

gulars.—How many Canadians and Indians, is wholly uncertain; but they are very numerous by their Encampment.

However, upon the Whole, I think our present Situation to be as well as can be expected, considering our Numbers; (being in our Power to distress the Enemy to such a Degree, that they must be extremely miserable; for we are daily taking their Cattle and Sheep by Hundreds; and they cannot have any Benefit from a Crop this Year; and if they should not surrender, we can maintain our present Posts until it is too late for any Supplies to come to them from abroad; and upon our withdrawing, destroy all that we can; They must perish in the Winter, for it is now in our Power to destroy the greater Part of their Country that hath been inhabited.—On the 26th General Wolfe, with 4 Thousand Men, went from his Encampment, which is at Mont Morancy, in order to surprize a small Camp of the Enemy's, when they layid him, and fired upon him, on which a smart Skirmish ensued, in which we lost 2 Captains, and a Lieutenant, and about 15 Privates, besides wounded, among which was one of the General's Aids de Camp.—We came off Conquerors.—The Evening before Col. Frazer, being out with a Party, received a Ball through his Thigh, but is likely to do well.—Capt. Rous, and one Frigate, 2 Cats, and 2 Sloops, are above the Town, watching their Shipping, which are 8 Leagues up the River: It is said they have 4 Frigates, and 9 Sail of Merchantmen.—The Night before last they sent down a Fire Raft, of 4 or 5 hundred Feet long; but did no Hurt; being towed by cut Boats clear of our Shipping.—We earnestly want to hear from General Amherst.

August 14, 1759.
ON the 31st of July we landed 2000 Men near the Morancy Falls, in the Face of the Enemy's Entrenchments, who were so well prepared to receive us, that after beating their Fire near Half an Hour, we retreated with some Loss, tho' not so great as might be expected, considering the Enemy's Number, which, it was thought, amounted to 10,000, well entrenched: The Enemy's Intrenchments reaches above 5 Miles and are three deep, that they can retreat to: Along the River, below Mont Morancy Falls, the Shore is of Slate, and exceeding steep, so that it was almost inaccessible, and a considerable Showers of Rain had fell just before our Men attempted to force them, which made the Slate so slippery, that they could not get Foot-hold.—The Enemy keep close to their Camps within the Entrenchments, having a Troop of Horse-Dragoons constantly out to give Notice of any Attempts that we may make.—Their Firing is chiefly aimed at our Batteries on Point Levee, and down the River, to prevent any of our Ships getting up the River above Quebec, where Capt. Rous is, who, it is thought will attempt to destroy the French Frigates and Transports there, that there may be no Obstruction to General Amherst's Army in their Way down to join our Forces.—We have 1000 Men gone up the River, which Brigadier Gen. Murray commands, who are destined to get Intelligence of General Amherst, from whom we have not heard this Summer.—If we don't make a complete Conquest this Season, we shall destroy their Crops, and a great many Houses, which must needs make them miserable the ensuing Winter, and that will bring their Stomachs to a Bearing by next Spring.—Some of the Carpenters are very busy at present, being preparing to go to Isle Coudre, there to build Barracks for 1500 Men.

Extract of a Letter, dated Point Levee Camp, August 10.
I take this Opportunity to inform you of our Success: Every Thing went on here well till the 31st of July, when the brave General Wolfe, with his Handful of Men, attempted to storm the French Trenches and Batteries; but had the largest Fall of Water to cross that ever I did see; after getting over we had a Hill to mount, that would take a Man 20 Minutes to get up, without having any Arms, but notwithstanding our Army mounted, thro' the hottest Fire from the Enemy that ever I saw, all their Cannon being loaded with Grape Shot, so far as to get Possession of the first Battery of 3 Guns, and a Redoubt; yet the whole French Army coming down on our Handful of Men, we were obliged to retreat, with no considerable Loss, considering the Enemy being 12,000 strong, and out not above 3000: But thank God we are even with them; for on August 4, General Otway's Regiment, with Bragg's, was ordered out to watch the Enemy's Motion, in two Divisions, and was to meet in three Days; but Otway's Regiment in their March were fired on by the Enemy, tho' no Body could they see, but drew up, and fired where they saw the Smoak come from for some Time, then they took the Bush, and drove the Rascals from behind their Ambush into a Plain, then drew up in Order of Battle, and drove the Dogs into the Fall of Water, firing at them as they strove to get thro' it; after getting over, they got a great Body, and came over again, but met with the same Fate as before. They attempted it a third Time with a very large Body, being double the Number of the other two, but our Officers and Sergeant-Major calling out, My good Boys, don't forget Fort William Henry (they being the Regiment that suffered there) they all with one Voice swore never to forget it, and hoped there to pay the Debt they so long withheld for. Accordingly they marched, and drew up in this Form, 3 Companies on the Flanks, and 7 in the Front; but the 3 Companies on the Flanks behaved so well, that they never gave Ground, so as to let the Front fire one Shot till the Enemy run it before; the Loss of the Enemy is thought to be 3 or 400; our Loss was 4 Officers, and 32 Privates, 12 of which were killed, and the rest wounded.

There are 8 13-Inch Mortars, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, against the Town. We have played our Part so well, that I had the good Fortune to throw a 13-Inch Shell into their grand Church, and burnt it, with several fine Buildings, down to the Ground. And on August 8, at 12 o'Clock at Night, we threw a Carcase and one Shell on their Battery of 9 Guns, which blew up their Magazine, Platforms, and burnt with such Violence, that some of the Garrison was obliged to get into Boats to save themselves from the Flames. The whole Town is now in Ruins. We have one live Indian, and about 400 French and Canadian Prisoners. The Enemy are very strong and numerous, so that I cannot say whether we shall be Masters of the Ground where the Town did stand, for I cannot call it one now.—General Wolfe issued out a Proclamation which was to last to the 10th of August, so that To-morrow (if the Canadians do not come this Day) he will burn and destroy all he is in Possession of, which is very considerable, being on both Sides the River,

with all the Island of Orleans, which is 7 Leagues long, and the finest Island that I believe is in America. The Enemy have been so kind to us as to send us down from the Town 9 large Fire-ships and Sloops, 7 at one Time, and a very large one at the other, but have met with no Damage from them yet, by the Carefulness of the Admiral; the like I never saw, for this may very well be called War, every Man goes on with such a good Will, notwithstanding the great Fatigue of the Siege. We have expended three Times the Ammunition already as we did the whole Siege of Louisbourg; and Capt. Rous, with 2 Frigates, 2 large Cats, made into Men of War, with one Sloop, and a 50-Gun Ship, is beyond the Town. And on the 4th of this Month General Amherst's Regiment, and 500 Highlanders, with a small Detachment of Artillery, marched by Land to join him. We expect he is gone to destroy 2 Frigates, and their grand Magazine, which we are informed by a Deserter it up there, and to burn and destroy the Country. This, with all the Rest in this Letter, you may depend on for Truth.

We have the following Account from Isle-aux-Coudres, dated August 16, 1759, of the Proceedings of the Company of Rangers, commanded by Capt. Gorham.

"The Ranger Companies were sent early in the Spring, before the Army up the River, under Cover of the Alcide and Stirling-Castle; they met with great Bodies of Ice, and very bad Weather in the Entrance; but arrived, at Isle-aux-Coudres the 8th of June; in their Way made several Prizes, one of which was a Top-sail Schooner, with 26 armed Men on board; it being calm, the Rangers in their Whaliboats pursued and took her. On the 23d of June General Wolfe came to Isle Madame; and on the 27th landed on the West End of the Isle of Orleans; which as has been already published, was entirely abandoned.—On the 29th Captain Gorham, with 200 of the Rangers, was sent on the South Shore, opposite this Island, in the Night, to cover General Monkton's Brigade, and the Morning after, they being advanced of this Body, Captain Gorham's Out-guard was attacked by the Enemy, who being superior, obliged them to give Ground, till he marched out with his Detachment, which soon turned the Tables, and pursued them about two Miles, took three of the Officers Swords; the commanding Officer's Arms, which he threw away, with all his Papers and Baggage; and very narrowly escaped himself. This was a Detachment of 200 Canadians, commanded by Monsieur Lary, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and Cavalier de St. Levey, who commanded the Party that massacred the People at Bull Fort, up Masbawh River: The Rangers took 5 Prisoners, and killed 6, they had only 4 wounded, all of Captain Gorham's Company. Soon after the Brigade marched to take Possession of Point Levee, opposite Quebec, Capes of Wood jutting down upon the Road.

"At one o'Clock the Enemy began to stir, and continued till Night, being reinforced with 200 Indians and Canadians; the Brigade and Rangers in their Turns gave Ground, according to their Situation; but in the End drove the Enemy: The Rangers were backed with two Companies of Light Infantry: Several were killed and wounded on both Sides; Captain Gorham's Company suffered most in this Affair, having lost one Sergeant, and 3 Men killed, one taken, and 7 wounded.—Brigadier Monkton did the Company Justice, and represented the Affair to General Wolfe next Day, who was pleased with their Action.—Skirmishing ensued on almost every Part of the River; but none material till the 9th of July.—Captain Danks was wounded; as also Capt. Lieut. Armstrong, in a Skirmish, the latter died six days after; 13 Men killed, and 10 wounded.—On the 16th Capt. Gorham, with the Rangers, passed by the City in Whaliboats undiscovered, and concealed their selves in the Woods by Day.—On the 19th Capt. Rous passed in the Switeland, with the Squirrel and four Transports, in the Night, unburnt. The Rangers took Post opposite him, about 6 Miles Advance of the Army, and fortified and kept up the Communication between the Army, and Shipping that passed; where they continued till the 4th of August, with the River Elkbeain; Captain Gorham was then relieved, and the General ordered him 150 Rangers, a Detachment of the different Regiments, Highlanders and Marines, in all about 300, an armed Vessel, three Transports, with a Lieutenant, and Stamen of the Navy to attend him, who proceeded down to Bay St. Paul, which is opposite this Island, the North Side, with Directions to destroy that Parish, having about 200 Men, who had been active in distressing the Shipping and Boats.—At 3 o'Clock in the Morning Capt. Gorham landed, and forced two of their Guards, of 20 Men each, who fired smartly for some Time; but in two Hours drove them all from their Covering in the Woods, and cleared the Village, which they burnt, consisting of about 50 fine Houses and Barns, and destroyed most of their Cattle; in this one Man was killed, and six wounded, of the Detachment; but two of the Enemy killed, and several wounded, who were carried off.—From thence the Rangers, Etc. proceeded to Mal-Bay, 10 Leagues to the Eastward, on the same Side, there destroyed a very pretty Parish, and drove off the Inhabitants and Stock, without any Loss.—After which, they made a Descent on the South Shore, opposite Isle-aux-Coudres, destroyed Part of the Parish of St. Ann and St. Rose, where were very handsome Houses with Farms, and loaded the Vessels with Cattle; one Missipian and three Seamen were wounded in coming with a Message from the Vessel on Shore.—They returned to Isle-aux-Coudres the 25th of August, and were to join the General by the 20th, for further Duty.

Extract of a Letter from a Military Officer, dated at King-George's Battery at Point Levee, near Quebec, August 13, 1759.

DEAR SIR,
I am now almost happy in seeing English Batteries play upon Quebec, as ours has done ever since the 12th of July, and with great Joy let you know we have been so successful as scarce to leave a House in the Place that is not battered down by our Guns, or burnt to Ashes by our Mortars.—Canada is a rich Country to Appearance, as any in America.—The Island of Orleans is like a Garden, from one End to the other: The Houses of the Inhabitants are so numerous, that you would think it to be one continued Village, for many Leagues above and below Quebec.—I am almost sure we shall take the Place; if not, all France cannot save them from Ruin and Destruction; for we shall burn their Houses, destroy their Corn, and eat their Cattle, which are brought into Camp by our Parties, 3 or 400 at a Time, and killed for the Use of the English Army.—My Glass is filled, which I desire drinking to the Health and Happiness of our Friends in Boston, if the French do not knock it out of my Hands before I get it to my Mouth, for they have been a little troublesome this Morning; their Bill has rung for Prayer, which makes me believe it is Sunday, therefore will send a few Missengers to their Church from our 32 Pounders, knowing the

French Pallisade, that they always chose to give Way to Strangers, especially when they carry the Broad-Arrow.—After the Town is taken, I come to Boston, have got a fine French Horse, which I have been to run twice a Week, as well as his late Master.

Our further Accounts are, That Shells were constantly firing from our Batteries at Point Levee, against the City of Quebec, the Houses in the lower Town were almost reduced to Ashes, and near 300 Houses in the upper Town demolished, with the Cathedral, and the Magazine there blown up: Few Inhabitants were in the Town, they having retired to the Camp.—Admiral Saunders, with 24 Sail of Men of War, were at the West End of the Island of Orleans; and Admiral Dorell, with some others, at Isle Madame.—That the Raft, which was sent down the River the 23rd at Night, was very long, and piled high with combustible Stuff, and sent from the Enemy's Shore to destroy the Shipping; but this was towed ashore by our Boats, in the same Manner their Fire-ships were when our Vessels went out up the River. To prevent such Attempts for the future, it was given out, that the Prisoners taken ashore, Men, Women and Children, were put on board two large Ships, and were put in the first of the Range, that if any more Rafts come down, they will first meet with them.

Notwithstanding the strong Intrenchments, and the Difficulty of Access to the Enemy, which is the chief Obstacle in our Way, it is not doubted upon the Whole, that if General Amherst, with his Army, gets down to Quebec in Season, the British Troops will soon be in Possession of Canada; or if one Half of General Wolfe's Troops could get over to the Enemy, they would be able (by the Blessing of Heaven) to drive them from their strong Holds: It is supposed the Regulars among them do not amount to 4000, the others are Canadians, chiefly the Peasants, which are about 12,000; who were so dauntless as not to pursue our Party, that were repulsed from their Intrenchments on the 31st.—Admiral Saunders had offered General Wolfe a Number of Men from his Ships: Our Troops might soon get Possession of the City; but they wanted to get to the French Army; However, if this was found impracticable, the whole Country will be destroyed, and the Enemy left without Shelter: Our Troops will, it is said, strongly fortify Isle-aux-Coudre, and a great Part of our Troops winter there, that in the Spring the first Force which shall arrive, will certainly be Masters of that Country: But most are of Opinion the Enemy will submit before it is Time for the British Troops to come off.—An Officer of Distinction in the Navy, writes to his Friend here, "Sir, I have to tell you Quebec is a very strong Place; however we are in high Spirits. I have no Doubt we shall get into it by and by."—Many other Letters from Officers are expressed much in the same Terms.—We learn further, That we have had very false Notions of the Country of Canada, and the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence; that it is, but necessary for a Seaman to go up once, to acquaint himself with it: That the Land is so far from being barren, that all along the Country, as well as on the Islands, there are fine Fields of Indian Corn, Wheat, Green Pease, Pastures of fine Grass; and the Cattle fat and plenty, many of them taken, and brought to our Army by the Scouting Parties; there are also a great Plenty of wild Fowl and Pigeons on the Sea Shore: The Weather in July was much as it is in New-England in that Month, hot; but generally more Rain; and it is thought the Winter is not so tedious as we have heard, the Arrival of the French Frigates and Transports so early, and the Forwardness of the Grain, plainly evinces the contrary.—The Villages up the River are compact, and the Houses well built.—

It is said that most of the 300 Provincials that went from hence are enlisted in the Ranger Service. General Wolfe had sent a Manifesto to the Inhabitants of the several Villages, to submit themselves to his Britannic Majesty's Arms, and they should be protected.

The following Officers were wounded, at the Attack of the French Intrenchments near Beauport, within six Miles of Quebec, July 31, 1759.

Captain Hamilton, of the 4th Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Lingwood, of the 45th of Louisbourg Grenadiers. Capt. Loftus, of the 15th. Captain Ince, Lieut. Gore and Blakeney, of the 35th. Capt. Smelt; and Lieut. Elphinston, of the 47th; Capt. Edmondson, Lieut. Hawthorn, Percival, and Webb, of the 48th. Capt. Leland, of the 58th. Capt. Ouchterlony, Lieut. Archbold, Eyer, Kennedy, Granddier and Johnson, and Ensign Peyton, of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Americans. Lieut. Willmington and Shaw, of the 3d Battalion of Royal Americans. Captain Porter, slightly, Col. Frazer in the Thigh. Col. Burton in the Foot. Captains Hamilton and Fletcher, of Otway's, killed. Lieutenant Matthewson, of the 47th Regiment, killed. Privates, 55 killed, and 300 wounded, mostly slightly. Capt. Ouchterlony, and Ensign Peyton (mentioned above) were taken Prisoners by the Enemy; the latter observing two Indians coming to scalp him, and having a double barril'd Gun in his Hand, he fired it, and killed one of them, while the other made a Thrust at him with a Cutlass, he turned the Screw of the Gun, discharged it, and killed the other: A French Officer came up and took him.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., September 17.
Wednesday last returned here from a Cruise, the Brig True Briton, David Masterfon, Commander, of this Port, and the Sloop Great-Pitt, of 8 Guns and 18 Men, Thomas Croker, Commander, of Antigua: They brought in with them the Ship Constantine, from Martinique, bound for Old France, which they took the 14th of August: Her Lading consists of 250 Hogheads of Sugar, about 18,000 lb. of Coffee, and it esteemed a pretty good Prize, as Times now go.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated September 9, 1759.
I should be very glad, could I entertain you with any Thing new from the Army; but we are without a Syllable from the Military these ten Days past.—From Crown Point, we hear the Brig is launched, and probably fitted by this Time. The Redoubt will soon be in Readiness. She is 95 Feet in length, and about 30 broad, to mount six 24-Pounders, and a vast Number of Swivels; but it begins to be a Doubt, whether the Army will proceed immediately, as has been conjectured.—By a Scout returned a few Days since, they had a particular Account of the Strength of the Enemy at the Islands, about 40 Miles from Crown Point; Amongst other Accounts given of that Matter, it is said, They have 70 Pieces of Cannon mounted; that every accessible Part from the Water is strongly defended, and on the Land Side they are covered by an impenetrable Swamp, whilst in the Pas-