

collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presque Isle, made an Attempt to reinforce the Garrison the 24th in the Morning; but, as I had Intelligence of them, I made a Disposition to intercept them. The Evening before, I ordered the Light Infantry, and Picquets, to take Post on the Road upon our Left, leading from Niagara Falls to the Fort: In the Morning, I reinforced these with two Companies of Grenadiers, and Part of the 46th Regiment. The Action began about Half an Hour after Nine; but they were so well received by the Troops in Front, and the Indians on their Flank, that, in an Hour's Time, the whole was completely ruined, and all their Officers made Prisoners, among whom are Monsr. Aubry, De Lignery, Marin, Repentini, to the Number of 17.—I cannot ascertain the Number of the Killed, they are so dispersed among the Woods, but their Loss is great.

As this happened under the Eyes of the Garrison, I thought proper to send my last Summons to the Commanding Officer for his surrendering, which he listened to. I enclose you the Capitulation; Mr. Moncrieff will inform you of the State of our Ammunition and Provisions: I hope Care will be taken to forward an immediate Supply of both to Oswego. As the Troops that were defeated Yesterday were drawn from those Posts, which lie in General Stanwix's Rout, I am in Hopes it will be of the utmost Consequence to the Success of his Expedition. The public Stores of the Garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the Assistant Quarter Master General and the Clerk of the Stores to take an Account of, as soon as possible.

As all my Attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the Capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your Excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole Progress of the Siege, which was severe and painful, the Officers and Men behaved with the utmost Chearfulness and Bravery. I have only to regret the Loss of General Prideaux and Col. Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late General's vigorous Measures, the good Effects of which he deserved to enjoy. With earnest good Wishes for your Success, I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. JOHNSON.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION granted to the Garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's Letter to Major-General Amherst, July 25, 1759.

1. The Garrison shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, and Match lighted at both Ends, and a small Piece of Cannon, to embark upon such Vessels as the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Forces shall furnish to convey them to New-York, by the shortest Road, and in the shortest Manner.—*Granted.*

2. The Garrison shall lay down their Arms, when they embark, but shall keep their Baggage.—*Granted.*

3. The Officers shall keep their Arms and their Baggage.—*Granted.*

4. The French Ladies with their Children, and other Women, as well as the Chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Troops shall furnish them with Vessels and Subsistence necessary for their Voyage to the first French Post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those Women who chuse to follow their Husbands are at Liberty to do it.—*Granted, except with Regard to those Women who are his Britannic Majesty's Subjects.*

5. The Sick and Wounded, who are obliged to remain in the Fort, shall have Liberty to depart with every Thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in Safety, as soon as they are able to support the Fatigues of a Voyage, to the Place destined for the rest of the Garrison; in the mean Time they are to be allowed a Guard for their Security.—*Granted.*

6. The Commanding Officer, all the other Officers and private Men, who are in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, shall quit the Fort without being subject to any Act of Reprizals whatsoever.—*Granted.*

7. An Inventory shall be made of all the Military Stores in the Magazine, which, with the Artillery, shall be delivered up, *bona fide*, as well as all other Effects, which are the Property of his most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the Magazine, at the Time of the Capitulation.—*The Vessels and Boats are included in this Article.*

8. The Soldiers shall not be plundered nor separated from their Officers.—*Granted.*

9. The Garrison shall be conducted under a proper Escort to the Place destined for their Reception: The General shall expressly recommend to this Escort to make no Enquiry touching the marching and insulting any Persons belonging to the Garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their Arms for Embarkation; and the same Care is to be taken on every Part of the Rout, where Savages may be met with.—*Granted.*

10. An exact List shall be made of the Names and Surnames of the different Troops, as well Regulars as Militia, and of all others, who are employed in his most Christian Majesty's Service; and all those who are so employed, shall be treated in the same Manner as the rest of the Garrison.—*Granted in the first Article.*

11. All the Savages, of whatsoever Nation they be, who are found in the Garrison, shall be protected from Insult, and be allowed to go where they please.—*Granted, but it will be advisable for them to depart as privately as possible.*

These Articles being accepted, the General of his Britannic Majesty's Forces shall be put in Possession of a Gate of the Fort, but this cannot be done until To-morrow.—*To-morrow at Seven o'Clock in the Morning.*

Signed by

Pouchot, Captain in the Regiment of Bearn, Commanding Officer.

Vitar, Captain in the Regiment of La Sarre.

Servier, Captain in the Regiment of Royal Roussillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, Captain of the Marine.

Bounnassouy, Officer in the Royal Artillery.

Cousnoyer, Lieutenant of the Marine.

Soluignac, Officer in the Regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, Lieut. of the Marine.

Joncaire, Captain of the Marine.

Morambert, Lieutenant.

Chabert Joucain, in the Regiment of Guienne.

CROWN-POINT stands on the Head of Lake Champlain, a large Lake fourscore Miles long, by which there is a Navigation to it from all Parts of Canada. A small Point of Land, surrounded by this Lake on all Sides, and secured by a Mote on the Side of the Land, makes what is called by us Crown-Point, and by the French Fort-Frederick. This Fort lies midway between Albany and Montreal, the two chief Places on our Frontiers, and those of the French. It effectually covered all Canada, by blocking up our Passage into that Country, whilst it led the French directly into New-England and New-York. At the same Time this Place secured the whole Country about Lake Champlain, the original Inheritance of the Five Nations of Indians, which they have made over to the English long ago. This is the most fruitful Country in all those Parts of America, and in that Respect worth all Canada perhaps besides. The Lands here are covered with Sugar-Trees and Ginseng, Tokens of the richest Lands in America.]

[NIAGARA commands in a Manner all the interior Parts of North America, and is a Key as it were to that whole Continent. Opens or obstructs a Communication with all the Natives of North America, the Six Nations, Ojibees, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwees, Illinois, Peuterwatamis, Nadouessians, Hurons, Urawis, Messaguees, and many others. Aves and commands all those People. Lies in the Midst of the extensive Territories of the Six Nations, and commands their Beaver-Country entirely. Secures their Fur Trade, and all the other Inland Trade of North America. Commands all the Great Lakes, and secures the Navigation of them, that extends 12 or 1300 Miles. Prevents or secures the Junction of the two French Colonies in Canada and Louisiana. Cuts off or maintains their Passage to the River Ohio, Mississippi, Lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandeski, Miamis, Fort St. Joseph, Illinois, &c. Stops the farther Progress of the English or of the French (which ever are possessed of it) in North America. Lays our Colonies open to the Inroads and Incursions both of the French and Indians; whilst it now secures them both in our Hand, and unites the Frontiers of our Northern and Southern Colonies together, for their mutual Defence and Security, which may be all secured by this one Place, while they could not by many Hundreds without it!]

LONDON, September 1.

ALL Accounts from Guadaloupe continue to extol the Fertility and Value of that Island, and say, that if the Merits of that Conquest were well examined, with Grand-Terre, and the Appendages now annexed, it would be found a much superior Acquisition to Martinico; at least, the

French are more injured in their Sugar-Trade, than if Martinico had only fallen.

There is likewise one Circumstance, which is generally known, that has tended to diminish

the Figure which Guadaloupe would otherwise have made, viz. That the Inhabitants were obliged to send all their Produce to Martinico before it went to Europe, no Ships being allowed to go from Guadaloupe directly to France; so that we formerly heard but little of its Trade, it being included in that of Martinico, whose Importance it thus assisted to aggrandize, at the Expence of its own Character.

This Embargo on their Trade the People of Guadaloupe will now be relieved from, and hence will become more contented with their new Masters and Government, when they experience the great Advantages which they derive from their present Connexions.

The Town of Basseterre is a Chaos of Ruins, but the Inhabitants have taken Possession of their shattered Houses, and are about to repair them. In the mean Time, they have built temporary Huts to defend themselves from the Weather and Rains, which now begin to fall in great Plenty.

The French here demonstrate their peculiar nappy Disposition, in accommodating themselves to the Times; for those who have been reduced from a State of Affluence to Indigence, who but lately had their Palaces to range in and have now the World to commence a-new, crawl into these little Sheds with the same Gaiety and Chearfulness, as they were wont to do in their most undisturbed Prosperity.

This Correspondent says, that the Inhabitants in general at Guadaloupe are taller, better made, and have more of the *bon mien*, than the Creoles of our Islands; nor do they betray that affected Imitation of the Negroes which our People do, in their Conversation and Deportment.

We hear that upwards of 20,000 Hogsheads of Sugar will be imported into this Kingdom from Guadaloupe before the Expiration of the Year: which is not above half what the Island annually produces, and will be allowed to be entered on the same Footing as from our own Plantations.

Amongst Marshal Contades's Papers, it is said there was an Order under the French King's Signet, totally to destroy Hanover and the Principality of Hesse-Cassel.

A Gentleman having been informed of a remarkable Pond that is at Melbury Bub in Dorsetshire, belonging to the Reverend Mr. Payne, which has induced a great many People to go to see it, his Curiosity led him so far lately as to go and take a View of it, and indeed he found the fame to be very surprizing, far exceeding any Account he had ever had of it: It is covered over with a thick oily Substance, of a scarlet Colour, and appears at first Sight like so much Blood; it dyes any Thing red that is rubbed therewith; its Redness begins to appear about two Hours before the Rising of the Sun, and gradually increases till it comes to the aforesaid scarlet Colour, which continues about five or six Hours, and then as gradually decreases, turning at last to a fine Green, which likewise dyes any thing Red, and thus it has appeared every Day for five Weeks past. The Water beneath is always in a great Fermentation, and has been observed to have risen much higher than ever it was known to have done before. There is a Spring about 12 Yards from it, the Water of which is very good and transparent, and continually runs into it.

On the 2d ult. a Farmer in Calf-Hill, near Haddington in Scotland, sold new Oats for 8s. 6d. per Boll; the Oats were neither sown nor ploughed this Year, but sprung up from the Shaking of the last Crop; this has likewise happened in several Fields near Edinburgh: That Oats should remain in the Ground all the Winter, and thereafter come to full Growth, and turn out a most plentiful Crop, is so extraordinary, that the like has not happened in the Memory of Man, and can be attributed to nothing but the Mildness of the Season.

September 4. A Quarter after Ten at Night a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Bourdeaux. It was preceded for Half a Minute, by a loud subterraneous Noise. Several Bells sounded very loud. The Doors and most of the Windows open'd and shut with great Violence. Many Bricks and Slates were thrown from the Roofs. Very little China or Earthen Ware were left whole in the Town, and the Roof of the Church of Notre Dame entirely fell in.

September 14. On discovering a Mistake in the Order of Thanks published by Prince Ferdinand on the 2d of August, to the Officers of the British Artillery, by which Capt. Macbean was omitted to

be mentioned; his

to write the following
to Capt. Macbean,

Master of the Artil

S I R,

"It is from a S
gard to Justice, tha
I have Reason to
Behaviour, Activit
spicuous a Manner
of Thornhausen, o
lents you possess in
contribute to rend
the Enemy; and
that I am indebted
a Battery of the E
the Troops, and p
"Accept them,
of my most perfect
ed with my most fi
in every Opportu
only Occasions of
most distinguished
Your devoted, a

Duke of
By a Gentleman
have an Account,
that Town have b
mending the High
Fort, for which th
added to his Maj
bles them to live
knowledge, with
of his Majesty abo
in making so hum
Time when they a

Charles-Town
In a Letter from
Infant, we have
Little-Carpenter's
arrived at that For
Prisoners, and fou
ceremonies on suc
sents for his good
Paul Demere, the
"That on the Ro
were many Shawa
were continually o
to do any Execut
Fort Chartres, o
L'Assomption, wh
continually going
he accordingly to
Time in vain, a
obliged to return w
but at length a fe
out in the Mornin
formed him, that
of upwards of th
L'Assomption; th
terminated to do
September, two S
Day before, came
discovered French
tuals at the Water
undiscovered, fre
men, and one In
Prisoners; that th
wounded one of t
this did not preve
of four Buffaloes
which they were
the Party he sur
Men, the rest (17
ing gone to hunt
had not been the
large Boat under
his Party hid the
when it approach
upon and killed
One of the Priso
ter's Relation, kn
an Engineer on
with Ammunition
L'Assomption, an
on her, he saw
Water, and othe

B O S
One of the In
sity of the brave
Possession of Que
their Allowance
on seeing the
whose Husbands
and some were t