

[Numb. 599.]

THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, October 28, 1756.

P A R I S, July 24.

**T**UESDAY an Express arrived from Toulon, with Advice that the King's Squadron commanded by M. de la Galiffoniere came to an Anchor in that Road the 16th Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, having left its Station off Portmahon on the 8th, as soon as Marshal Richelieu went on board the Foudroyant. The General Officers and Grenadier Companies are returned on board the Fleet, and the rest of the Army on board Transports. During the Passage, which the contrary Winds and foul Weather made very tedious, the Marquis de la Galiffoniere took Advantage of a Calm on the 13th to cause Te Deum to be sung on board the Foudroyant for the Taking of Fort St. Philip; which Ceremony was accompanied with a general Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms of the whole Fleet. Marshal Richelieu was saluted on coming on Shore by a Cheer from the Sailors, and afterwards by every Ship. M. de la Galiffoniere, who hath been joined by two Ships fitted out here; found in the Harbour four others of this new Armament, whose Departure was suspended on receiving the News of his returning to this Port. The whole Squadron is ordered to remain in the Harbour.

Marshal Richelieu is hourly expected in Town. He comes by the Way of Aix in Provence, where he stopp'd some Days.

The English, to revenge themselves for the Loss of Fort St. Philip, have taken the small Island of Chauvey about two or three Leagues from Grandville in Lower Normandy; where there was a Garrison of 200 Men and two Pieces of Cannon. The Governor asked to capitulate; and the Garrison was allowed the Honours of War, the English being at the Expence of carrying them to France. This Island, which belonged to the Farmers General is peopled with only Tradesmen, and produces scarce any Thing but bad Wines. The English came afterwards, and threw some Bombs into Grandville, which did no great Damage.

We learn from Havre de Grace, that there are 175 Pieces of Cannon in the Artillery Park at that Place; and that to judge by the extraordinary Preparations of every Kind, some grand Project is in Agitation.

Two Frigates are ordered to be fitted out for Sea at that Place, and by the End of the Month two new ones will be launched. The four that were block'd up for six Weeks in the Port of Morlaix by some English Ships took Advantage of a Gale of Wind, which forced the latter from off the Coast, to weigh Anchor and put to Sea; but they had got but a little Way when they saw six large Ships bearing down upon them. Three got back safe to Morlaix, the fourth ran on the Coast, and was forced to throw her Guns overboard to get off.

Sunday the Chevalier de Tourville, Sea Lieutenant, arrived at Compiene from Canada, to inform the King the Marquis de Moncalm was safe arrived at that Place, with his Convoy of Troops and Provisions, without having suffered any Loss; that we are superior to the English every where in that Country; that at his Departure they were going to open the Campaign, in which they promised themselves great Success; and that the Iroquois and other Indians are so much irritated against the English, that they absolutely quitted their Party, and had taken an Oath never to be reconciled to them. This News gave great Pleasure to the King, who raised M. de Tourville to the Rank of Captain.

P A R I S, July 20.

*Extract of a Letter from Fort St. Philip in Minorca, dated June 30.*

"Since we got Possession of this Place we find every Moment new Matter of Astonishment at our

Success. The Idea we had formed of its Strength, tho' great enough to discourage any Troops but ours, was nothing in Comparison of what it is now on examining the different Works. Indeed if any Thing could have accelerated the Surrender of this Place, it was the Disposition discovered by our People. Never, in Fact, was so much Ardour, so much Bravery shewn on any Occasion. During the whole Course of the Siege the Troops behaved like themselves, but in the last Attack they outdid themselves. Officer and Soldier, every Individual acted as if he was singly to reap all the Advantages, all the Glory, of succeeding in it. The Wounded were less taken up with their Wounds, the Dying with the Thoughts of Death, than with the Success of the Enterprise; or rather the Wounded forgot their Wounds, and the Dying forgot Death, to contribute, each according to his Abilities, to the Success of the Attacks. A Lieutenant of the Regiment of Nice having asked to speak with the Marshal, to give an Account of an Action he had been concerned in, requested a certain Number of Labourers to support the Troops. The Marshal, very well satisfied with his Report, but at the same Time surprized to see him pale, asked him whether he was ill: Sir (replied the Officer with great Calmness) I have one Arm broke, and a Shot through the Leg, which I am going to get dressed. A private Soldier regretting that he had no more Cartouches, search in my Pocket (said one of his Comrades that was dying by his Side) I believe you will there find some: Which were the last Words he spoke. But if our People have shewn themselves so true Frenchmen by their Courage and their Zeal for the Glory of France, they have done it no less by their Humanity. These Men, so full of Fury against the English when in Arms, are become in the Fort, the Friends, the Comrades, the Mef-mates of the English since they surrendered. A still more signal Proof of French Generosity are the Articles of Capitulation; and if the Manner in which this Fortrefs was taken shews how gallantly the French conquer, the Conditions they granted to the Vanquished, shews how nobly they use their Victory." [It is not easy to conceive what Pains have been taken in France, for many Months, even by those of superior Rank, to fill the Breasts of the common People with the keenest Animosity and the bitterest Rancour against the English, by forming and propagating a thousand Stories to represent them as worse, if possible, than Cannibals; and the latter Part of this Letter was written to serve the same End, by brightening their pretended Contrast of the Behaviour of the two Nations.]

Paris, July 18. We are told that the Court, notwithstanding all the defensive Preparations made in Great-Britain, still meditates a Descent on that Island, well knowing how fatal would be the Seat of War to that flourishing Nation, and how little disposed its Inhabitants are to be Spectators of it; a recent Instance of which is the last Invasion in Scotland, when the Inroad of a few paltry Vagabonds, headed by a Handful of his Majesty's Troops, gave the finishing Stroke to the War; being more effectual to procuring the succeeding Peace than all our Successes in the Netherlands; the Love of Ease and Self-Indulgence, the present Characteristic of the English Nation, rendering them entirely incapable to support a War but at a Distance. A Project is therefore on Foot to strike the Enemy in the most sensible Point; the numberless Resources which we must draw from Abroad; and they find at Home, making such Conduct absolutely necessary; the Court conceiving, that by a long distant War, in Support of its Pretensions, a greater Sacrifice will be made of its Subjects, and possibly to less Purpose than by a speedy though bloody Enterprize directed Home. It is said also, that this Expedition will attend the most favourable Opportunity, when, as the Steps

already taken will absolutely require, the Force of the Enemy is divided; at which Time a Landing will be attempted in two distant Parts of the Kingdom; by which we hope to determine the Limits of Acadia better in the Garden of Great-Britain, than in the Wilds of America.

Compiene, July 11. The King has given Orders for preparing 10,000 Bedsteads, with 20,000 Counterpanes, and the same Number of Sheets, to be sent to our Northern Colonies in America by the first of September.

*Part of a Letter from Leghorn, dated July 16.*

"The French lost in the general Assault given to Fort St. Philip 1200 Men and 25 Officers (of which none of great Note) and had a great many wounded. Their Grenadiers suffered exceedingly, and are reduced to a Third of their Number."

Bordeaux, July 16. The Chamber of Infirmary of this City is fitting out a Privateer of 50 Guns to cruize in the West-Indies. The Diadem Man of War of 74 Guns, was lately launched at Brest. According to our last Accounts from St. Domingo, M. Perrier's Squadron was gone to cruize off Jamaica, in order to intercept a Fleet of sixty English Merchant Ships.

Furnes, July 25. It is not only at Dunkirk, but likewise at all the other Ports in the Channel, that Orders are sent to exercise the Troops in every Thing necessary to be performed in making Descents. For the Purpose the Troops are to be divided into two Bodies, one of which is to be put on board Ships, and attempt to make a Descent, and the other is to be posted on Shore to oppose it; and in these sham Proceedings nothing is to be omitted that is practised in real Attempts of this Kind; and the Artillery is to be made Use of where it may be judged necessary. All the Scotch and Irish Officers look upon these Operations as favourable to their Desires.

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a Letter from a Sea-Officer at Gibraltar, dated June 27, 1756.*

"I suppose you received my Letter from Portsmouth, acquainting you of our sailing for the Mediterranean; in twenty-six Days we arrived at Gibraltar, where we received the News of the French having invested Fort St. Philip's at Mahon, on Easter-Sunday, with 20,000 Men; and had likewise Intelligence of their having a Fleet rather superior to ours cruising off the Island. We staid at Gibraltar eight Days, in order to water our Fleet and take in our Wine for our intended Voyage. Ten Days after, we arrived off Mahon, which we saw attacked by the French, and plainly saw what Advantages the Castle had over the French Army, they not having a Battery nearer than two Miles from the Castle; so that they could by no Means hurt it. We had not been in Sight of Mahon many Hours before we saw the French Fleet bearing down to us. Immediately the Signal was made for all the Fleet to give Chace; which was accordingly done; but a Calm coming on, we both lay in Sight of one another till Night came on. On the 20th of May a Breeze stirring up in the Morning, we were not long before we saw the French bearing up to us: Signal was made to chace them, which we immediately did, having the Wind of them. About twelve o'Clock we came so near as to discern what Sort of Ships they were, and a Signal for the Line of Battle. We observed the French to consist of twelve Sail of the Line and four Frigates; the least Ship carrying 64 Guns; they had likewise some of 84 and others of 74 Guns; which were vastly superior to us both in Largeness of Ships, Number of Guns and heavier Metal. We had just the same Number of Ships in the Line as the French, so that we attacked them with an equal Number, tho' we had the Deptford, a Fifty Gun Ship, which Admiral Byng ordered out of the Line before the Engagement; but for what Reason no one can tell.

The French began the Attack first upon the Van