

French Pillagers, that they always take to give Way to Strangers, especially when they carry the British Arms. After the Town is taken, I come to Boston, have got a fine French Horse, who knows how to run like a Wind, as well as his late Master.

Our further Accounts are, That the Ships were constantly firing from our Batteries at Pointe Lévee, 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 Camps. 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 the Madam. That the Raft, which was sent down the River the 23th 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 Fireships 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-Coudres, 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 Notices 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 inclined in the Ranging 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 Ennarsart, within six Miles of Quebec, July 31, 1759.

Captain Hamilton, of the 40th Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Lingwood, of the 45th of Louisbourg Grenadiers. Capt. Loftus, of the 15th. Captain Ince, Lieuts. Gore and Blakeney, of the 95th. Capt. Smelt, and Lieut. Elphinstone, of the 47th. Capt. Edmundson, Lieuts. Hawthorn, Percival, and Webb, of the 48th. Capt. Leland, of the 58th. Capt. Ouchterlony, Lieuts. Archbold, Euyer, Kennedy, Graadisher and Johnson, and Ensign Peyton, of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Americans. Lieuts. Williamson 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; and having a double barrel'd Gun in his Hand, he fired it, and killed one of them, while the other made a Thrust at him with a Cut-throat, he turned the Screw of the Gun, discharged it, and killed the other: A French Officer came up and took him.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

Wednesday last returned here from a Cruise, the Brig True Briton, David Masterion, 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 Martinico, 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 Island, 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 Passage

between the Island and the Shore, four armed Vessels are stationed. This is their State in that Quarter.

Extract of a Letter from Crown Point, dated the 15th Instant.

A Flag of Truce arrived here, last Night, by which we hear that General Wolfe was still before Quebec the 30th ult. we are also informed, that Captain Kennedy, and his Party are made Prisoners at Trois Rivières.

By the Albany Post, Yesterday, we learn, That General Gage was gone with his Army from Oswego, towards Oswego, on the River that leads towards Montreal; and that General Amherst was still at Crown Point.

Our last Intelligence [Via Bristol] from Germany, is, That the King of Prussia still kept his Ground; frequently skirmishing with Count Daun, greatly to the King's Advantage; That Prince Ferdinand also continued in his Entrenchments; and that the Affairs of Germany in general were still in the same condition as when we heard from thence per the Packet: That the British Fleet had not got out: That Admirals Hawke, Geary and Hardy, were in the Bay with 38 Sail of the Line: And that it was said the Spanish and Russian Fleets were at Sea.

The following is copied verbatim from the Pennsylvania Journal, of September 20, under the New-York Head.

General WOLFE'S MANIFESTO.

By His Excellency JAMES WOLFE, Major-General of Infantry, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the River St. Lawrence.

THE King my Master, justly irritated against France, and resolved to abate their Pride, and revenge the Insults committed against the Inhabitants of the English Colonies in America, has determined, at least to put on Foot a considerable Land and Sea Armament, which the Canadians see now advanced into the Heart of their Country.

His Inclination is to destroy the most considerable Establishment which the Crown of France enjoys in North-America; to effect this, it has pleased his Majesty to send me into this World, with a formidable Army, actually under my Orders. The Husbands, Peasants, Women, Children, and the sacred Ministers of Religion, are not the Objects of the King of Great-Britain's Anger: 'Tis not against them his Arms are lifted; he foresees their Miseries, their Fate, and offers them a powerful and assisting Hand; the Inhabitants are permitted to return to their Homes, with their Families, to enjoy their Estates, and follow their Religion, without fearing the least Molestation. I promise them my Protection, provided they will promise not to take Part of either Crowns, directly or indirectly; it depends entirely on the Canadians themselves to enjoy the Sweetness of Peace, tho' engaged in War: But if on the contrary, a misplaced Obstinacy, and a useless and imprudent Valour, gives them the Pretension to appear in Arms, let them expect all the Cruelties of War. I will not point to them the Excess of an enraged Soldier: The Image would be too shocking; 'tis now in my Power to prevent it, and the Canadians by their Conduct, may procure themselves this Advantage: They cannot be ignorant of their present Situation, a considerable Fleet and powerful Army opposing the passing of any Successor that they might hope for from Europe; and another Army pressing them on the other Side of the Continent: In so critical a Situation it does not appear doubtful what Resolution they should come to. What can they hope for by a vain Opposition? If the idle Hope of succeeding against us, occasions their refusing the favourable Terms which I offer them; they will have no one to complain of but themselves, when they see their Families perishing with Hunger in the Winter, in whose Favour they so purpose are exerting their Bravery; as to my Part, I shall have nothing to reproach myself with; let the World judge for me, the Laws of War are common; and every Method is allowable that tends to bring to Reason a perverse Enemy. The unheard of Cruelties which the French have committed on the Subjects of Great Britain, established in this Part of the World, would justify the most severe Reprisals; but Britains born generously scorn such Methods: Their Religion teaches them Humanity, and their Hearts follow with Pleasure those Precepts. Let the Canadians chuse; they see on one side, England (whose Extremity in keeping their Promise is well known) extending her powerful and succouring Hand, offering to maintain them in their Estates, and indulge them in their Privileges. On the other side, they see France incapable of afflicting them, abandoning their Towns in the most critical Time. Tho' she has sent some Succours to them, what other End has it answered but to occasion their being more sensible, that that Hand that means to assist them, rather distresses them.

The Inhabitants of Canada will follow such Methods as their Prudence shall direct. Their Fates depend upon themselves. Given at Head Quarters, camp at Orleans.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 7.

His Honour the Governor has received Advice that, of the 50,000 l. lately granted by Parliament to the Colonies, 30,000 l. will soon be transmitted to this Colony.

There have been various Reports concerning the hostile Intentions of the Cherokees, but their very late Declarations of Friendship, their solicitations for an open Trade, the improper Time they take for a Declaration of War, when we have been every Way successful against the French, encourage us to hope, that these Reports have rather arisen from some little Uneasiness among them, than from any declared Intention of going to War; however, we are not unprepared for the worst, having Troops in Readiness to march, in case of a Rupture.

By the Direction of General Stanwix, and the care and Affiduity of Major Finnie, General Braddock's Road is cleared and completely finished, so that Waggon or any other carriages can go with Safety from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh: The Advantages to this Colony have been already found to the Amount of 4000 l. for Provisions ordered for Subsistence of the Garrison there.

As the Communication is now opened, it is expected that the Inhabitants of this Colony will be able to supply the Army with Provisions, as the Roads are much better and nearer than from Pennsylvania: For their Encouragement, we can acquaint them, that the General has appointed Col. George Mercer, a Deputy-Quarter-Master General, who will pay ready Money for all Sorts of Provisions and Forage that shall be carried to Fort Cumberland, or Red-Stone creek; where Storehouses are now building; and those who proceed to Pittsburgh, will have an Allowance made them, according to the Distance: Since the Road has been opened Col. Bou-

quet has continued at Frederickburg and Augusta for large Quantities. A very large Stone Fort is now building at Pittsburg, the Expense of which is estimated at 50,000.

A new Road is projected from Winchester to Fort Cumberland by Croft's, which will reduce the Distance to less than 60 Miles.

The Kingston, Ryburn, from Glasgow; the Providence, Finch, and Rolary, Butler, both from London to Virginia, are taken and ranomed by a French Privateer of 18 Guns from Bayonne.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

From Madeira we learn, that a Sallee Man, of 32 Guns, having taken one of our Vessels, Admiral Boscawen ordered one of his Frigates to pursue him, whom she came up with, and sunk the first Broadside: And that 8 Dutch Men of War had sailed with a Fleet of about 200 Sail of Merchantmen, for different Places, 25 of which, with 4 of the Convoy, (supposed for the West-Indies) had touched at Madeira. The Dutch Men of War had Orders to sink and destroy all English Privateers that offered to molest the Merchantmen.

From Antigua, That several Vessels had arrived with Cannon and military Stores for Guadeloupe, which looks as if there was some Intention of keeping that Island: That Capt. Tyrrell was about setting out for Antigua, when the News of the Surrender of Guadeloupe arrived in England, by which his Voyage was countermanded; but that there were still some distant Expectations of an Attempt on Martinico in the Winter: And that though we have now a Number of the best sailing Vessels that ever were on that Station, yet near 200 Prizes have been carried into Martinico since February last.

Captain Veggban, from Antigua, on Friday Morning last, in Lat. 38 1/2 North, was chased by a French Privateer Sloop, who fired two Shot at him under a French Jack; but captain Veggban, in the Pennsylvania Frigate, bearing the Gun, crowded all the Sail he could to speak with Captain Veggban, and being leant of him to be took by Sloop 10 mi, immediately spread all his canvas, and pursued the Sloop, which the captain thinks he will have come up with.

The Snow Dunbar, Capt. Montgomery, bound for Antigua from this Harbour, is taken and carried into Martinico. And the Snow Desire, Capt. Styles, and Brig William and Mary, Capt. Moore, both likewise from this Port for Jamaica, are also taken.

ANNAPOLIS, September 27.

His Excellency our Governor has been pleased further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Tuesday the 5th of February next.

The latter End of last Week, a melancholy Accident happened in Prince-George's County: One Hagan, a Brick-maker, went a little Distance from his House, and left a Gun standing on the Floor loaded, where were several little Children; a Boy was playing with the Gun, and a little Girl, Daughter of the said Hagan, clapt her Eye to the Barrel, when the Gun went off, the Charge went into her left Eye, and tore her Head to Pieces.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Extra'd.

Sloop Two Brothers, Duncan Brown, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Tryton, John Johnston, for London;

Ship Charming Nancy, Charles Ridgely, for Ditto;

Ship Wye-River, Edward Noel, for Ditto;

Brig John & Jane, David Lewis, for Ditto;

Ship Betty, William Strachan, for Ditto;

Ship Thetis, Matthew Craymer, for Ditto;

Snow Tryall, William McGachin, for Ditto;

Ship Peggy & Elizabeth, Robert Brown, for Ditto;

Ship Saint George, John Parker, for Ditto;

Sloop James & John, Samuel Vickers, for St. Christophers.

MONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY.

ON the Twenty-third Day of October next, will be Run for at Joppa in Baltimore County, a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

On the 12th, TEN POUNDS Current Money. And on the 13th, another Sum of Six POUNDS Current Money.

Each Horse to carry Nine Stone Weight, to run Three Heats, Two Miles each Heat.

Every Horse, &c. to be Entered with Mr. Isaac Riffen in the Town aforesaid the Day before they Run, and the Owners to pay One Shilling in the Pound Entrance Money.

N. B. If any Dispute should arise, the same to be decided by Col. William Young and Mr. James Christie.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. James Johnson, deceased, are desired to settle and pay off their respective Ballances to Robert Swann, who is empowered to receive and grant Discharges for the same: And those who have any Demands against him, are also requested to bring in their Accounts as the Law directs, that they may be settled.

GEORGE MAXWELL, Administrators. ROBERT SWAN.

JUST IMPORTED, In the CATO, Captain WALTER MONTGOMRIE, from LONDON, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in the Store lately kept by JAMES JOHNSON, opposite to Mr. SWAN'S in ANNAPOLIS.

A LARGE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. ROBERT COUNTEY.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Premises, for Current Money, on Friday the 26th Day of October, if fair, if not, the next fair Day.

TRACT of LAND called Crook Corn-Field, on the North Side of Severn River, pleasantly situated on the River, and is about 5 Miles from Annapolis, containing Four Hundred and Forty-two Acres; whereon are, a new Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, a Kitchen, three Tobacco-Houses, and several other Out-Houses, and two Apple Orchards; it being the late Plantation whereon Mr. Philip Jones, deceased, lately lived. PHILIP PENTYON.

THE Subscribers having been several Years in the Custody of the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

RICHARD BEARD, JOHN BROWN, Son of Joseph, SAMUEL YEATES, JAMES CANN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Charles Somerset Smith, in Charles County upon Patuxent, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Chesnut Horse about 13 Hands high, trot and gallops, supposed about 4 Years old last Spring; branded on the near Buttock I W very plain.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of Thomas Osborn, lying on the Sugar-Lands in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, branded on the near Buttock C, her Mane hangs on the wrong Side, and trots.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Matthew Robinson, in the lower Part of the Fork of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with a B, has some grey Hairs under her Throat, and is about 9 or 10 Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Conrad Gresh, in Frederick-Town in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a large Brown Gelding, above 15 Hands high, with a large Star in his Forehead, a small white Streak down almost to his Nose, a black Mane, Tail, and Legs, a small white Spot on his off Flank, is shod before, and paces well; but has not any perceivable Brand or Ear-mark.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ON Thursday the 11th of October next, will be Run for at Joppa in Baltimore County, a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

On the 12th, TEN POUNDS Current Money. And on the 13th, another Sum of Six POUNDS Current Money.

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