

"I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordship with my Arrival in England, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Permission, sent to me, at my Request, by your Lordship.

"I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied Censure upon my Conduct; I find I am still more unfortunate at home, by being publicly represented as having neglected my Duty in the strongest Manner, by disobeying the positive Orders of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand; as I am conscious of neither Neglect nor Disobedience of Orders; as I am certain I did my Duty to the utmost of my Abilities; and as I am persuaded the Prince himself would have found that they had no just Cause of Complaint against me, had he condescended to have enquired into my Conduct, before he had expressed his Disapprobation of it, from the partial Representation of others:

"I therefore most humbly request, that I may at last have a public Opportunity given me, of attempting to justify myself to his Majesty, and to my Country, by a Court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may suffer such Punishment as I may have deserved; and, if innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the Opinion of the World; but it is really too severe to have been censured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my Crime, nor of my Accusers. I am, my Lord, &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE."

September 20. We hear there have been Insurrections in several Parts of France, by the common People, who are drove to the greatest Extremities; and that to appease them, the People in Power give out, that they will at all Events invade Great-Britain in a very short Time, and raise up the present drooping Glory of the Grand Monarque.

By Letters, dated off Cadix, August 22, we learn, that Vice-Admiral Broderick was cruising off that Place with eight Sail of the Line, in order to watch, or blockade the remaining Toulon Ships, which separated from M. de la Clue in the Straights.

Tracing the Flight of Marshal Contades from Minden to Cassel, and from thence to Gieslen, whither the last Advices say the French have retired, it appears, that from the 1st of August to the 6th of September, he has led his Troops a Dance backwards, of about 200 English Statute Miles.

Sept. 22. By a Gentleman lately arrived from France by Way of Holland, we hear, in order to stop the Mouths of the People under their present Discontent, that on the Poits which are fixed in the Roads, where there are Crossings, Inscriptions are wrote in English, Dutch and French, to the following Effect; that 50,000 Men are landed in England, and it is daily expected to hear of their being Masters of the City of London.

We hear that Admiral Rodney, with his Squadron, so closely blocks up Havre, that even a Boat cannot go in or out of the River Seine unnoticed by him; and that the Enemy's flat-bottomed Boats are launched, and sent up the said River.

Letters from the Hague, of the 18th, tell us, that tho' the fresh Augmentation of six Ships of War had not passed into a formal Resolution, there was no Probability of a Negative being put on it; that Dispositions were making for putting the State in a respectable Posture of Defence at Land as well as by Sea; and that a Motion had been made to augment the Dutch Guards with 18 Men in each Company.

A great Quantity of Ordnance Stores, &c. will be shipped in a few Days for the Island of Guadeloupe, and for the Use of his Majesty's Ships on that Station.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Nottingham, off Brest Harbour, September 17, to his Brother in London.

"We have been some Time under the Command of the Hon. Captain Harvey, who has the Monmouth; and we are now six at Anchor in Sight of the French Fleet at Brest; And though it is a most troublesome and dangerous Station, we bear those Inconveniencies with Pleasure. Three Days ago the Commodore went with his Ship close to the Enemy, leaving us all in Line of Battle without him. He brought out two very large Vessels that lay under a Fort, laden with Stones of six and seven Hundred Weight each, ready cut for the Repairing of their Balon. The next Night he manned those Vessels, and, with the Boats of his Squadron, landed at Day Light on an Island, and, in Sight of their Fleet, brought off all the Cattle upon it. Yesterday he laid the great Island of Molines under Contribution for Cattle and Greens, which we got off.

"Our Captain tells me, that the Commodore of the Modeste, Temeraire, Warpsite, Intrepide, and America, to clean.

[The Modeste is a very fine Ship, launched last May, carries 32 Pound Shot on her Lower Deck; her Quarter-Deck Guns are Brads; and she has five Brads Swivels on her Poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 Gun Ship, 42 Pounders below; eight fine Brads Guns abast her Main-mast, and ten on her Quarter-Deck, very little hurt; 1 Shot came in at her Stern, went thro' her Mizzen-mast, and lodged in her Main-mast. Both Ships have not received above 20 Shot in their Hulls.]

Cork, September 20. Captain Rothery, of the Indultry, who arrived here Yesterday from Philadelphia, parted with the Fleet homeward-bound from the West-Indies, &c. (consisting of 350 Sail, under Convoy of eight of his Majesty's Ships) on Tuesday the 11th Instant, about seventy Leagues S. W. of Cape Clear, Part of which Fleet have this Morning appeared off our Harbour.

By the India Ships arrived at Kinfale we have the following Particulars, viz. That in October last Colonel Ford, who commands on the Coast of Coromandel, at the Head of 400 Europeans, and 2000 Seapoys, had an Engagement with M. Conflans (who succeeded M. de Buffy in the Command of the French Forces) at the Head of 600 French, and 7000 Seapoys, in which Colonel Ford obtained a compleat Victory, having ruined the whole Army, and made the Commander Prisoner. That this Success was immediately followed by the Surrender of a principal Fort of the Enemy's, their abandoning and blowing up Fort St. David's, and the Desertion of 4 or 500 of their European Troops, who had entered with Admiral Pocock, as Marines. That the Admiral had landed the English Marines to assist Colonel Ford in carrying on the War, and that it was not doubted but these Successes would be attended with as important Consequences as the Victories formerly obtained by Colonel Clive.

When the above Ships failed for Europe, Admiral Pocock had sailed with the English Fleet to winter and rest at Bombay, and was expected at Madras in March. The French had failed for Mauritius, and could not possibly return to Pondicherry before the End of June, or Beginning of July following.

Admiral Cornish failed from Madeira the 13th of May last, with four Sail of the Line, to join Admiral Pocock, who will on the Junction be superior to the French Fleet, from which we may reasonably hope that the French will be utterly ruined in the Indies.

Newcastle, Sept. 15. Yesterday 360 Highlanders (Royal Highland Volunteers) commanded by Robert Murray Keith, Esq; marched for Shields, in order to embark for Germany.

Sept. 22. On Monday the Transports, with the Highlanders on board, failed from Shields for Embden, under Convoy, with a fair Wind.

BOSTON, November 26.

Extract of a Letter.

"On the 13th of October the Inhabitants of St. John's River, having heard of the Surrender of Quebec, sent to Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot, who commands 250 of the Provincial Troops at Fort Frederick, 'desiring to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion, whether he shall please to receive them as Prisoners of War, and so remove them off their Lands; or whether he would grant them Leave to continue with Liberty of their Religion, as is permitted to the 'Canadians.' Colonel Arbuthnot's Prudence did not permit him to trust them on any Terms; he therefore went up the River, and in two Schooners brought off with him 196 of these Inhabitants, and more we hear are coming in. On the 3d of November, Pere Germain, the Jesuit Missionary both to the Inhabitants and Indians of those Parts, having come from Canada since the Surrender of

Quebec, though somewhat too late, with a Copy of the Terms granted to the Inhabitants and Priests of Canada, 'View to obtain the same for

these Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, or rather insinuating that such were already granted to them, wrote to Colonel Arbuthnot, from St. Anne's, desiring the same Leave to continue to serve his Cure as is granted to the Priests of Canada; but that he has abandoned the Indians, and he is willing to take the Oath of Fidelity to his Britannic Majesty; but that if his Continuance in those Parts be disagreeable to the English Government, he will, with Permission, retire to France; as he would by no Means stay in the Country, without the Consent of the true Masters of it. That as to his Character of Indian Missionary, he will employ his Power to reconcile the Indians of those Parts to the Government from which they are much estranged, at least will prevent their doing of Mischief. He says all the Indians except about a Score, are at present in Canada, and that these desire nothing more than to live in a good Accord with the English Commander. Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot has this Summer destroyed several of their Villages, and taken and destroyed several of their Vessels up the River; and on the 18th of September had a smart Skirmish with some of these Inhabitants and Indians. The Effect is the best Proof of the Services of this Officer and small Garrison of Provincials; but we could not but think that the Mention of these Particulars is due to the Assiduity and Alertness with which they were performed; and we hope the Men will not disgrace these Services, by an unsoldierlike Impatience for getting home before they can be duly relieved."

There are now at the several Wharfs in this Town, and in the Harbour, 43 Ships, 14 Snows, 13 Brigs, and 145 Sloops and Schooners.

By several Vessels, which arrived here the Beginning of last Week, in about a Fortnight from Quebec, we learn, That all the Ships of War and Transports, employed in the late Expedition, were failed from thence, except a Bomb and Fire Ship, which were employed in bringing Wood for the Use of the Garrison there; which, it is said, consists of 6 or 7000 Men, who were generally in good Health, and almost free from the Fluxes, which, for some Time, was rife among them, after the Surrender of the City: That they had good Provisions in the King's Stores for Twelve Months:—That the French Inhabitants who had capitulated, were put to great Difficulties in procuring the Necessaries of Life, as those must necessarily be more so, thereabouts, who had not:—That the Remains of the French Army continued encamped and entrenched about 35 Miles from the City; but as the Winter was approaching, it would be impossible to continue long in that Situation. Four of our People going ashore from one of the Vessels bound here, it is said to hunt for Horses, were taken by a French Scout, and carried to their Camp, but were soon set at Liberty, and were come back.—That a Ship of 400 Tons, one of those that was above the City, during the Siege, coming down the River, came to, upon firing two or three Shot; and her Papers being searched, and the Officers and Men Spaniards, it appeared she belonged to that Nation, and it is said would be discharged.—It is thought none of the other Vessels remaining above, will dare to venture down; unless it be to submit for want of Necessaries.—

The Northampton Post-Rider informs us, That he spoke with a Gentleman last Saturday at Old-Rutland, who told him he left Number 4, last Wednesday, and that the Day he came away, 63 of Major Rogers's Party came in safe, and the Remainder were soon expected.

Last Wednesday 7-night a Fishing Schooner, belonging to Cape Anne, got on Ipswich Bar, and was lost, but the People saved.—Another Fishing Schooner, belonging to the same Place, foundered at Sea, the People lost.—A Third, belonging to the same Place, lost on the Isle of Sable, the People saved.

Capt. Nichols from Halifax informs, That on his Passage he met with a Brig from Philadelphia, bound to Halifax with King's Stores, which had been out 25 Days, and lost her Boom.

By a Vessel from Nova-Scotia we learn, that in the late Storm the Tides rose very high up the Bay of Fundy, which carried off great Quantities of Wood belonging to the Garrison at Chiegnecto, a great Number of Trees blown down: Capt. Dogget, in a Sloop bound hence, was cast away, the Vessel was lost, but the People saved.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated November 12, 1759.

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