

Fort William, in which they had great Hopes of succeeding.

The Protector, Capt. James, has taken and carried into Tillicherry, the Indian, Capt. Bussaw, from Pondicherry, of 24 Guns, and 200 Men, valued at near 40,000*l*.

The Hound Sloop of War has taken a French Privateer, and sent her into Leith.

June 10. 'Tis said there are near 50,000 French Prisoners in England, and yet the French Court refuses to settle a Cartel for Exchange of Prisoners, except the Captures made before the War are first restored. Yet they allow Captains of Ships, Merchants, and Passengers to be exchanged Man for Man; and many are come over on their Parole to procure Prisoners of equal Rank to be sent to France by the Way of Holland or Flanders.

June 11. According to some private Advices from Holland; the Austrian Army in Prague, after their two unsuccessful Sallies, offered to evacuate the City on honourable Terms; but the King of Prussia still insisted on their surrendering at Discretion.

The Defence Privateer, Capt. Dyer, is arrived at Portsmouth, and has taken and brought in with him, the Queen of Angels, from St. Domingo for Rochelle, of 18 Guns, and 50 Men; and the St. Philip, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, of 16 Guns and 50 Men. Both are computed by the French at two Millions of Livres.

June 16. Yesterday Morning a Messenger arrived at Kensington from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. We hear that the French Army was within 15 English Miles of his Royal Highness, and that it consists of 80,000 Men, but sickly and in Want of Provision and Forage, the Duke of Cumberland having destroyed and removed the fame for some Leagues.

The Deal-Castle, Harman, a Letter of Marque from Leghorn, has taken and carried into Gibraltar a French Privateer of 12 Guns, and 85 Men.

We learn by a private Letter from Dresden, dated June the 4th, that an Express was just arrived from the Army before Prague with an Account, that the Besiegers themselves were struck with Compassion for the deplorable State of that Capital, and of those within it; that in Consequence of the Bombardment, 700 Houses and three large Churches have been reduced to Ashes; that the principal Streets are, in a Manner, choaked with the dead Bodies of Men and Horses; that the Jews, being plundered of every Thing, are dying daily of Want; and that it is looked upon as a Thing impossible the Place should hold out a Week more, especially as they are now undeceived, in Respect to the Notion that had prevailed amongst them, that the French had entered Bohemia with an Army of 100,000 Men for their Relief.

They Right from Francfort, that his Prussian Majesty having signified to the Princes Xavier and Charles, that he had the greatest Concern for their Condition, and that it was equal Madness and Folly for them to remain any longer where they were, and that they might remove with Safety, when, and where they pleased; it is said they accepted the Proposition, and are actually gone, under an Escorte of Three Hundred Horse and Dragoons to Munich.

The same Letters say, that the Violences committed by the French Troops, and the oppressive Orders issued by their Generals, have so thoroughly convinced the Germans of the Consequences that must attend the unlimited Authority of an Emperor, supported by a foreign Force, that there is nothing more probable than that the Circle Troops will either remain inactive, or join with the Prussians.

June 23. The French Privateer taken by the Lancaster and Dunkirk, had taken, during her Cruize, six Prizes, which she had sent to France, one of which was the Dryden, Cramp, from Virginia for London.

The Vulcan Privateer, from Weymouth, is taken by the French.

Admiral Boscawen will, it is expected, sail To-day or To-morrow, with the Fleet for the Bay.

June 24. An Account has been received that the Duke of Cumberland has sent his Baggage over the Weser, and was in hourly Expectation of being attacked by the French, who were distressed for Want of Provisions; and as there are Letters from Cologne of the 16th, which mention a Battle being fought on the 14th, and no Account of it had passed through that City for France, it is reasonably conjectured, that (if there has been an Engagement) it turn'd out in Favour of his Royal Highness. But we are informed that our Court has received no Account of an Action; that, by the last Expresses, all Things looked well, and that his Royal Highness was not removed from his Camp.

Letters by the Holland Mails advise, that the City of Prague is almost reduced to Ashes, and that a Pound of Bread sells there for Ten-Pence, and a Pound of Horse-Flesh for Two-Pence.

Seven Companies of Marines are ordered round to Plymouth for Embarkation.

We hear that the new Ministry will kiss his Majesty's Hand this Day.

It is said that near thirty Ships of War, from 20 to 40 Guns, will be very speedily appointed as Cruizers in the Channel and Sound, for the better Protection of our Commerce.

Admiralty-Office, June 21. His Majesty's Ships the Lancaster and Dunkirk arrived at Plymouth the 18th Instant; and by a Letter from Captain Edgecumbe it appears that they have taken in their Cruize the under-mentioned Privateers, &c. viz. Le Comte de Gramont, of 36 Guns, and 370 Men;—Le Nouveau Saxon, of 16 Guns, and 150 Men;—and a Schooner from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, with Wine and Brandy.

Captain Duff, of the Rochester, at Sea, also gives an Account of his having taken the Jean Baptiste Privateer of St. Maloes, of 8 Guns, and 41 Men.

B O S T O N, August 22.

Last Monday Captain Kimball arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which Place he left the 4th of July last: He informs us, That the French East-India Ship, Prize to the Antigallican Privateer, was at length, ordered by the Court to be delivered up to the French.

Monday last arrived here Capt. Bronsdon, from Bristol, last from Cork, which he left the Beginning of June, in Company with the Windsor Man of War of 60 Guns, the Granada Bomb Ketch and her Tender, and some Merchantmen: The several Vessels from London bound for this Place were waiting at Cork, expecting a Convoy from England for a Number of Transports who were taking on board the Highland Regiments designed for America, and would soon be in Readiness to sail.

Captain Jacocks from London, informs that he sail'd from Plymouth the 21st of June in Company with eight Sail of Ships bound for Newfoundland and South-Carolina, under Convoy of the Fowey Man of War of 20 Guns: That about 125 Leagues from the Lizard they fell in with two large French Ships, of 30 or 36 Guns each; one of which bore down and engag'd the Fowey, which he fears they took, as she was but poorly mann'd and a heavy Sailer. The Ships under Convoy on seeing the Fowey engag'd, immediately made all the Sail they could, and as there was a brisk Gale of Wind, soon left them, except one of the Ships for Newfoundland, which he saw strike to the French.

Yesterday arrived here the Captains Trefry, Hall and Finley, in six Days from Halifax, by whom we learn, that the Windsor Man of War was safe arrived there, with the Prize which she took in her Passage from Cork. And, that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Holbourne was soon to sail and cruize before Louisburg.

N E W - Y O R K, August 29.

Since our last some Officers and private Men, belonging to the Garrison of Fort William-Henry, came to Town from Albany. Seven Deserters are also come to Town, and give different Accounts, which cannot be depended on; though we hear that the French have burnt down Fort William-Henry, and are retreated, but for how long we know not; that all the missing Officers were come in, and that the Massacre among the Women was not so great as was generally believed at first; but that the Indians destroyed all the Sick and Wounded is beyond Dispute; that the Colonels Monro and Young were arrived at Fort Edward; and that the Number of the French killed during the Siege was very considerable. What follows is the

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION granted to Lieutenant Colonel MONRO, for his Britannic Majesty's Garrison of Fort William-Henry, the retrenched Camp adjoining, and all their Dependencies, by the Marquis DE MONTCALM, General of his Most Christian Majesty's Troops in Canada, the 9th of August, 1757.

ARTICLE I.

THAT the Garrison of Fort William-Henry, and the Troops which are in the retrenched Camp, being joined, shall march out with their Arms, and the usual Honours of War, with the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers only; they shall be escorted by a Detachment of French Troops, and by some of the Officers, or Interpreters attached to the Savages, and to march To-morrow Morning early.

II. The Gate of the Fort shall be delivered up

after the Capitulation is signed, to the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty, and the retrenched Camp, immediately on the Departure of the British Troops.

III. All the Artillery, warlike Stores, Provision, and in general, every Thing except the Effects of the Officers and Soldiers, shall, upon Honour, be delivered to the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty, as is already specified in the first Article; and for that Purpose there shall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact Inventory of all the Stores mentioned in this Article: Provided always, That this Article shall extend to the Port, Retrenchment and Dependencies.

IV. The Garrison of the Fort, Troops in the Retrenchment and Dependencies, shall not serve for the Space of 18 Months, to commence from this Day, neither against his Most Christian Majesty, or his Allies; and there shall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact State of the Troops, in which shall be specified the Names of the Officers, Engineers, Artillerists, Commissaries, and all employed.

V. All the Officers and Soldiers, Canadians, Women and Savages, which have been made Prisoners by Land since the Commencement of the War in North-America, shall be delivered in the Space of three Months, at Carrilon; and according to the Receipt which shall be given by the French commanding Officers, to whom they shall be delivered, an equal Number of the Garrison of Fort William-Henry shall be capacitated to serve, agreeable to the Return given in by the English Officer of the Prisoners he has delivered.

VI. An Officer shall be given as an Hostage till such Time as the Detachment returns, which shall be given for an Escorte to his Britannic Majesty's Troops.

VII. All the Sick and Wounded that are not in a Condition to be transported to Fort Edward, shall remain under the Protection of the Marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper Care of them, and return them as soon as recovered.

VIII. Provision for the Subsistence of the British Troops, shall be issued for this Day and To-morrow only.

IX. The Marquis de Montcalm being willing to shew Colonel Monro, and the Garrison under his Command, Marks of his Esteem, on Account of their honourable Defence, gives them one Piece of Cannon, a Six Pounder.

Done in the Trenches, before Fort William-Henry, the 9th of August, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the Name of his Most Christian Majesty, agreeable to the Power invested in me by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, his Governor General, and Lieutenant General of New-France.

MONTCALM.

The Marquis de Montcalm's Letter to Colonel Monro, requiring him to deliver up the Fort. Dated August the 3d, 1757.

S I R,
I HAVE this Morning invested your Place, with a numerous Army, a superior Artillery, and all the Savages from the higher Parts of the Country; the Cruelty of which a Detachment of your Garrison have lately too much experienced. I am obliged to Humanity to desire you to surrender your Fort. I have it yet in my Power to restrain the Savages, and oblige them to observe a Capitulation, as hitherto none of them have been killed, which will not be in my Power in other Circumstances; and your insisting on defending your Fort, can only retard the Loss of it a few Days, and must of Necessity expose an unlucky Garrison, who can receive no Succours, considering the Precautions I have taken. I demand a decisive Answer immediately, for which Purpose I have sent you the Sieur Funtrun, one of my Aid de Camps. You may credit what he will inform you as from me. I am with Respect, Sir,

Your most humble,
Most obedient Servant,
MONTCALM.

Colonel Monro inform'd the Sieur Funtrun, who brought him the Letter, That he with Scorn and Disdain rejected Monsieur Montcalm's Proposal, and that he would defend Fort William-Henry, and the Intrenchments thereunto belonging, while he had a Man able to fire a Gun.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.
Extra of a Letter from London, June 16, 1757.

"I believe you will be amazed to hear that the French Privateers have taken upwards of 700 Sail of our Ships since the Declaration of War, but we know the Names of that Number already; and, though we had taken 350 Sail of their Ships before the War, we have not taken more than 550

in the whole to this Day. Out of 25 Sail of Ships that failed last from Carolina; 22 are taken, the whole Crop of Indico carried into France, Value about 170,000*l*. Sterling, which is a Stroke on a young Manufacture:—And of last 30 Sail of Ships from Jamaica, 18 are taken and 6 missing, which no Doubt are also taken. What is more surprizing is this, that notwithstanding we have lost 500 Sail of Ships within 18 Months past, we have taken 90 French Privateers of 36 and 40 Guns, superior to our 20 Men of War. By this you may be convinced impossible it is to cover Trade, in Time of War, by any other Way than sailing under Convoy of the Privateers of France are innumerable, their amazing Success has given them great credit; but it is very certain they have never been well in any Engagement.

"We have a fine Prospect of a plentiful Year, which will be very acceptable; for the Distress of the Poor in England, and more particularly in Ireland, has been, and still is, great. The King has consented to a Grant of Parliament for a Sum of Money to build a Floating Harbour, for the Defence of that fine Bay, and the Trade calling there, and to send Convoys to the British Channel; so that coming North about to Ireland, and to Mill, will elude the French Privateers, and it will be made a most useful Place."

From Halifax we have the following List of French Ships at Louisburg, viz.

Arrived from Martinico the 20th or 21st of June, Le Tonnant, of 80 Guns, M. Beaufremont, Admiral; Le Fronceur, of 74 Guns, Chef d'Escadre; L'Inflexible, 64; L'Eviellie, 64; L'adem, 64; and Le Brun, of 32 Guns.

From Brest, arrived two or three Days ago, Ships from Martinico, Le Formidable, of 80 Guns, M. Bois de la Motte, Vice Admiral; Le Bourgoigne, of 80 Guns, Chef d'Escadre; Superbe, 74; Le Dauphin Royal, 74; Le bre, 64; L'Heros, 64; and Le Bizare, 64 Guns.

From Toulon, about four Days after the Ships, Le Sage, of 64 Guns; L'Achille, 64; two Ships of 74 Guns each, Names unknown.

What Squadron the following four Frigates consist of, is not known, La Bienacquise, 40 Guns; La Corneille, 32; La Fleur De Lis, 34; and La Hermione, of 34 Guns.

We have also Advice from Halifax, that the French have a great Number of Regular Troops at Louisburg; and have erected a new Battery there of Fifty 42 Pounders.

From Albany we learn, that Capt. Putnam a Lieutenant of Otway's Regiment, are gone upon a Scout to discover the Enemy's Motives. That Fort William-Henry is intirely demolished. That one of our Sloops lies off in the Lake, in order to give the earliest Intelligence 'tis thought, in case any Attempt should be made by our People to take Possession of the Ground on which the Fort was built upon: And that a few of the Enemy are encamped on an Island in the Lake.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1.
The following Returns for Members sent in to the next General Assembly, are all that were yet heard of, viz.

For Kent County, Capt. William Rafin, John Tilden, Major William Hynson, and Alexander Williamson, Esq;

For Prince-George's, William Murdock, Capt. George Frazer, Mr. Thomas Gantt, and Capt. Francis King.

For Talbot, Mr. John Goldborough, Capt. Edward Oldham, Mr. Pollard Edmondson, and Edward Oldham.

For Dorchester, Col. Henry Hooper, Mr. Cox Gray, Capt. Daniel Sullivan, and Mr. Lemen Lecompte.

For Annapolis, Mr. Walter Dulany, and George Stewart.

This Day the Election is to be in St. Baltimore, and Queen-Anne's.

We have the following Account, which depended on, viz. "There were in Fort M. Henry, when the Enemy invested it, 1200 Pounds, Two 18 Pounders, Two 12 Pounders, One 9 Pounder, One 6 Pounder, 4 Pounders, One Hawbitzer, and Two 12 Pounders; of these were burst during the Siege. Two 32 Pounders, the 18 Pounders, the 12 Pounder, the 6 Pounder, and the Two 12 Pounders, when the Fort was given up, the 12 Pounder had not more than 7 or 8 Rounds of Ammunition left. General Montcalm behaved very bravely to our Officers; but just as the