

of Defence, since the Expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all Attempts of an Attack upon the Place, in order to burn and destroy the Docks, Magazines, Arsenals, and Shipping, in Obedience to your Majesty's Commands.

And we think ourselves obliged to remark upon the Council of War of the 24th of September, that no Reason could have existed sufficient to prevent the Attempt of Landing the Troops previous to that Day, as the Council then unanimously resolved to Land with all possible Dispatch.

We also beg Leave to make one other Observation; that after it's being unanimously resolved to Land in the Council of War of the 28th, the Resolution was taken of returning to England, without any regular or general Meeting of the said Council: But as that whole Operation was of so inconsiderable a Nature, we do not offer this to your Majesty as the Cause of the Failure of the Expedition, since we cannot but look upon the Expedition as having failed, from the Time the great Object of it was laid aside in the Council of War of the 25th.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty's Wisdom.

Privy Garden, **MARLBOROUGH,**  
21st November, 1757. **GEORGE SACKVILLE,**  
**JOHN WALDEGRAVE.**

**LONDON, THURSDAY, January 5.**

Minute, containing the Examination of the French Pilot of the *Magnanime*, dated *Arlington-street, August 1757, before Lord Anson, Sir Edward Hawke, Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, Major-General Conway, Lord Helderneffe, Mr. Secretary Pitt, General Ligonier, Admiral Knowles, and Capt. Charles Clarke. Translated from the French.*

**JOSEPH THIERRY**, a French Pilot, of the Protestant Religion, being examined, said, That he had followed the Business of a Pilot on the Coasts of France for about 20 Years; that he had served as first Pilot in several Ships belonging to the King of France, and particularly on board the *Magnanime*, on board which he had served for about the Space of 22 Months; that he had piloted the *Magnanime* several Times into the Road of the Isle of Aix, that he knew well the Entrance into and out of it; that the Channel betwixt the Islands of Oleron and Rhe, is three Leagues broad; that he had navigated it on board the *Magnanime*; that the Banks which are necessary to be avoided, are near the Land; that there is one, named the *Boiard*, from which there is no great Danger, as the Breakers shew its Situation: That as to the Entrance into the Road of Aix there is none of these Difficulties, and that it is only necessary to have a Pilot to steer the large Vessels; that there is good Anchorage both within and without the Road, in 12 or 14 Fathom Water, quite to Bayonne.

That the Isle of Aix is about 7 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 40 Cabbins or Houses, assembled together in a Sort of Village; that they have one Battery of 24 or 26 Cannon, 24 Pounders, but that there is no Fortification; that the largest Vessels may easily come near it; that the *Magnanime alone* would soon destroy that said Battery.

That the largest Ships might come up to the *Vergerot*, which is 2 English Miles Distance from the Mouth of the River, with all their Cannon and Stores, and that the River is very narrow.

That Men might be landed to the North of a Battery named *Fouras*, out of Sight of the Fort, in a Meadow where the Ground is level, under the Cover of the Cannon of our Ships.

That the Landing Place is about 5 English Miles from Rochfort, the Way dry, and not intercepted with Ditches or Morasses.

That the City is almost encompassed with a Wall, but that Part of it towards the River, on both Sides, has none for near the Length of 60 Paces, being only enclosed with *Redans*, or Palisades; and that there is no Ditch on the Outside of the said Palisades.

**NEW-YORK, March 27.**

Extra of a Letter from Albany, dated March 20.

"I suppose before now you have heard of the brave Major Rogers's Misfortune. He marched from Fort Edward the 10th Instant, with about 180 Men, and on the 13th following, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, 5 Miles West of Ticonderoga, was attacked by about 300 of the Enemy, mostly Savages. Our People soon killed 40 of them, the greatest Part Indians, and obliged them to retire, and imagining they were only a Scouting Party, began to try their Dexterity at Scalping, ex-

pecting their Business was done; but the French being reinforced from their Fort, attacked the Major a second Time, and were bravely repulsed; but Numbers increasing against our People, they were obliged at last, being overpowered, to give way, lest they should be surrounded by the Enemy, who were 700 strong, leaving behind them Captain Bulkley, Lieutenants Moore and Pottinger, Ensigns Rofs, M'Daniel, Campbell and White, all of the Rangers, killed: Ensign Belford, and three Voluntiers, of the Regulars, killed: Lieutenant Philips, Captain Pringle, Lieutenant Roach, and one Voluntier, taken Prisoners, besides many others; in the whole about 137 Men. Major Rogers, Lieutenant Crofton and Ensign Waits are returned. The Engagement lasted from 3 o'Clock P. M. till half an Hour after 4; and it is agreed by all those that escaped, that our People behaved with the greatest Calmness and Bravery during the whole Action; and that the Enemy could not have lost less than 100 Men."

A List of the Killed and Missing of the Detachment.

Of the 27th Regiment, Captain Pringle, and Lieutenant Roach, Prisoners; Ensign Belford, and Mr. Kent, killed; Mr. Rightson, Serjeant Humphrey, and one private, missing; Mr. Creed escaped.—Captain James Rogers's Company, Ensign M'Daniel killed.—Captain Rogers's Company, Lieutenant Moore, and Serjeant Pannil killed, 36 private killed and missing; the Captain, Ensign Wait, 4 Serjeants and 16 private escaped.—Captain Bulkley's Company; Capt. Bulkley, Lieutenant Pottinger, and Ensign White killed, 47 Men killed and missing.—Captain William Stark's Company, Ensign Rofs killed.—Captain John Stark's Company, 2 Serjeants and 14 Men killed and missing, Lieutenant Crofton and 4 Men escaped.—Captain Sheppard's Company, 2 Serjeants and 16 Men killed and missing.—Captain Jonah Brewer's Company, Lieutenant Campbell killed.

N. B. There escaped out of Capt. Bulkley's Company 17 Men, and out of Capt. Sheppard's 8.

On Tuesday last the 21st Instant, a Place called Colerain, one of the Frontier Towns belonging to the Massachusetts Bay, and about 50 Miles West from Springfield, was attacked by a large Number of French and Indians, who burnt a Barn lying at some Rods distant from the Fort; after which they laid Siege to the Fort itself, when an Express was sent immediately to all the Towns round about, who marched instantly to their Relief. The Express came to Springfield with the above Account on Wednesday Morning about Ten o'Clock, when every able-bodied Man in the Town set out for Colerain. They counted 120 French and Indians, but could not tell how many more there were.

**PHILADELPHIA, March 30.**

Extra of the Votes of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Die Jovis 3b. P. M. 23 Martii, 1758.

THE House taking into Consideration his Majesty's Royal Orders, signified to them by the Secretary of State's Letter, and being sincerely disposed to comply with the same, to the utmost of their Abilities,

Resolved, That immediate Provision be made for raising, paying and cloathing Two Thousand Seven Hundred effective Men, Officers included, to act in Conjunction with a Body of his Majesty's British Forces, and the Forces of Maryland, Virginia, and the Lower Counties on Delaware, in such offensive Operations as shall be carried on and prosecuted by his Majesty's Commander in Chief in these Parts, during the ensuing Campaign.

Resolved, That the Men already raised, and in the Pay of this Government, be a Part of the Number to be furnished by the foregoing Resolve.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that there be allowed to each able-bodied Man entering voluntarily into the said Service, the Sum of Five Pounds.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that there be allowed to each Officer, properly authorized, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each able-bodied Volunteer he shall enlist into the said Service.

A true Extra of the Journals,

**CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Assembly.**

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Representatives of the People of this Province, taking into our Consideration the Demands of our most gracious Sovereign, and being

sincerely disposed to comply with them to the utmost of the Abilities of this young Colony, and conscious that we cannot do his Majesty and the good People of this Province more effectual Service, than by joining with Vigour and Resolution in the offensive Operations, planned by our Sovereign for the Protection and Defence of his American Subjects, have cheerfully agreed to raise, clothe and pay Two Thousand Seven Hundred effective Men for this great and necessary Purpose, in full Hope, that under the Blessing of divine Providence, his Majesty's Arms will be crowned with Success, and Peace be once more restored to this unhappy and distressed Province.

In doing this we have not so much attended to the Poverty and Inability of our Constituents, as to their present imminent Danger, the Necessities of the Times, and the great Prospect there is of relieving them from their present unhappy Circumstances by one united and vigorous Effort. And therefore, animated with a Zeal for the Execution of his Majesty's Royal Orders, in which the Safety of this Colony and the Preservation of America is so intimately concerned, we have agreed to furnish, on this interesting and important Occasion, more Men than a full Share, according to the Proportions required of this Province, Maryland and Virginia, notwithstanding the Country has been drained of its single Men, our Servants not excepted, by the great Numbers that have been enlisted into his Majesty's Service, and many others that have entered on board the Privateers of this and the neighbouring Provinces.

It is also the Opinion of this House, that Five Pounds be given as a Bounty to every able bodied Man that shall voluntarily enter into the Service of the Province, and Twenty Shillings to the Officer for every such Man he shall enlist.

The House earnestly solicited that this Province may be distinguished among the Colonies, for its Loyalty, Ardour and Zeal, in promoting so great an Undertaking for the Defence and Preservation of America, beg Leave to recommend it to your Honour, that you would exert your utmost Endeavours, and leave no Method untried, that may tend to raise the Men in such Time, that they may be ready to march to the Place of Rendezvous by the first of May, agreeable to his Majesty's Royal Orders: To accomplish which, we apprehend nothing can so effectually contribute, as a strict and speedy Compliance on your Part with his Majesty's wise and gracious Commands, in "issuing Commissions to such Gentlemen of the Province, as shall be judged, from their Weight and Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the public Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men." We know from Experience on the one Hand, that unless the Officers are such as are agreeable to the People, no Bounty that the Province is able to pay will procure the Number of Men wanting, in Time; and on the other, if his Majesty's Royal Command is pursued, it will greatly "facilitate this important Service."

March 24, Signed, by Order of the House,  
1758. **THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.**

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE beg Leave to observe, that by the Minutes of the Conferences laid before us from Time to Time since the Treaty of Easton, it does not appear that any effectual Measures have been taken to recover our Fellow-Subjects from the Captivity they are under with the Indians, with whom a Peace has been long since concluded; nor even to remind them of their Engagements to restore them. We therefore think it our Duty to recommend it to your Honour, before the Indians depart from this City, to make some Enquiry after the Captives, and to take such Measures as shall be most likely to restore them to their Country, Families and Friends. We also think it absolutely necessary for the Welfare of this Province, and the Promotion of his Majesty's Indian Interest in America, that a friendly and kind Invitation should be given to the Chiefs of each of the eight Tribes of Indians that have, by a late Messenger, shewn an Inclination to enter into an Alliance with his Majesty, and to take up Arms against his Enemies, that some of them would, when convenient to them, take an Opportunity of visiting this Government, and further ratifying the great Work of Peace, so happily begun, and now almost perfected. The good Effects this Province has already felt, and his Majesty's Interest in general is like

to receive from the late Conferences with  
are such Proofs of the good Policy of  
Invitation, that we hope we need not  
Thing further to enforce it.  
March 24, Signed by Order of the House  
1758. **THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.**

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR  
ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

BEFORE I received your Message  
Twenty-fourth Instant, in Answer  
of the Day before, I intended to have  
in public; but, on his acquainting me,  
Messengers had heard of the Arrival of  
of Cherokee Warriors in Virginia, an  
easily to be dispatched, that they might  
Indians who sent them on their Guard with  
to these Parties, I did not think it proper  
them for a formal Conference, but gave  
Answer as soon as it could be got ready.

You will see by the Minutes now laid before  
that I reminded Teedyuscung of the Prisoners  
maintaining among the Indians; assuring him  
give great Satisfaction to me, the Council,  
bly, and all the People of the Province,  
many of them brought here as was possible  
I said in the Presence of the Messengers, a  
Indians. To himself much more was  
tending it should likewise be said in the  
sence; but he advised me to the contrary  
me, that these Messengers would return  
with agreeable Answers from the Indians  
then no more need to be said, and it w  
more Harm than Good.

No Opportunity has offered, since th  
at Easton, for my taking any Measures  
the Restoring of the Prisoners, more than  
ing Teedyuscung of his Engagements on  
count, which I have not failed frequen  
tho' not formally, as that would have an  
Purpose. The very first Opportunity th  
with these or any other Indians, shall  
heartily embraced, and the Matter urg  
them with all the Zeal and Care in my

Not knowing how far an Invitation to  
of these eight Tribes of Indians, who  
live at great Distances from one anothe  
intercourse with the Measures taken by his  
Commander in Chief, or Sir William J  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in thi  
I have not ventured to make it; but ha  
mitted to the General Copies of the Co  
and of your Message, and mentioned  
vantages that would arise from such  
desiring his Advice therein.

I have likewise dispatched a Messenge  
nel Washington, or the commanding Off  
Virginia Forces, at Winchester, with an  
these Conferences, and the good Disposi  
Indians; and desired it might be forth  
nicated to the Cherokees, and they be  
to have Regard thereto in their future E  
March 28, 1758. **WILLIAM L**

On Wednesday, the 22d Instant, bet  
and Eleven at Night, a small Shock of  
quake was felt here.

**ANNAPOLIS, April**

Friday last his Excellency the Govern  
a Law, entituled, *An Act for Encourag  
Party of Cherokee Indians, which hav  
Time on the Frontiers of this Provinc  
Payment of the reasonable Expences of th  
ter and Conductor.*

Saturday last Yeawolftee (otherwise c  
O) the great Cherokee Warrior, with E  
of that Nation, entertain'd a large  
Spectators in Town, with a WAR I

By Letters from London we have  
of the Death of Capt. JESHOSHAPHAT  
of this Place; who died of the Small-

The Captains Tipple and Stracban  
are safe arrived in England.

His Excellency Governor SHARPE's  
the Address of the Lower House  
our last:

Gentlemen of the Lower House of  
I AM glad to find by the first of yo  
Addresses, that the Instances of his  
ternal Care for us, mentioned in the  
laid before you, a due Sense of the Int  
since bath in the Event of the ensui  
and the King's gracious Promise to rec  
Parliament, to grant a proper Compens  
Expences that his good Subjects in these  
be put to this Summer by an extraordi