

10, 1755.
29th of April
near New
Gelding,
or thus L, he
Silver coloured
back'd, his
side, and is 12
the said Horse,
s's, near Port
eward.
RICHARDSON.
has stolen him,
any Person will
Horse may be

l, in Annapolis,
away, one Anne
oman, and that
in Morhead, in
a: Her Master
to
T, Sheriff of
Arundel County.

H,
NAPOLIS,
arts of Gold, Sil
ork. Of whom
d Plate, or new

the Clock and
persons may have
m'd well, and at
servant,
JOHN INCH.

L D,
Barrel Staves, at
omico River; like
more upon Menokin
thousand good Ma-
nding, in Semelet
r good Bills of Ex-
LIAM GEDDES.

une 23, 1755.
L D,
in Baltimore-Town,
nient Brick Dwel-
nes Cary, now dwel-
n, &c.
quire of the Subscri-
NDER LAWSON,
AM LYON

Whole, or in Part:
Still House, in the
one, two, or three
ected a good Copper
and several Brewing
on the River Side,
Business of Malting,
handize, &c.
a Term of Years, a
d City, with a good
ms on a Floor below
; a good Cellar, the
ouse is Twenty-eight
with a Brick Gable-
a good Stable, Milk
ns well paled in, an
ing Fruit, a Pasture

to
ATRICK CREAGR.
June 11, 1755.
ORTED,
Capt. WILLIAM HA-
the Subscriber, at his
at the most reasonable
for Bills of Exchange.

y of DRUGS,
all kinds, CHEMICAL
of PAINTS ready
William Lyon.

Charles-street;
of a moderate
k after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 542.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 25, 1755.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

LAST Thursday Morning arrived here in 14 Days from Halifax, Capt. Dwight, in a Sloop of this Port. A Letter, dated Halifax, August 28, says, "Three French Scaups, one from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine, brandy, &c. &c. and the other two from the West Indies, laden with Melasses, Indigo, and Provisions, and bound for Louisburg, were sent in here the 24th past, by Admiral Holbourn's Squadron:---They were immediately condemned, their Cargoes to be sold this Day, and their Halls to be disposed of at public Vendue To-morrow.---The Baltimore Snow, Capt. Suckling, arrived here Yesterday, from the Fleet off Louisburg, and says, That Admiral Holbourn has taken four other large French Ships bound to Cape-Breton, having on board 900 Tons of Provisions.---The Prizes brought in here some Time ago are all sold, except the Men of War, one of which is to go home to England, the other being too old to winter here, in Company with six Sail more under Holboorn's Command."

We are told that the above four French Ships were Part of a Fleet of 15 Sail bound to Cape-Breton; and that when the Baltimore left the Fleet, the Admiral was extremely vigilant in disposing of his Men of War in such a Manner, as that nothing, if it was possible to prevent it, should escape their most exact Observations.

By an Express which arrived here in great Haste on Friday Evening last from Albany, we have the following

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Army at the Great-Carrying-Place, dated Sept. 9, 1755.

"Yesterday in the Morning we were told the Indians had killed some Waggoners coming from the Lake to us, and burnt their Waggon:---A Party of our brave New-Hampshire Men went out, and when they had got about 3 or 4 Miles from this, where the Mischief was done, they could hear hot Firing up at the Lake; and we are told, heard many of the Great Guns go off at different Times. Our Party was reinforced to the Number of about 350, and ordered to proceed to assist the General. The Great Guns continued to play from about Twelve to Five in the Evening.---We are waiting impatiently for certain Accounts from the General, but none as yet come down, and what I've above related is from Stragglers.

"This Morning three Frenchmen surrendered to our advanced Guards, one a Captain of Militia from Montreal:---From their Accounts, and what else I could pick up, of credit, please to accept the following:---The French mustered at Crown-Point 3700, including Indians;---they set off to the Number of 2000, including 6 or 700 Indians, in Canoes up the Wood-Creek:---They had hovered about these Parts a few Days, and were minded several Times to attack us first, which they might easily have effected. At last they determined their Route towards the Lake, and marcht from the Creek thro' the Woods, and fell into the Road just as these few Waggoners were passing, and One riding Express to alarm us: They killed them as above, and proceeded towards the General's Camp. At about a Mile Distance they were met by a Detachment of 500, and Part of our Indians, who fired and retreated, fired and retreated, till they were at last drove back to the Camp:---(It is said Col. Williams was killed in this Party.) Then our Great Guns were pointed, and made great Havock: They attacked and were beat back several Times, till (these French Persons say) most of their Officers were killed, together with their Lieutenant-General.

The Baron Dieskau had his Thigh broke by a Mallet Ball. Our Party came up before the Day was over, and fell upon their Rear, and con-

tributed greatly to the Victory. I call it so, from the Information of these French, from whom indeed I have related all. They knew nothing of our Party, but imagined them a Detachment from Johnson's Camp: And they had left 300 Men to guard their Canoes, so that there were only about 16 or 1700 in all who fell on the Camp. They had with them fourteen Days Provisions in their Sacks. This is all the probable Account we yet hear. We wait with Impatience the Arrival of an Express from the Lake, which is now called G.E.O.R.G.E., and our Fort here Lyman."

Several Letters were brought hither by an Express from Albany, on Friday Night last; but as the Accounts were not received from the General's own Camp, and only obtained from three French Prisoners, taken by an advanced Party from the Great-Carrying-Place, it gave some Uneasiness, tho' the Generality of People were of Opinion that the Action was in our Favour. Things continued in this Situation from Friday Night till Sunday Morning, when we received by an Express from Albany, the most agreeable News of the Overthrow of the French Army, by the brave Generals JOHNSON and LYMAN, near Lake Sacrament, on Monday the 8th Instant. The Affair, as high as we can collect, runs thus: That General Johnson dispatched a Party to destroy some Battoes that were seen on the Lake; when they were attacked by a Body of 18 or 1900 French and Indians; that our Men fired, and retreated in the best Manner they possibly could, until they reach'd the Camp, and were very closely followed up by the French, some Letters say, even among our Peoples Tents. The Action immediately began, with a general Discharge of the Artillery, our Men firing their Small-Arms at the same Time. In a short Time the Canadians and French Indians gave Way, but being animated by the Bravery of the European French Officers, they were soon rallied, when they approached the Camp again, and attacked our Men with great Fury; but the Orders that were given by General Johnson, were so punctually observed by our Troops in general, that Monsieur was again obliged to retreat with considerable Loss, our Artillery making great Havock. The French General is taken Prisoner, and wounded, it is said, mortally; his Aid de Camp surrendered himself the next Day; their Lieutenant-General (said to be at the Defeat of General Brad-dock), several principal Officers, and about 600 private Men, killed on the Spot, and 37 taken Prisoners, with the Loss of all their Baggage, and Provisions. On our Side, brave General Johnson (who, in this Action, has gained immortal Honour) is wounded in the Thigh; the brave General Lyman (who has added Honour to the Province in whose Service he is) is well; the Colonels Williams and Titchcomb, of the Boston Forces, are killed; Lieutenant Fonda killed; Capt. Stodard killed; Capts. M'Ginnes, Farel, Stevens, Butler, with Tedy M'Ginnes, and old King Hendrick, are either killed or missing; besides 150 private Men killed, and a great Number wounded; and between 30 and 40 of our good Indian Allies; but the Loss on our Side could not very well be ascertained, as the General had received no Return from his Officers, when the Express came away, many being gone in Pursuit of the Enemy, and were not returned. As this Account may not be exact in some Particulars, the Printer will be obliged to any Gentleman, in whose Power it may be, to favour him with one more authentic; and he will willingly give it a Place in his next. I cannot conclude my Account, without acquainting the Public, that our Troops, without Exception, behaved with the greatest Bravery.

On Receipt of the above News, the Guns in Port George were fired, and were answered by his Majesty's Ship the Sphinx; and at Night the City was handsomely illuminated.

Nothing can be more agreeable than the Accounts we have from Connecticut. No sooner did they receive the Intelligence of a Conflict between our Forces and the French, at the Carrying-Place, than they instantly determined to send Recruits to the Army. The whole 2000 Men, they lately voted for a Reinforcement, are actually gone, and 2000, or more, it is expected, will join our Army in ten Days Time.---From the back Towns several Companies of these last Supplies are on their March, and along the Sea Side they are levying with astonishing Dispatch. Persons of all Ranks and Conditions enter into the Service of their Country. Surely this Conduct ought to flame the Southern Colonies, and animate them to give equal Proofs of their Courage and Loyalty.---It is hoped this Province will make seasonable and ample Provision for these brave Recruits at Albany.---We also learn that several Hundred Volunteers were marching towards the Camp from the Northern Parts of this Government.

By an Express from the Camp arrived here Yesterday the 14th Instant, at 9 A. M. we have the following Letter, dated September 10, 1755.

"Major-General JOHNSON, having posted himself, and fortified his Camp at Lake Sacrament, now called Lake George, with about 2200 Men; and having Intelligence of a French Army's being in Motion in that Neighbourhood, detached a Party of about 1000 Men, and 200 Indians against the Enemy, whom, by the Account of our Scouts, we had Reason to think, had been to attack Fort-Lyman, at the Carrying-Place, and were returning towards us, our Accounts being uncertain, whether they had carried their Point, or been drove from thence. This Party met the Enemy about four Miles off the Camp at Lake George, engaged them, but finding them too strong, made the best Retreat they could: Numbers were killed on both Sides; I believe rather most on ours, particularly among our Indians, altho' few in our Retreat.

The Enemy marched to our Camp, and about Twelve attacked us with their whole Force: The Engagement continued very warm on both Sides, till past Four, when the Enemy began to slacken their Fire, gave Way and fled. Our Artillery play'd very briskly in our Front the whole Time, the Success of which, was entirely owing to the Conduct and Bravery of Capt. Eyers, our Engineer-General. The Attack was began by the Regular Troops on our Center; the Indians on the Left of the Line, and afterwards they made a vigorous Attack on our Right. Col. Titchcomb, of a Boston Regiment, was killed, which is all the Officers I hear of yet.---Our General was wounded in the Hip, yet kept the Field, altho' in great Pain; the Wound is painful, but, thank God, not dangerous.---Our Dead in the two Engagements, do not, I believe, amount to more than about 150, and about 100 wounded; but as yet I have no exact Returns. The French General, Le Baron de Dieskau, we have taken; he is badly wounded, and I fear will not live. We understand by his Papers, he is General of all the Regular Forces lately arrived from Europe.---an elderly Man, much of a Gentleman, and in great Reputation as a Soldier. By his Papers, it appears he had at Crown-Point, and at Ticondarago, 3171 Regular Troops. From that Place to Crown-Point, they have fortified all the advantageous Passes. He was mistaken in his Intelligence, and the Indians and Canadians gave way;---this he says occasioned his Defeat. His Aid de Camp came into our Camp, when it was dark, and surrendered himself. His Major-General was killed, and several other considerable Officers. They made a bold Attack, and maintained it bravely. Our Cannon and Breastwork was of singular Service to us. We have about 25 Prisoners. The Number of the Enemy is variously reported by the Prisoners; the General says, 1600, some 2000, others