) with any Quantity of the best Flour, at the most reasonable Price, as the Mill does not do other Work. Any Persons applying, may depend on being well served, by JAMES SEB.

N. B. He has also good Middlings, &c.

BY Virtue of a Licence agreeable to an Act of Parliament, made in the 12th Year of King George the Third, in the 28th of August, for the better Regulation of the Currency Office, speedily to be made, and other Securities, Funds payable into said Office, to be sold by Public Sale, to the Land called Carter's, in the Ninth Day of September, called the Watery Branch, in the Parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Middlesex, lying in the Parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Middlesex, an exceeding good Piece of Land, containing by Survey 22, a small Parcel of 22, a small Parcel of 22, a small Parcel of 22, and Tenement of Bath, the Commissioners of the said Office, do hereby give Notice, that they have appointed a Public Sale to be on the 1st of the Afternoon.

To be SOLD by the TOWN, in St. M. 28th of August, for TWO LOTS of mentioned Town, situate in Store or Tavern.

THESSE are to be Ladies and Gentlemen, travel the Road from Eastern Shore of Maryland, has again opened her Town, at Sassafras Falls, she hopes her Friends, their Favours, and Entertainment, and g

Mr. Don Dulany

ABOUT the Foundry, by Order of purchased two Convicts up from Alexandria to have not been heard

The one is named an Englishman, about slender Man, his Hair a Soldier, and is about on when he went away with white Lace, and

The other named about 40 Years of Age about 5 Feet 9 Inches Pox. Had on when he was in the Army, a pair of loured Russian Frock, Leather Breeches, and

Whoever takes up brings them to me manding Officer of the chiffer, shall have T and reasonable Travel

RAN away last Night the Elk-Ridge visit Servant Men, with Thomas Aloit, an

and Thicknes proposed, much marked with the broad West Count carried with him, an Thread, a Wotfled

Pea Jacket, which he new Onnabrigs Shirt and old Trowers o middling good ribb'd made Shoes, and lary

James Hunt, also same Height with the about 20 Years of A speaks Sauffling thro carried with him a n Cap, a Check Shirt, an old Cotton Jack Breeches and Trow Country made Shoes

They are supposed with a Negro Man l. aforesaid.

Whoever takes up to the Subscriber, a have Fifty Shillings Pounds for both, pa