

From the Supplement to the BOSTON GAZETTE, No. 1219.

The Resolutions which have been taken by my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, for exerting their Efforts in Concert with me, and the Engagement they have entered into for settling the Proportions of Forces and Expence, cannot fail to give Spirit and Vigor to the Operations of our Armies. From these good Beginnings I hope, by the Blessings of God on the Justice of our Cause, this Campaign will be attended with such Success, as to defeat the ambitious and destructive Projects of the House of Bourbon, formed against the Liberties of Europe, and particularly levelled against my Kingdoms. In this View I am determined, in Conjunction with my Allies, vigorously to prosecute this just and necessary War, in order to the procuring a safe and honourable Peace.

THE late Reduction of the City and Harbour of Louisbourg, not only appears wonderful to us in America, but must surprize the People of England, and make a considerable Noise thro' all Europe. Take it in all its Circumstances, it can scarce be paralleld in History: And if it had succeeded, it would undoubtedly have been censured by many as a prodigious Railleries, for a Province so small as this, and under such very great Difficulties, not only from their exposed Frontiers (the Length of which, one would have thought enough to have employed their whole Cares); but from their peculiar Poverty, to undertake so hazardous an Expedition, to strip themselves of an 8th Part of their People, and run the Risque of incurring a Debt which neither they nor their Children would be able to pay: And some, I doubt not, will still say, that Success is Wisdom, and we may thank kind Fortune, but ascribe nothing to our own Prudence. But for my Part, I am satisfied the Undertaking was well founded, the Scheme or Plan was rational, and this was a critical Opportunity, and it was improbable so favourable a one should ever offer hereafter.

I return you my most hearty Thanks, for the ample Supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the Service of the current Year; and which, you may be assured, shall be justly applied to those great and national Ends, for which they were given.

The Accounts we had from several Persons of Reputation, who left Louisbourg in the Fall, of the Circumstances of the Place, were such as might justly obtain Credit, and render it probable that we should surprize them; or at all Events that our Army would be Masters of the Field, and that in Time we should force them to surrender; tho' it afterwards appeared that those Accounts were not in every Circumstance exactly true. And the naval Force which our Province could furnish, was thought insufficient to prevent their receiving any Supplies which there was any Danger of their receiving, until a larger Force should arrive from England or the West-Indies. I know it is said, that we were at no Certainty of any naval Force from Europe or the West-Indies; and if there had been a Failure here, one French 70 Gun Ship would have rais'd the Siege, if not destroyed the whole Fleet and Army. I would observe, in Answer to this, that Packets were immediately dispatched both to the West-Indies and to England; and it was impossible, when an Affair of such vast Importance to his Majesty's Interest depended on the Assistance of a few of his Ships, that they should not direct'y be sent; and all that seem'd fortuitous here was, that all the Letters of Advice might possibly miscarry. It has likewise been objected, that our Officers and Troops were unexperienced: Which I must allow; but then I challenge any Army in Europe to produce 3000 braver, stouter Men, fired with more Resolution and stronger Resentment. And I have heard, that an Officer among the French Prisoners, on being ask'd Whether he thought the Place would be taken? reply'd, *That he doubted whether 10,000 regular Forces would take it, but he knew not what these mad Fellows might do.*

I entirely rely on your Duty, Fidelity, and good Affections, of which I have had so convincing Proofs. Let it be your Care to cultivate and promote the same good Dispositions in your several Countries; to support my Government, and to preserve the Peace and good Order of the Kingdom; as it shall ever be mine, to advance and secure your lasting Prosperity, and Happiness.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 20th of June next. April 25. His Majesty was pleased to make the following Answer, to the House of Commons Address on Thursday last: I Will give Orders for the speedy and effectual Holding of Courts-Martial, according to your Desire: I am sensible how much depends on the preserving an exact Discipline in the Fleet, and of the Necessity of bringing to Justice such as have failed in their Duty on this important Occasion.

We hear that Admiral Vernon, and the Rear Admirals Beaulieu, Anson, and Mayne, are to be of the Court-Martial for trying the Admirals and Captains, charged with Misconduct in the Mediterranean.

May 2. Tho' the Count de Segur lay but one Night at Augsburg, after the unfortunate Business of Pfaffenhoven, a Paper was read in the Morning upon the Door of the House where he lay, with the following Inscription:

Here lies the disaffected Gentleman, who began the Misfortunes of France, by the second his Capitulation at Lantz; and undid them by his more scandalous Dissert in Bavaria.

May 7. The Baron de Kingrass, the Prussian Minister at the Bavarian Court, having reproach'd the Elector with having made a separate Peace without consulting his Master; his Highness answered, 'Why in that, Sir, I only followed your Master's Example: Do you remember his consulting the Emperor my Father, on the Expediency of concluding the Treaty of Breslau?'

We learn from Breslau, that the King of Prussia has abandon'd all Upper Silesia, in order to act wholly on the Defensive.

Letters from Brussels inform us, that a Corps of 8000 Men is raising in Flanders, which are to be in British Pay, and to be commanded by General Count Calemberg.

May 18. On Sunday last Admiral Martin, with the Squadron under his Command, arriv'd at Plymouth from his Cruise, having miss'd the French Squadron he went in Pursuit of: However he has brought in with him the Diana Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns, and 93 Men, belonging to Bayonne, and the Gracia, bound from Bourdeaux to Quebec: He has also retaken the 3 following Ships, viz. the Friendship, Aurora, and Flamborough-Prize, all bound from South-Carolina to Cowes.

There seem'd a further Necessity for engaging in the Expedition just at this Time, tho' with considerable Uncertainty and Hazard; for we were assur'd, that the Enemy had determin'd on a strong Attempt against Annapolis-Royal in the Spring; and who doubts but they would have succeeded? And the Consequence would have been, that 5 or 6000 French Inhabitants would have taken up Arms, and might, with a Body of Indians, have carried all before them into the very Bowels of New-Hampshire; and the French Nation is enterprising enough to have attempted in time the Conquest of this whole Continent: So that we may imagine Sort he said to have been fighting pro Aris & Focis.

It was undoubtedly likewise an Inducement with the General Assembly to agree to the Proposal, that they apprehended a general Disposition in all Ranks of People to exert themselves in their several Spheres; for *Defence of CARTHAGO*, had all the Year past been in every Body's Mouth. And they certainly were not mistaken in this their Apprehension; for in about