

of relating the same.—The Fact is, but six of our Ships engaged, and but nine fired of the whole Fleet, during the whole Engagement: Our Officers, our Seamen, our Soldiers, all agree, that Admiral West fought like a Lion, and deserved a Ship of Gold; and what is very remarkable in Favour of Admiral West, tho' warmly attacked by 3 French Ships at once, one of them the French Admiral, he lost but one Man, and but one wounded; and forced the French Admiral out of the Line: But before I relate the Account of the Battle I received from a Gentleman on board the Fleet, confirmed by several Officers, who were on board in the Engagement, it is necessary that you should be acquainted with the Number of Ships in each Squadron, which you will see by the following List, which I have an Account of from good Hands, viz.

**English Fleet.** Ramillies, Admiral Byng, of 90 Guns; Kingston, Piercy, 60; Culloden, Ward, 74; Buckingham, Admiral West, 68; Lancaster, Commodore Edgcombe, 66; Captain, Catford, 70; Defiance, Andrews [killed] 64; Trident, Durell, 60; Revenge, Campbell, 60; Princess Louisa, Noall [died of his Wounds] 60; Intrepid, Young, 60; Deptford, Amhurst, 50; and the Portland, Beard, of 50 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Chesterfield, Ward, of 40 Guns; Phoenix, Hervey, 20; Experiment, Gillcrease, 20; and the Dolphin, Scroop, of 20 Guns.

**French Fleet.** The Fury, of 80 Guns; Crown 74; Terrible 74, Ball 74; Warrior 74, Lion 74, Cuning 70, Orpheus 64, Peasant 64, Wild 64, and the Appertona, of 64 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Frigates, viz. The Junia, of 44 Guns, Rosa 46, Beauty 36, Tophima 30, and the Nymph, of 26 Guns.

This is the exact List of Ships of both Sides, as good an Equality as Man could wish for, nay if agreed on, they could not be nearer match'd, allowing there was no Lookers-on. The Account I received of the Action, from the Beginning to the End, was from an Officer on board the Fleet, and was as follows.

"On the 19th of May we arrived off the Island of Minorca, and presented our Fleet to the Castle of St. Philip. Our Appearance off Mahon gave the General, and all in the Castle, such high Spirits, that they play'd on the French in a most furious Manner, heaving 3 Bombs, and firing 3 Cannon, to 2 of the French. We saw the Attacks of the French and Castle very plain, which seem'd to make a glorious Resistance. Towards Evening a Signal was made to man and arm the Barges, in order to land the Forces; but as soon revoked on account of the Signal from our headmost Ships, of the French Fleet appearing in Sight, under our Lee, to the Southward of us. At this Time we took a French Tartan, going off to reinforce the French Fleet, and had just Time enough to scuttle and sink her, after taking 100 Prisoners out, was oblig'd, by signal from the Admiral, to give Chace, all in the Line of Battle; but Night coming on we lost sight of them, and that Evening tacked. At Daylight we saw them again, being at Windward of them, and between them and the Island; and at 2 in the Afternoon, on the 20th of May, bore down, and forming perhaps as fine a Line as ever was seen; every Ship being to Windward of the French Fleet, Admiral Byng gave the signal for a close Engagement. Accordingly the Defiance, and Admiral West's Squadron, engaged very warmly, he beating the French Admiral, and four of his Ships, fairly out of the Line, obliging them to bear before the Wind. During the Engagement, which was warm two Hours and a Half, Admiral Byng's Squadron lay by to Windward; and had it not been for the Courage, Resolution and Conduct of our brave Commanders who engaged, their Ships must have sunk, or fallen into the Enemy's Hands. Upon the whole all agreed, that had Admiral Byng and his Ships engaged, we must have taken the whole Fleet. In the Evening both Fleets parted. Next Morning we saw them again, and the following Evening. When the Engagement began, we were about 8 Leagues off of the Island, in sight of the same, but never saw it afterwards, but made the best of our Way to Gibraltar. The Damage he says each Ship sustained agrees with the former Part of my Letter. Three Days after the Engagement, Admiral Byng dispatched his first Lieutenant in a Schooner Packet to Barcelona, and from thence by Land to London, with the Particulars of the Action, but in so secret a manner, that it was not known by any Captain of the Fleet till he was departed. You will be in some Measure inform'd how our Affairs are here by these Accounts; I wish we may have better success in America. I left Admiral Byng in Gibraltar with 16 sail of the Line on the 21st Instant, and a 40 Gun ship anchored as I came out; the remaining 5 ships of Admiral Byng's Fleet are at Tetuan and Malaga, 3 for Provisions, and 2 for Wine, and were hourly look'd for. Admiral Byng gave Orders for every ship to be ready to sail the 27th Instant, intending again for Mahon, and soldiers at Gibraltar were embarking on board his Fleet for that Purpose."

By Capt. Orne, who arriv'd at Salem last Monday Morning in 55 Days from Cadiz, we have Advice, that Admirals Byng and West remained at Gibraltar, until Admirals Hawke and Saunders took the Command of the Fleet, who sail'd from thence about the 2d of July, to save Fort St. Philip, if it was not too late: That the new Governor, (Tyrwley) was at Gibraltar: That the Spaniards had sent, or were about to send, 60 large Brass Cannon to Old Gibraltar, and were mustering a Number of Regiments to send to some uncertain Place. Some say, if St. Philip's is taken, the French and Spaniards design for Gibraltar. Several of Byng's Men got to Cadiz, and gave the foregoing Advice, and also that the French Fleet lay off the Harbour, near St. Philip's, when they last saw them. The last Advice Capt. Orne brings from Mahon, is of the 12th of June. The Governor of Gibraltar sent a sloop of War, (with a very great Reward to the Captain) to get a Letter to the Governor of the Port of St. Philip's; which the Captain took the sacrament he would deliver, Life excepted. He sail'd from Gibraltar about the Middle of June. Byng and West are said to be gone home. Said Letter was to advise the Governor to hold out, and that there was a large Fleet, with every Thing necessary for their Relief, a coming.

September 13. Wednesday last Capt. Baker arriv'd here from Cadiz, which Place he left the same Time with Capt. Glover, (mentioned in our last) who is full in it; that Fort St. Philip's was not taken the 29th of June; he has given us an Extract from his Journal, which is as follows:

July 4. I was in Carthagena, and that Day arriv'd a Catalan Vessel, the master of which depos'd upon Oath, that he pass'd close by Minorca the 29th of June, and then saw British colours at Fort St. Philip. July 10, I met Admiral Hawke's Squadron about eight Leagues above Gibraltar, upon a Wind, it being then Easterly, and counted 30 sail.—That the Evening of the 11th the Winds came to the Westward, and continued so until the 24th of July.—That Messieurs Butler and Matthews at Cadiz had received certain Accounts from Gibraltar, dated July 22, and then had no Accounts of Minorca being taken; on the contrary, General Blakeney was well, and in high spirits.

**ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 26.**  
Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I HAVE the Pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their Lordships, that having sail'd from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been join'd by his Majesty's Ship Phoenix off Majorca two Days before, when the Enemy's Fleet appear'd to the S. E. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, and distinguish any of the Enemy's Motions, and not at all judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen of those appear'd large. They at first stood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about Seven, which I judg'd was to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night, so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather Gage of them, as well as to make sure of the Land Wind. In the Morning, being very hazy, and not above five Leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the Enemy at Eleven, and at Day-Light had no Sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private Signal, being close in with the Rear of our Fleet, I sent the Princess Louisa to chase one, and made the Signal for the Rear Admiral, who was nearest the other, to send Ships to chase her. The Princess Louisa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great Distance, but the Defiance took her, which had two Captains, two Lieutenants, One hundred and two private Soldiers, who were sent out the Day before with Six hundred Men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French Fleet, on our then appearing off the Place. The Phoenix (on Capt. Hervey's Order) prepar'd to serve as a Fire Ship, but without damaging her as a Frigate till the Signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her Decks, every Thing else being prepar'd at the Time and Place allow'd of. The Enemy now began to appear from the Mast-head: I call'd in the Cruizers, and when they had join'd me, I tacked towards the Enemy, and form'd the Line ahead; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavour'd to weather me: They were twelve large Ships of the Line, and five Frigates.

As soon as I judg'd the Rear of ours was the Length of their Van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the Signal for the Ships that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the Line, that ours might become equal in Number with theirs. At Two I made the Signal to engage, as I found it was the surest Method of ordering every Ship to close down on the one that fell to their Lot. And here I must express my great Satisfaction at the very gallant Manner in which the Rear Admiral set the Van the Example, by instantly bearing down on the Ships he was to engage, with his Second, and who occasion'd one of the French Ships to begin the Engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore right down on the Ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their Fire for some Time on going down. The Intrepid, in the Beginning, had his Foretopmast shot away, and as that hung on his Foreail and backed it, he had no Command of his Ship, his Foretack, and all his Braces being cut at the same Time, so that he drove on the next Ship to him, and oblig'd that, and the Ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This oblig'd me to do so also for some Minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our Adversary out of the Line, who put before the Wind, and had several Shot fired at him from his own Admiral. This not only caus'd the Enemy's Center to be unattacked, but left the Rear Admiral's Division rather uncover'd for some very little Time. I sent and call'd to the Ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the Enemy, and order'd the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's Place. I found the Enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three Feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the Advantage of destroying our Rigging; for tho' I clos'd the Rear Admiral fast, yet I found I could not again close the Enemy, whose Van were fairly drove from their Line, but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this Time it was past Six, and the Enemy's Van and ours were at too great a Distance to engage; I perceiv'd some of their Ships stretching to the Northward, and I imagin'd they were going to form a new Line. I made the Signal for the headmost Ships to tack, and those that led before with the Larboard Tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the Wind of the Enemy; and, by the second, be between the Rear Admiral's Division and the Enemy, as his had suffer'd most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceiv'd to be in a very bad Condition, and whose Loss would give the Balance against us, if they attack'd us the next Morning, as I expected. I brought to about Eight that Night, to join the Intrepid, and to rest our Ships as fast as possible, and continued so all Night. The next Morning we saw nothing of the Enemy, tho' we were still laying to: Mahon was N. N. W. about Ten or Eleven Leagues. I sent Cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who join'd me next Day; and having, from a State and Condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has lost her Captain) were very much damaged in their Masts, I thought it proper, in this Situation, to call a Council of War, before I went again to look for the Enemy. I desired the Attendance of General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their Opinions upon the present Situation, at which Council not the least Contention or Doubt arose. I do not send their Lordships the Particulars of our Losses and Damage by this, as it would take me

much Time, and that I am willing none should be left in letting them know an Event of such Consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by Way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my Way to Gibraltar, from which Place I propose sending their Lordships a more particular Account.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that I have appointed Captain Hervey to the Command of the Defiance, in the Room of Captain Andrews, slain in the Action.

I have just sent the Defects of the Ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my Letter.

**STATE of the English and French Fleets in the late Action in the Mediterranean, with the Number of Persons killed and wounded in each Ship.**

E N G L I S H.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
Ramillies,	90	Admiral Byng,	—
Buckingham,	70	Captain Cardiner,	—
		Rear-Admiral West,	3 7
		Captain Everit,	—
Culloden,	74	Ward,	—
Captain,	70	Catford,	6 30
Revenge,	70	Cornwall,	—
Lancaster,	66	Edgcombe,	1 14
Trident,	64	Durell,	—
Intrepid,	64	Young,	—
Kingston,	60	Piercy,	9 39
Princess Louisa,	60	Noall,	—
Defiance,	60	Andrews,	4 13
Portland,	50	Beard,	14 45
Deptford,	50	Amhurst,	6 20
	548		43 168

F R I G A T E S.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
Chesterfield,	44	Lloyd,	—
Experiment,	24	Gillcrease,	—
Dolphin,	24	—	—
Phoenix,	24	Hervey,	—
Fortune,	14	Mapleiden,	—

F R E N C H.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
Le Redoubtant,	80	La Galissoniere,	2 10
Le Foucroy,	74	Lieut. General,	—
La Couronne,	74	Glandeves, Chief d'Escadre,	12 39
Le Temeraire,	74	La Clu, Chief d'Escadre,	—
Le Guerrier,	74	La Broffe,	—
Le Lion,	64	St. Agnan,	—
Le Sage,	64	Duruen,	2 7
L'Orphe,	64	Raimondis,	—
Le Content,	64	Sabran,	10 9
Le Triton,	64	Mercier,	5 19
L'Hipotame,	50	Rochemaure,	5 14
Le Fier,	50	D'Herville,	2 10
	796		38 131

**N E W - Y O R K, September 13.**

Saturday Morning last, a Carpenter arriv'd here from Albany, who left Fort William-Henry, at Lake George, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That General Winslow was to set off in the Evening of that Day, in a Sloop of 30 Tons, commanded by Capt. Smith, of 18 Swivel Guns, with two Mortars and four Brass Field-Pieces on board, in company with two other Sloops, of the same Burthen, and 10 Swivels each, with 300 Men, in order to drive the French from their advanced Post near Ticonderoga; and that he was to be followed the next Day by 500 Men and 1000 Boats, for the same Purpose; that a Trench of 12 Feet deep, and 10 wide, was made round the whole camp, some False Batteries erected, several single cannon mounted, 14 four the Trenches in case of an Attack, and that the Soldiers liv'd so well, that many of them sold great Part of their Allowance of Liqueur and Provisions.

September 20. Friday Morning last Captain Moore, in the Snow Sally, arriv'd here in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Waterford, with Provisions for the King's Troops in this Province. He confirms the Account, that General Blakeney surrender'd St. Philip's Castle, to the Duke de Richelieu, the 29th of June, as insert'd in our last, but that Blakeney had all the Honours of War allow'd him, and that he and all his Garrison were to be transported to Gibraltar, at the Expence of the French King.

On Friday Evening Captain Fortune arriv'd here in a French Prize Snow, Monsieur Depong De Fortune, late Master, taken on the second Instant, in Lat. 32. 40. Long. 59. by Captain Randle, in the Privateer Sloop Goldsmith, of this Port. She was bound from Martinico for Nantz, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Two Days after she sail'd from Martinico, a Fleet of Twenty-five Sail was to follow.

Saturday Evening last Captain Fenton, in the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, of 8 Guns, and Forty-five Men, return'd from a short Cruise, and has brought in with him a large French Schooner, call'd the America, Monsieur Michael Juan, Master, which he took on the First Instant, in Lat. 32. Lon. 59. 57, bound for Nantz, from Martinico. On the Twenty-eighth of August, Captain Fenton engag'd a French Ship of 18 Guns, and would have carried her, but one of his Guns bursting, oblig'd him to bear away.

The same Evening Captain Linus King, in the Privateer Brig Prince-George, of this Port, came in from a Cruise of 27 Days, and brought in with him the Ship La Fidella, Monsieur Sieurfack, Master, about 150 Tons, bound from Martinico for Bourdeaux; and the Snow L'Ambier, Monsieur L'Ambier, Master, bound from Martinico for Bourdeaux also, both taken the first Instant. The Night before, Captain King took the Ship Charybdis, Monsieur Desparius, Master, about 250 Tons, 6 Guns, and 25 Men, bound from Martinico, for Bayonne, and order'd her for this Port, but she is not yet arriv'd.

The same Evening also, Captain William Wainwright, Commander of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, came in

in from a Cruise, and has brought in French Ship of 16 Carriage Guns, Monsieur Desannois, Master, bound for Nantz, which he took on the 2d Instant, in which Engagement of two Hours, in which three Men slightly wounded, and shot away. There was one Man and several wounded, but none mortally.

All the above Prizes (except the Randle) were Part of a Fleet of Martinico for Old France, on the 1st of August, on the 7th Gun Ship, on the 10th 40 Guns; and are all in Gate of 40 Guns; and are all in Gate of Cotton. We are told that was soon to sail from the same Port.

Extract of a Letter from Madras, dated the 10th of August, 1756. "We have a certain Account of the French attacking Queen's Fort, in Hand, and carry'd it, with the own Confession. Blakeney was on board a Day or two longer, surrender'd Terms, namely that he should march with his own Troops, and all to be transported to France, and all to be transported also Liberty for the Crew. The Accounts received from Albany, are more favourable than heretofore; for we are assur'd, that white People are returned to Albany, in order to reconnoitre the get a View of the Place, who report, where every Thing that was carried away, and the Forts ed; that no Signs of Murder or Murther were seen, and one in particular was Colonel Mercer's."

"Tis also said, That a Negro after the Garrison of Oswego was Onida Castle, and says, that in was killed, the Place was given Lieutenant Col. Littlebill; that the but little superior to those of the bad no other Cannon than those of the

**P H I L A D E L P H I A**

September 23. Saturday last ARMSTRONG, of Cumberland he march'd from Fort Shirley, 300 of our Provincial Forces, tanning, a Town of our Indian 25 Miles above Fort Duquesne, joined the advanced Party at the Town; and on the seventh in six Miles of Kittanning, the Road, and reported that there were four, Indians at it. It was no surprizing those Indians at that the Town might be alarm'd; twelve Men, was left to watch fall upon them till Day-break; the Path, to pass by their Fire About three in the Morning, Whooping of the Indian Warriors they reach'd the River, 100 the Town, near a Corn-Field, Enemy lodg'd out of their Cabbs. As soon as Day appear'd, and Attack began in the Corn-Field charged, killing several of the Capt. Jacobs, Chief of the Indians and defend'd his House bravely. And the Indians gave were offer'd them, declaring them to be Prisoners. Col. Armstrong in his shoulder by a Muffet Ball set on Fire over their Heads, by the Officers and Soldiers with Indians were told they would be der, one of them reply'd, he four or five before he died; some were to sing.—Some were, 10, attempt'd to reach shot down.—Capt. Jacobs, in was shot, and scalped, as also the King's son. The Indians in their Houses, loaded, which as the Fire came to them; which had been stor'd in every time, throwing some of their Air.—A Body of the Enemy River, fired on our People, a ver at a Distance, as if to surprise some Indian Horses that were the Wounded, and then return'd Corn-Field to pick up the beginning of the Action. Some killed in the River as they attack'd. And it was comput'd that were destroy'd, though we had Eleven English Prisoners were who inform'd the Colonel, which the Indians boast'd of. War with the English) there burnt, which the French had ten Days before. The Prize very Day, two Battos of Delaware and French Indians; Jacobs, to march and take Fort theirs had set out before they which prov'd to be the Part Night before: For our People Hogg wounded in three Places the morning attack'd the fire, according to Order, but him. He killed three of the and fought them an Hour, the best men, the rest, as he lay fled, the Enemy pursuing them soon after of his Wounds.