

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 7, 1760.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. James Nivison, Merchant, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and those indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to JOHN LLEWELIN, Executor, in St. Mary's County.

To be SOLD by the Commissioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 12th of March next, being the second Day of Anne Arundel County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of William Reynolds, in the City of Annapolis, for Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforesaid, viz. Hazard, containing 60 Acres. Heel's Hall, 100 Acres. Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And, Part of Freckern's Progress, 150 Acres. Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-Town of the said City, with a Brick House, with two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of William Cumming, deceased.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759. JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber at his Store at NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS. Likewise, Barbadoes Rum and Muscovado Sugar, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

PHILIP SYNG, BRASS-FOUNDER, from PHILADELPHIA, Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS, MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Brass-Work, such as Candlesticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, &c. Furniture for Desks and Chests of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Brasses for Saw or Grift Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, &c. &c. He also casts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the best Prices for old Brass and Copper. He has to sell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

WILLIAM FARIS, WATCH-MAKER, from PHILADELPHIA, HAS Removed from Church-Street, to the House late in the Occupation of Andrew Buchanan, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, opposite Mr. Craig's; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of America, and at reasonable Prices. He has also procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good. N. B. He gives the best Prices for old Brass.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759. To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered in immediately,

A PLANTATION on Rock-Creek in Frederick County, about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooses) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-House on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houses, viz. Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houses, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houses, with a large Garden and Orchard. The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seneca and Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places settled, and those that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reasonable Term Rent free. Likewise some small Tracts of good Land lying in the same County to be Sold. DANIEL CARROLL.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-Shop, all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary. WHITE HALL, October 17.

Last Night Colonel John Hale, and Captain James Douglas, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following Letters to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. General Monckton to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Lawrence, Camp at Point Levi, September 15, 1759.

SIR, I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th Instant, his Majesty's Troops gained a very signal Victory over the French, a little above the Town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the Right of our Line, received a Wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the great Misfortune of receiving one in my right Breat by a Ball that went thro' Part of my Lungs, (and which has been cut out under the Blade Bone of my Shoulder) just as the French were giving Way, which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, desired General Townshend, who now commands the Troops before the Town, (and of which I am in Hopes he will be soon in Possession) to acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day, and of the Operations carrying on.

I have the Honour to be, &c. ROB. MONCKTON. P. S. His Majesty's Troops behaved with the greatest Steadiness and Bravery. As the Surgeons tell me there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes that I shall be soon able to join the Army before the Town.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR, I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you with the Success of his Majesty's Arms on the 13th Instant, in an Action with the French, on the Heights to the Westward of this Town.

It being determined to carry the Operations above the Town, the Posts at Point Levi, and Isle d'Orleans being secured, the General marched, with the Remainder of the Force, from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in Transports, which had passed the Town for that Purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Movement of the Ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the Enemy now posted along the North Shore; but the Transports being extremely crowded, and the Weather very bad, the General thought proper to canton half his Troops on the South Shore; where they were refreshed, and reembarked upon the 12th at One in the Morning. The Light-Infantry, commanded by Col. Howe, the Regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, LaSelles and Anstruther, with a Detachment of Highlanders, and the American Grenadiers, the Whole being under the Command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed Boats, and after some Movement of the Ships, made by Admiral Holmes to draw the Attention of the Enemy above, the Boats fell down with the Tide, and landed on the North Shore, within a League of Cape Diamond, an Hour before Day-break: The Rapidity of the Tide of Ebb carried them a little below the intended Place of Attack, which obliged the Light-Infantry to scramble up a woody Precipice, in order to secure the Landing the Troops by dislodging a Captain's Post, which defended the small intrenched Path the Troops were to ascend. After a little Firing, the Light-Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice, and dispersed the Captain's Post: by which Means the Troops,

with a very little Loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the Wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The Boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second Embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's Battalion to attack the four Gun Battery upon the Left, was recalled by the General, who now saw the French Army crossing the River St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his Line, having his right covered by the Louisburg Grenadiers; on the Right of these again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the Left of the Grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, LaSelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the Right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the Left by Brigadier Murray; his Rear and Left were protected by Col. Howe's Light-Infantry, who was returned from the four Gun Battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the Whole of his Force from the Beauport Side, and advancing shewed his Intention to flank our Left, where I was immediately ordered with General Amherst's Battalion, which I formed en Potence. My Numbers were soon after increased by the Arrival of the two Battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the General, as a Reserve, in eight Subdivisions, with large Intervals. The Enemy lined the Bushes in their Front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had placed most of their best Marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular, Fire, upon our whole Line, who bore it with the greatest Patience and good Order, reserving their Fire for the main Body, now advancing. This Fire of the Enemy was however checked by our Posts in our Front, which protected the forming our own Line. The Right of the Enemy was composed of half of the Troops of the Colony, the Battalions of LaSarre, Languedoc, and the Remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their Center was a Column, and formed by the Battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their Left was composed of the Remainder of the Troops of the Colony, and the Battalions of Royal Roussillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their Line of Battle. They brought up two Pieces of small Artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one Gun; which being admirably well served, galled their Column exceedingly. My Attention to the Left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every Circumstance which passed on the Center, much less to the Right; but it is most certain, that the Enemy formed in good Order, and that their Attack was very brisk and animated on that Side. Our Troops reserved their Fire, 'til within forty Yards, which was so well continued, that the Enemy every where gave Way. It was then our General fell at the Head of Bragg's and the Louisburg Grenadiers, advancing with their Bayonets: About the same Time Brigadier-General Monckton received his Wound at the Head of LaSelles's. In the Front of the opposite Battalions fell also Mr. Montcalm; and his second in Command is since dead of his Wounds on board our Fleet. Part of the Enemy made a second faint Attack. Part took to some thick copse Wood, and seemed to make a Stand. It was at this Moment, that each Corps seemed in a Manner to exert itself, with a View to its own peculiar Character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's, and LaSelles's, pressed on with their Bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the Troops under his Command briskly, completed the Route on this Side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their Broad-swords, and drove Part into the Town, and Part to the Works at their Bridge on the River St. Charles. The Action on our Left and Rear, was not so severe. The Houses into which the Light-Infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by Colonel Howe, who taking Post with two Com-

panies behind a small Copse, and frequently falling upon the Flanks of the Enemy, during their Attack, drove them often into Heaps, against the Front of which Body I advanced Platoons of Amherst's Regiment, which totally prevented the right Wing from executing their first Intention. Before this, one of the Royal American Battalions had been detached to preserve our Communication with our Boats, and the other being sent to occupy the Ground which Brigadier Murray's Movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this Disposition, and to keep the Enemy's Right, and a Body of their Savages, which waited still more towards our Rear, opposite the Posts of our Light-Infantry, waiting for an Opportunity to fall upon our Rear.

This, Sir, was the Situation of Things, when I was told, in the Action that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the Center, and finding the Pursuit had put Part of the Troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville with his Corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our Rear. I advanced two Pieces of Artillery and two Battalions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous Ground, and risking the Fate of so decisive a Day, by seeking a fresh Enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of Ground he could wish for, viz. Woods and Swamps. We took a great Number of French Officers upon the Field of Battle, and one Piece of Cannon. Their Loss is computed to be about 1500 Men, which fell chiefly upon their Regulars. I have been employed, from the Day of Action, to that of the Capitulation, in redoubling our Camp beyond Inful, in making a Road up the Precipice for our Cannon, in getting up the Artillery, preparing the Batteries, and cutting off their Communication with their Country. The 17th, at Noon, before we had any Battery erected, or could have any for two or three Days, a Flag of Truce came out with Proposals of Capitulation, which I sent back again to the Town, allowing them four Hours to capitulate, or no further Treaty. The Admiral had, at this Time, brought up his large Ships, as intending to attack the Town. The French Officer returned at Night with Terms of Capitulation, which, with the Admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the Morning, the 18th Instant. The Terms we granted, will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his Majesty, considering the Enemy assembling in our Rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold Season, which threatened our Troops with Sickness, and the Fleet with some Accident; it had made our Road so bad, we could not bring up a Gun for some Time; add to this, the Advantage of entering the Town, with the Walls in a defenceable State, and the being able to put a Garrison there, strong enough to prevent all Surprise. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient Considerations for granting them the Terms I have the Honour to transmit to you. The Inhabitants of the Country come in to us fast, bringing in their Arms, and taking the Oaths of Fidelity, until a general Peace determines their Situation.

By Deserters we learn, that the Enemy are reassembling what Troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal Side to command them; some say, he has brought two Battalions with him; if so, this Blow has already assisted General Amherst. By other Deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 300 Men, and Provisions, was on his March to fling himself into the Town the 18th, the very Morning it capitulated, on which Day we had not completed the Investiture of the Place, as they had

\* Here appears some Omission, or Mistake in our Copy, which we cannot supply or rectify.