

My Method is as follows:
It is usual with us to stack our Wheat in the Field or Haggard, where we leave it at least long enough to have engendered, I mean nourish'd and brought to Maturity this destructive Insect, where towards the latter End of Summer, we see Clouds of Moths hovering round the Stacks. I would advise therefore that every Man who sows any Sort of Grain, especially Wheat, would provide himself a House convenient to receive his Crop; that after Harvest, as soon as the Grain is fit to be thrash'd out, it be immediately exposed in good Weather to the Sun, to forward the perfecting of the Enemy, which undoubtedly is at that Time lodged therein; if the Grain be kept warm for 15 or 16 Days, the Metamorphosis will compleat itself in the House, and the Fly which had taken its Winter Quarters in his inactive State, waiting for the ensuing Summer, will be decoyed, and exposed in his Summer Dress to the Inclemency of the ensuing Winter, which will inevitably prove fatal to him and his whole Generation, provided one and all join and resolve to make the Experiment. When this is done, it must be some other such Accident as the above-mention'd that will introduce them again, and possibly we may never need to make another Trial.

To destroy these and all other Insects in a close House, you need only burn Brimstone or Tobacco, and shut close all Doors and Windows; or anoint the Joists, &c. with Oil of Turpentine, provided these Insects at the Time are in their active State, that is Caterpillars or Flies, and not Eggs or Auricles.

To conclude; if any Person of more Penetration and Experience shall have discovered that I am mistaken in my Conjectures, let him sit down coolly, and do as I have done, seriously to consider what Remedy to apply to this Evil, which threatens so valuable a Branch of our Subsistence and Trade; I shall be the less concerned that I have fail'd: But till this Point is gain'd, I would have the Subject kept alive; and I hope, whoever undertakes to refute what I have said, will not only give a better Account of the Matter, but propose an easier Remedy, which I heartily wish in the Power of every Man who eats Bread. C.

HAMBURG, October 3.

THE Russians have evacuated Landsberg, and are retreating towards Prussia. Count Dohna is still in Pursuit of them.

The Swedes sustained a considerable Loss on the 28th past at Fehrbellin, where a Detachment of 1400 of their Men were attacked by a Body of Prussians, and totally defeated; the Loss of the Swedes is computed at 500 killed, wounded and Prisoners, besides two small Pieces of Cannon.

Hague, October 3. By Letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia has made a Motion towards Bautzen, with a View to bring Marshal Daun to a Battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia. In the mean while, the Swedes have been worsted in several Encounters, and have retired towards Mecklenbourg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming upon their Flank, from Stettin, with a Corps of 7 Battalions, 1200 Horse, and a Body of Light Troops, with which he leaves them no Rest.

General Oberg was within a German Mile of Cassel, at Oberg-Vilmer, on the 27th past, after having been joined by the Prince of Isembourg. The Prince of Soubise was encamped near the Town, upon the Height of Kratzenberg.

October 7. All the Letters by the Hambourg Post, which is just arrived, agree, That the Russians are certainly gone. They evacuated Landsberg on the 21st past, and on the 26th, had passed Stargard. The Prussians had entered Landsberg soon after. The further Accounts, by the same Letters, are, That the Swedes have been surprized at Fehrbellin: That the French are still at Cassel, and General Oberg in Sight of them: That the King of Prussia is endeavouring to get round Marshal Daun's Right Flank, and to force him to a Battle, if possible: And that Prince Henry has cut off the Prince of Deux Ponts from getting any Subsistence in Saxony. Marshal Contades has made a Detachment to endeavour to relieve the Prince of Soubise; and, at the same Time, appeared by his Dispositions to have some Design against the Left Flank of the Allied Army, where Prince Ferdinand is well prepared to receive him.

BERLIN, October 7. By Authority.

According to the last Letters from Saxony, which are dated the first Instant, Marshal Daun continues to keep his advantageous Position in the Camp at Stolpen, without venturing to come out of it, tho' he hath considerably reinforced himself by calling in the Troops he sent to the Assistance

of the Army of the Circles. After the Affair at Fischback, General Laudon went with 16,000 Men, and a great Number of Cannon, to take Possession of the Heights near Bischoffswerda. The King determined to attack him there, in order to dislodge him, and by that Means draw on, if possible, a general Engagement with the Austrian Army. For this End his Majesty marched on the 27th of September to Hauswalde, and next Day to Ramnau; but Laudon, without waiting to be attacked, abandoned that Post so precipitately, that we could only take a few Prisoners. The King pitched his Army in such a Manner, that its Left reached to Bischoffswerda, and the Right beyond Hauswalde. By this Position the Communication of the Austrians with Bautzen is cut-off; the King took Possession of that Town on the 30th of September. We found in it a Hoard of Provisions, and a Part of the Enemy's Bake-house, and made 150 Prisoners. Lieutenant General Retzow was detached with a separate Corps towards Zittau.

On the other Side of the Elbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Kleist, commanding a Regiment of Hussars, has seized a Magazine of the Enemy at Attenbourg, of the Value of about 8000 Crowns, after dislodging the Austrian Detachment there, of whom he took 7 Men and 10 Horses.

The Defection of the Austrians is still very great, and the Number of Prisoners which the King hath sent to Dresden already exceed a Thousand.

As to the Rest, the pretended Deliverers of Saxony ruin the Country past Recovery. Not content with exhausting it by exorbitant Quantities of Provisions and Forage, they extort large Sums of Money, by putting the Inhabitants under Military Execution before the Expiration of the Time allowed for Payment; they pillage even Villages; and where ever they have Power, they carry off all the Cattle of the poor Peasants, lest, as they pretend, they should fall into the Hands of the Prussians.

Lieutenant-General Dohna continues in Pursuit of the Russians. On the second Instant, he marched with his Army from Soldin to Lipphe, and on the third to Piritz in Pomerania. The Russians made as if they would defend themselves at Piritz; but seeing our Troops come up, they retired precipitately; we took however one Lieutenant, 46 Hussars, and a Standard. The Town of Piritz which had been condemned to pay a Ransom of Ten thousand Crowns, was happily delivered by the speedy Arrival of our Forces.

Major-General Wedel is still encamped at Deichtow, near Fehrbellin; where he hinders the Swedes from extending themselves further in the Marche.

LONDON, October 18.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 16.

Yesterday arrived the Hon. Commodore Kappel, and took upon him the Command of the Squadron fitting out here, and is proceeding to compleat it for Sea immediately. Capt. Owen is appointed his Captain in the Terbay.

The flat-bottomed Boats are fitted. Remain Vice-Admiral Holburne and Commodore Kappel, with above 50 Sail of King's Ships and Sloops.

Monday a great Number of Troops embarked at Portsmouth and Southampton on board the Transports; in order, 'tis thought, to go to Senegal.

Capt. William Amherst (Brother to the General) is appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General to the Forces in North-America, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

General Hopson and General Boscawen are to command the two Expeditions which are going on.

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Colonel of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, who was taken Prisoner at St. Cas, is expected home with the Terms for the Exchange of Prisoners.

A third Expedition is Planning, and is in great Forwardness; from some Preparations making, it seems as if intended for a warm Climate.

Lord Howe will shortly go to Sea again with a large Squadron; and, we hear, that at his Request his old Officers are to be continued to him.

They are sending from the Tower a great Number of Stands of Arms, for the Use of the Militia upon the Sea Coasts of this Kingdom.

The following melancholy Story may be depended on, as it was related by a Gentleman of the greatest Veracity.

After the English Troops were torn to Pieces at St. Cas, two Companions, Grenadiers, entered the Water together. The one could swim, the other not. He that could not swim, took the Ammunition from his Comrade, advising him to throw away his Arms, take to Swimming, and do all he could to save his Life. He did so; but af-

ter Swimming some Time, and not seeing any Boats, he returned to his Companion, almost spent, and told him, that he would go and surrender himself to the Enemy. Upon which the other told him, That as soon as ever he went towards him and the Shore, so fast he would shoot him. He added, I have seen Numbers, who threw down their Arms, and demanded Quarter, refused it, and still I have not let some of these Villains go unpunished, but I have killed several, whom I saw refuse Quarter. My Ammunition has not been abrown away. I have placed it well. You can swim; I cannot; strip, and take to it again. I have some few Shot left, I shall cover you; When all my Ammunition is done, if I am not killed, I shall lay myself down in the Sea, and die quietly; my Graves is open and ready. The other took to Swimming the second Time, and either reached some of the Ships, or was taken up by a Boat. His generous brave Associate has not been heard of since.

R O S T O N, December 4.

Yesterday Morning arrived here from Halifax, in the Province Sloop Massachusetts, his Excellency JEFFRY AMHERST, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA: Colonel AMHERST, Brother to the General, and several other Officers of his Majesty's Army, came also with his Excellency in the Massachusetts. And this Morning the General, with the other Officers, set out by Land for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.
On Sunday last an Express arrived here from General Forbes, at Fort Duquesne, with the agreeable News of the Enemy's having blown up and abandoned that important Fortress on the Approach of the Army under his Command.

Pittsburg (formerly Fort Duquesne) Nov. 18.

S I R;
I HAVE the Pleasure to write this Letter upon the Spot where Fort Duquesne once stood, while the British Flag flies over the Debris of its Bastions in Triumph.

Blessed be God, the long look'd for Day is arrived, that has now fix'd us on the Banks of the Ohio! with great Propriety called La Belle Riviere, in the quiet and peaceable Possession of the finest and most fertile Country of America, lying in the happiest Climate in the Universe. This valuable Acquisition lays open to all his Majesty's Subjects a Vein of Treasure, which, if rightly managed, may prove richer than the Mines of Mexico, the Trade with the numerous Nations of Western Indians: It deprives our Enemies of the Benefits they expected from their deep laid Schemes, and breaks asunder the Chain of Communication betwixt Canada and Louisiana, a Chain that threaten'd this Continent with Slavery; and therefore the chief Favourite and Mistress of the French Court. These Advantages have been procur'd for us by the Prudence and Abilities of General Forbes, without Stroke of Sword, tho' had they been purchased at the Price of much Blood and Treasure, every Lover of his Country must have allowed that they would have been cheaply bought.

The Difficulties he had to struggle with were great. To maintain Armies in a Wilderness, Hundreds of Miles from the Settlements; to march them by untrodden Paths, over almost impassible Mountains, thro' thick Woods and dangerous Defiles, required both Foresight and Experience, especially if you consider the Efforts of an active Enemy, frequently attempting to cut off our Convoys; consider also his long and dangerous Sickness, under which a Man of less Spirits must have sunk; and the advanced Season, which would have deterred a less determined Leader, and think that he has surmounted all these Difficulties, that he has conquered all this Country, has driven the French from the Ohio, and oblig'd them to blow up their Fort (when we were within a few Miles of it we heard the Explosion) he has now reconcil'd the several Nations of Indians at War with us, and with one another, regain'd our lost Interest among them, and fix'd it on so firm a Foundation, as not again to be shaken; so that our Back Settlements, instead of being frightful Fields of Blood, will once more smile with Peace and Plenty. These Things have render'd him the Delight of the Army, and must endear him to the Provinces.

All his Motions were narrowly watch'd by the Enemy, who, finding that he not only proceeded with Care and Circumspection, but with inflexible Steadiness, and that they could neither face him in the Field, retard his March, nor resist him in their Fort, retired to their Bateaux, and fell down the River, we hear, to a Fort, built two or three Years ago, near the Junction of the Ohio with the Cherokee River, where their united Stream falls

into the Mississippi, Right

bence.
The Twenty-sixth of this
by the General's Orders,
Thanksgiving to Almighty
the Day after we had a
To-day a great Detachment
Field of Battle, to bury the
tered Countrymen, many d
ed in cold Blood by (tho'
the French, who, to the t
my of their Country, have
Ground ever since. The u
killed since, and strewd to
reproach them, and proclai
lized Nations, their Harbar
Thanks to Heaven, the
nent promises no long Dur
PITT be preserved, whole
our Measures, infuses new
diers and Sailors, and insp
Admirals with the most con
Extra of a Letter from P
Duquesne) Novemb

"I have now the Pleasur
the Ruins of the Fort. O
we were inform'd by on
that he had discovered a C
the Place, and soon after
certain Intelligence, that it
don'd by the Enemy. We
Miles from it. A Troop
ward immediately to extir
the whole Army follow'd
o'Clock last Night, and fou
sure destroyed. There are
Yards distant; the one bu
bour, small, but a great dea
collected into little Room, a
of a narrow Neck of Land
the two Rivers. It is Squ
velins, Gabions at each Co
Fort stands on the Bank of
Form of a Paralelogram, bu
the other. Several of the
begun, and still unfinished.
30 Stacks of Chimnies star
destroyed. They sprung a
one of their Magazines; in
Barrels of Ammunition, a
old Carriage Iron, Gun B
Cart-load of Scalping-Kn
off in so much Haite, that
quite the Havock of their V
We are told by the India
Night before last at Beaver
down the Ohio from here,
their Caboon in the River,
in their Battoes, we have no
12 Years old, who has been
and who escap'd the 2d Inst
carried a prodigious Quant
Fort; that they had burnt
took at Major Grant's Defe
delivered others to the Indi
hawk'd on the Spot. We
of dead Bodies, within a Q
Fort, unburied, so many M
Humanity. A great many
wares, gathered together on
and this Morning, to treat
we are making Rafts to prin
ther the General will think
or leaving any of the Troop
heard. Mr. Beatie is app
Thanksgiving Sermon for th
ority of his Majesty's Arms
at Loyalhanning, and every
a Blanket and Knapsack."

Though there are many other Letters
Reduction of Fort Duquesne, yet
said, was that a Reapitalation
only extract'd the following Par
"That the General march'd
Loyalhanning, without Tents or B
of Artillery, in Expectation of me
termining by a Battle, who sho
That the Route they took to Fort
Miles, which they perform'd in a
be an extraordinary March, consi
Year, the Uncertainty of the R
and the Difficulty of making the
illery: That the Enemy, amon
a very considerable Quantity of
Garrison consist'd of about 400 M
down the Ohio, too by Land, sup
200 to Venango, with the Go
That this successful Expedition will
Colonies, provided they improve
Time to take vigorous Measures
That the French, by being oblig'd
have lost a vast Tract of Country,
Indians inhabiting it, Form, in a c