

Hospital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 Sick and Wounded.

The Troops lay on their Arms all Night, and on the 14th in the Morning, we secured the Bridge of Boats they had over Charles River, and made ourselves Masters of all their Posts that were or might be of any Consequence, leading to the Town; and at Night we broke Ground at 100 Yards from the Walls, where we had every Thing prepared for erecting a Battery, in order to make a Breach and storm, but were prevented by their beating a Parley, and sending out a Flag of Truce with Articles of Capitulation, and in a few Hours we took Possession of the City, where we found 250 Pieces of Cannon, a Number of Mortars from 9 to 15 Inches, Field Pieces, Hawitzers, Royals, &c. &c. with a large Quantity of Artillery Stores. The Day after the Engagement the Enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 3 Mortars, having first set Fire to all their floating Batteries, and blown up their Magazine of Powder for supplying them and the Troops that were on that Side.

The poor Remains of the French Army, with about 10,000 Canadians, have retired to Jaques Quarters, under the Command of M. Levy, but the Canadians are deserting him in great Numbers every Day, and coming in to surrender themselves: M. Vaudreuil stole out of the Town during the Battle, and escaped. The French in the Town and about us are starving for want of Provisions, from which it is reasonable to imagine the whole must shortly surrender, even at Discretion; we have sent up to Trois Rivieres for 5 Frigates, and 11 Sail of Transports, which arrived here last Spring from France, and which the Enemy have deserted upon hearing of the Surrender of the Town: The Enemy lost in the Engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, and at least 1500 Officers and Men killed and taken Prisoners; amongst the Prisoners are 58 Officers: On our Side was killed the brave and never to be forgotten General WOLFE, with 9 Officers, 4 Subalterns, and 44 Privates. Wounded, Brigadier General Monkton, Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master-General, with 26 Sergeants, and 557 Rank and File: This Action is the more glorious, as the Enemy at least were 12,000 strong, besides 500 Horses; we were about 4500, some of us did not engage.

Brigadier Murray is appointed Governor of the Town, and the whole Army left to Garrison it; Brigadier General Burton commands in the Lower Town, with the 48th Regiment, and Detachments from several others: Brigadier Townsend is gone Home in the Fleet to England, and Brigadier Monkton intends for the Continent.

Captain Furlong informs, That the Garrison of Quebec, which consisted of 4000 Men, were embarked on board Transports, and lay ready to sail for England when he came away: That about 8000 of the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children, had come into Point-Levee, and taken the Oath of Allegiance, got Possession of their Estates, and were employed in getting in their Harvest: That Monsieur Montcalm was killed on Horseback in the Engagement, and his Body taken and buried in the City, and not carried on board Admiral Saunders, as has been reported: That General Wolfe's Body was sent Home in the Leostoffe, in which also went Lieutenant Colonel Hale, with a Packet, containing the Particulars of the Conquest of that important Place.

Captain Diamond, who arrived at Marblehead last Sunday, in 39 Days from Cadiz, confirms the Account from Lisbon (Published in our last) of the taking and destroying six large French Men of War out of seven, by Admiral Boscawen, the 17th of August last, near Cadiz; only with this Alteration, that our Ships took three, drove two ashore, and sunk one in the Engagement: Admiral Boscawen not being able to get the two off, ordered them to be burnt.—The French Squadron consisted of twelve Ships of the Line, and three Frigates; five of which, and the three Frigates, being separated from the rest, got into Cadiz the 17th or 18th of August; where the Shannon Frigate lay at Anchor without them, to observe their Motions. When these Ships got into Cadiz, there were 21 Sail of Spanish Men of War ready to sail, only waiting for a Wind, to bring Don Carlos from Naples to ascend the Spanish Throne. It was reported at Cadiz, that the Commanders of the French Ships which got in there, applied to the Spanish Admiral to take them under his Convoy up the Streights; the Admiral answered, he could not hinder their going out with him, but assured them, in case they should meet with the

English Fleet, he could not protect them; upon which they thought proper to wait at Cadiz for a more convenient Opportunity.—The Spanish Fleet sailed about ten Days before Capt. Diamond left Cadiz; and there appeared to be no Uneasiness among the Spaniards.—It was also reported at Cadiz, that Admiral Boscawen, after cruising off Toulon for a considerable Time, found that he could not get at M. de la Clue there, he returned to Gibraltar, but kept out his Cruisers to watch them; and as soon as the Gibraltar Frigate discerned the French Fleet coming down, immediately ran into Gibraltar Bay, and gave the Admiral the Signal, and went out again and dogged them that Night; in order that the Admiral might keep Sight of the French Fleet, he kept heaving Sky Rockets, and firing signal Guns, which had a Tendency to deceive the French, they thinking it to be their own Squadron, and accordingly shortened Sail, upon which the Captain of the Gibraltar did the same, & by this Step prevented their getting too far from Admiral Boscawen, who in the Morning got so near as to engage them, as has been mentioned.—The Captain further says, that Admiral Boscawen in the Namure attacked the French Admiral, who disabled him in his Masts, and was obliged to drop a Stern, on which the French Admiral stood in for the Shore; that Admiral Boscawen soon after got on board the Newark, and pursued, and drove him on Shore, where she was burnt.—It was uncertain where Admiral Boscawen was, but generally thought he was gone to England with the three French Men of War, leaving a proper Number to watch the French at Cadiz.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, August 29.
—On the 20th current, at 4 in the Morning, died FERNANDO VI. late King of Spain.—It is believed CHARLES III. will make no delay in coming to this Kingdom from Naples, where he will leave his Son in Possession of that Crown. Seven Ships of the Line, under Admiral Pedro Stuart, sailed the 17th from Carthagena for Naples, to bring the King; and this Day sailed from hence Admiral Navarro, with 13 Ships of the Line.—The Admirals Boscawen and Broderick, who were watching the French Squadron at Toulon all this Summer, being informed they were dismissed and laid up, which appeared to them to be really so, being all unrigged, &c. as not daring to venture out, said Admirals quitted the Blockade, and arrived at Gibraltar the 3d inst. with 15 Sail of the Line, and 10 Frigates; but on the 16th in the Evening, the Wind strong at East, the Toulon Squadron appeared off Ceuta, on which Admiral Boscawen got ready with incredible Expedition, and about 10 that Night sailed out of the Gut, in order to wait for, or go in quest of, the French, who got thro' the Gut at 12 o'Clock the same Night; but being separated by the Violence of the Gale, five of the Line and 3 Frigates, arrived here the next Morning about 10 o'Clock; the other 7 Ships, all of the Line, were luckily met by Admiral Boscawen between 12 and 1 o'Clock the same Day, about 8 Leagues off Cape St. Mary's; for some Time it was a running Fight, but at last the French formed a Line, and fought smartly for 4 Hours; some say till 8 at Night, when they endeavoured to get off (during which Time one of their Ships was taken) and under Favour of the Night got into Lagos; but Admiral Boscawen in the Morning cut out and carried off two of them, and set Fire to two more; but the other two escaped in the Night:—Our Ships received but very little Damage, and lost but few People; the French a good many; their Admiral, Mons. de la Clue, had one Leg broke, and the other wounded: Thus their Enterprize is quered.—Admiral Boscawen, with 6 Ships, and the 2 Prizes, are gone to England; but Admiral Broderick cruizes off this Place, with 9 Ships of the Line, and some Frigates, watching the French that came in here.—They write from Gibraltar that 3 Captains are suspended, and sent home; they not having done their Duty in the aforementioned Action.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 19.
Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town in South-Carolina, dated October 2, 1759.
—Just as an Express is setting off, I have Time to acquaint you, very briefly, that our Indian Affairs have a very different Aspect to what they had last Saturday; then we thought ourselves in the utmost Security, now in the greatest Danger: The Matter is, an Express arrived here on Sunday Evening, with Advices which occasioned the calling a Council early Yesterday Morning; the issuing a Proclamation last Night, summoning the Assembly to meet on Thursday the 4th; and Orders being given, for the Provisionals and Independents to hold themselves in Readiness to march. Orders are likewise sent to the four Militia-Colonels, nearest the put Settlements, to collect their Regiments together; one Half of which are

to be employed either in offensive or defensive Operations, I cannot say which.—The Lower Cherokees, after all their fine Promises, are the Traitors; indeed they always were treacherous, and we have Reason to say so. Both our Forts are closely blockaded by those Barbarians, and Parties of them are gone out towards Augusta, the Watatoes and Catawbas, to cut off the back Settlements.—The Governor seems determined to put a speedy and effectual Stop to these Disorders, and we hope every Thing from his Excellency's good Disposition, Judgment, and Resolution.

NEW-YORK, October 29.
Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated Monday the 22d of October, 1759.

—Our Army, under General Amherst, returned here Yesterday, in the Baitoes, the high contrary Winds, and, in general, bad Weather they had all the Time they were absent, which was likely to continue, prevented their proceeding down the Lake more than about 60 Miles; our Navy (which the General left behind on the Lake) however took one of the French Sloops, and chased two others into a Cove, from whence they could not get out, when the Frenchmen sunk them both, and fled; but our Sailors are endeavouring to get them up. We have had three Touches of Frost here; and it has been stormy a whole Week from the N.E. Our Forts, Block-houses, and Roads, are really surprizing, when we consider the Time they were done in.

This Day sails the Earl of Leicester Packet-Boat, Captain Morris, with the Mail for Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.
By a Person from Ker's Creek, in Augusta County, Virginia, we are informed, that on Wednesday, the 17th ult. a Number of Indians came there, and killed and scalped the following Persons, viz. John Gilmore, and his Wife and Son, and the Wife of William Gilmore. That they also scalped a little Girl, and left her for dead, but that she was like to recover. And that they carried off 14 Prisoners. The Militia was immediately raised, and went in Pursuit of the Enemy, but had not returned when our Informant came away.

From Jamaica we have Advice, that the Privateer Sloop (lately commanded by M. Palanqui) was fitted out by our Admiral there, and sent on a Cruise; and that off the East End of the Island the met with, and took, after a smart Engagement, a Privateer Snow of 14 Guns, belonging to Port Louis. The Lieutenant of the Sloop lost one Leg, and was otherwise so badly wounded, that he died soon after the Battle; she had also four or five of her Hands killed, and several wounded.

The following is the Substance of a Letter from New-York, by Yesterday's Post, viz.

—A Vessel is arrived here in a short Passage from Ireland, by which there is Advice, That his Prussian Majesty decamped the Fifth of August from Muhlrose to Bulhow, between Frankfort and Lebus, where he halted, and laid Bridges over the Oder: That the Russian Army was at that juncture behind the Oder, and occupied Frankfort on this Side, and had fortified their Camp between Frankfort and Konesdorff; and their Army amounted to no less than 89,000 Men, and 9000 Horses, besides 12,000 Austrian Horse: That the Prussian Army passed the River on the 11th, about a German Mile from Cultrin, and on the 12th, about 11 o'Clock, began the Attack with great Success, having taken three Batteries of 80 Pieces of Cannon, and the greatest Part of the Russian Army was giving Ground, and had begun to plunder their own Baggage, thinking the Battle was lost, and the Victory continued for six Hours in the King's Favour; but the Enemy having a great Battery at the Jews Burying-Ground, near Frankfort, there the Austrian Cavalry, formed themselves, began a fresh Attack, and repulsed the Prussians with great Vigour, when General Seidlitz received a Wound, which rendered him incapable of giving Command, and their Horse drove in among the Foot, and put all into Confusion: That his Majesty did all that could be done to redress the Disorder; led on his Troops 3 Times to the Charge; had two Horses shot under him, and several Bullets went thro' his Cloaths; but finding his Troops much fatigued, and having no Prospect of regaining the Advantage he once had, was obliged to retreat, and repass the Oder; but that he commanded all the Heights on the Banks of that River: That the Prussian Loss was very considerable, but that of the Enemy much more so, considering the Havock which the Prussian Cavalry made among the Russians for six Hours: And that during the Battle Major Wunch, with his Regiment, entered Frankfort, and made 300 Prisoners; but as he could not maintain that Station; he brought the Prisoners to the Prussian Camp. The greatest Loss the King sustained was in his Artillery, which he was obliged

ed to leave behind; but his Majesty had determined to hazard a second Battle with the Russians, and for that Purpose had entrenched himself, being resolved to wait till he should receive the considerable Reinforcements of Troops and Artillery, which were on the Road to him from different Parts.

In England they had received the News of Admiral Boscawen's taking three French Men of War, and burning two others, belonging to the Toulon Squadron: And that the French were reinforcing their Army with 25,000 Men, which had been beat twice, with considerable Loss, since the first Battle.—The Harriot and General Wall Packets had arrived at Falmouth, with the News of the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown-Point. It is remarkable, that all the Accounts contained in this Paragraph arrived in London on the same Day.

ANNAPOLIS, November 8.
A LIST of VESSELS, &c. belonging to Maryland and Virginia, which sailed from York-Town the 15th of October, for England, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship LYNN, WALTER STIRLINGO, Esq; Commander.

Charming Nancy;	Charles Ridgely;
Triton;	John Robinson;
August,	Thomas Wilson;
Lee,	John Johnston;
Wilfon,	John Slater;
Good-Intent,	Leonard Brooks;
Thetis,	Matthew Craymer;
Sarah,	John Montgomery;
Peggy and Elizabeth,	Robert Brown;
Betsy,	Thomas Ireland;
Cornwall,	Thomas Hooper;
Planter,	George Snow;
Charming Nancy,	James Fannen;
Wye River,	Edward Noel;
Experiment,	Thomas Gordon;
Virginian,	John Marshall;
John and Jane,	David Lewis;
Sufannah and Sarah,	Matthew Spencer;
Two Sisters,	Halbert Hanson;
St. George,	John Parker;
Suffolk,	William Steward;
Molly,	Nathaniel Chew;
Robinson,	William Kenner;
Betsy,	William Strachan;
Nancy,	Thomas Tweedy;
Elizabeth,	William Middleton;
Harford,	Thomas Dixon;
George,	Joseph Richardson;
Tryal,	William M'Gachin;
Mary,	William Quince;
Burwell,	John Wilson;
Lowther,	William Denton;
Planter,	Josiah Wilson;
Atlas,	John Cole;
Galloway,	Jerningham Bigg;
Frances,	John Loyal;
Molly,	William Jenkins;
Adventure,	Robert Necks;
Albany,	John Gillis.

The Night after the above Fleet got out of the Capes, they met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Snow *Academi*, Capt. *Nichols*, of Virginia, foundered. The Captain and Crew were taken up by a Vessel from *North-Carolina*, and carried into Philadelphia: Capt. *Nichols* saw several others of the Fleet in great Distress.

The Captain of another Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, discovered at Sea a large Ship, loaded with Tobacco, which had lost her Foremast, and was otherwise damaged, without any Person on board her.

Captain *North* arrived here on Sunday last from Madeira: In Latitude 24; Longitude 26; from London, he saw 37 Sail of Ships, 20 of which were capital ones; under Spanish and Portuguese Colours.

Piscataway, October 30, 1759.
—On Friday last was a Day of Public Rejoicing here for the Success of his Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Quebec. There was the greatest Concourse of People assembled upon the Occasion that was ever seen at one Time in this Place: Upwards of Fifty Gentlemen and Ladies dined in a most elegant Manner, and many loyal and patriot Toasts were drank. At Night the Town was illuminated, and a Ball given at Mrs. *Pleas*'s, at which the Ladies made a brilliant Appearance.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brigantine SHARPE, BENJAMIN-NORTH,
Master, from MADEIRA,
A QUANTITY of London and New-York
WINEs, to be Sold at reasonable Terms,
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