

had broke their Bridge of Boats, and had Detachments in very strong Works on the other Side the River St. Charles.

I should not do Justice to the Admirals, and the Naval Service, if I neglected this Occasion to acknowledge how much we are indebted for our Success to the constant Assistance and Support received from them, and the perfect Harmony and Correspondence, which has prevailed throughout all our Operations, in the uncommon Difficulties which the Nature of this Country, in Particular, presents to military Operations of a great Extent, and which no Army can itself solely supply; the immense Labour in Artillery, Stores, and Provisions; the long Watching and Attendance in Boats; the Drawing up our Artillery by the Seamen, even in the Heat of Action; it is my Duty, short as my Command has been, to acknowledge, for that Time, how great a Share the Navy has had in this successful Campaign.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

The French Line.

Right	{	La Colonje	- -	350	
		La Sarre	- -	340	One 12 Pounder Iron
		Languedoc	- -	320	
		Bearn	- -	200	
		Guienne	- -	200	
Column	{	Royal Rouffillon	230	One 12 Pounder intended to be here	
Left	{	La Colonje	- -	300	but was not placed.
Militia in the Bushes, and along the Face of the Bank				1500	

Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcaim	_____	_____	dead.
Brigadier Smezzergues	_____	_____	dead.
M. Beau-Cbatel, Major de la Sarre.	_____	_____	
Monfieur Bougainville's Command.	_____	_____	
5 Companies Grenadiers, 150 Canadian Volunteers,	_____	_____	
230 Cavalry, Militia 870, the Whole being 1500.	_____	_____	
List of Prisoners.			
Names of Officers.	Regiment.	Rank.	
M. de Jourdenau,	- - De Bearn,	Captain.	
Chev. de St. Louis,	- - - - -	- - - - -	
M. de Matiffart,	- - De Languedoc,	Captain.	
M. de Vours,	- - La Sarre,	Captain.	
M. de Tozon,	- - Guienne,	Lieut.	
M. de Castas,	- - Languedoc,	Lieut.	
M. Lambany,	- - La Sarre,	Lieut.	
Prisoners	144	204	

Marines.

M. De la Combiere, Chev. de St. Louis,	- -	Captain.
M. Montarville,	- - - - -	Lieut.
M. de Carville,	- - - - -	Cadet.
M. Darling, Chev. de St. Louis, Guienne,	-	Captain.
M. Chambeau,	- - - - -	Captain.
M. D'Artigue,	- - - - -	Captain.
M. de Grave,	- - - - -	Captain.
M. St. Blanbairt,	- - - - -	Captain.
One Hundred and Eighty-nine Soldiers.		

LONDON, October 31.

They write from Vienna, that they are raising Recruits all over the Empress's Dominions, and in divers Parts of the Empire, to compleat her Troops: However, they add, that a Peace this Winter is much talked of, and more wished for than ever, the Imperial Court being apprehensive that France may not be able to answer the pecuniary Demands of her Allies next Year, if the War continues.

It is said that the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; has wrote a Letter of Condolance to Mrs. Wolfe, Mother of the late brave General, expressing the Loss the Nation has sustained by the Death of her Son, and at the same Time expatiating on the Importance and Glory of the Cause in which he so nobly fell, as a lasting Monument to his Honour.

Marshal Belleisle Frigate, Capt. Thurot, Oct. 21.
" In spite of all the Bravadoes of the English, our able Commander has slipt through Commodore Boy's numerous Squadron. It was in the Night, between the 17th and 18th, that the wind sprang up. We are still ignorant of our Destination: But, if Fortune be not entirely against us, we shall certainly accomplish what we go upon. Our Vessel, which may be called the little Admiral of the little Fleet, will give a good Account of any English Vessel of whatever Force that shall engage her Slip to Slip; though she is but a Frigate of fifty Guns. We are steering Northward."

The Achilles Man of War, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, brings an Account, that there are 7 Frigates and 150 Sail of Transports in Quiberon Bay, and 3 Frigates and 30 Sail of Transports at Port L'Orient, waiting an Opportunity to put to Sea; and that a Detachment is made from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to cruize off Cape

Finisterre to look out for M. Bompár's Squadron, expected hourly at St. Domingo.

His Majesty has sent Orders to the Board of Works, to prepare the Plan and Estimate of a Monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of General Wolfe, at his Majesty's own private Expence. The Estimate not to exceed 3000 l.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Extract of a Letter, dated Bristol, October 20, 1759.

"The Account of the Reduction of QUEBEC came to London the 16th, and here the 18th Instant; on Account of which there has been grand Illuminations, &c. The Friends to the present Ministry, embrace this Opportunity to enumerate the many Advantages and Accessions to the British Nation, during the present Short Administration, and Words are not wanting to paint them in their full Colours.—Certainly no Minister's Character was ever so carressed, and placed in so exalted a Light, as is the great PITT's, by the Majority of Englishmen; yet there are a numerous Party at this Time, upon this News, who are using all their Eloquence and Art to detract from that glorious Patriot.—But their Envy seems lost among Clouds of Admirers."

Extract of a Letter, dated London, October 31, 1759.

"I find the English Merchants, in their Speculations on the present State of Affairs in Europe, divided in their Sentiments.—Many think a Cessation of Arms must ensue this Winter.

"The Nation is so elate with the great Success of our Arms, and present flourishing Situation, that they will hardly come into any Proposals the French may make for a Pacification; for certainly they will never sit down easy, and let us keep their late Possessions in America; and the English seem unanimous to keep all they have got there, to prevent future Troubles. How can a Continuation of Hostilities leave the French in a worse State than their present? Or what can they lose more?—And indeed their grand Preparations (for an Invasion, as many believe) do not bespeak a sudden Peace.—But this Armament is generally disregarded here, as the Season is, and will continue some Months, very dangerous for a Fleet to come on this Iron-bound Coast."

NEW-HAVEN, December 29.

Tuesday Morning, the 11th Instant, sundry Persons in Judea went out to hunt Turkeys, one Josiah Basset, of the same Place, hearing of the Turkeys, intending to have the first Chance, went also after them, unknown to, and unknowing of the rest; and getting first to the Place where the Turkeys were, was creeping in the Bushes on his Hands and Knees in order to get up to them; mean while the rest surrounded the Place, and one Jesse Baker having started one of the Turkeys, it flew and alighted near the Place where Josiah Basset was, who had on a dark grey Bearskin Coat, and had taken off his Hat and Cap, and his Hair being short and black, Baker saw the Glimpse of him through the Bushes, and his Hair and Parts of his Coat resembling the Colour, and having as then seen the Appearance of a Turkey, Baker hesitated whether he should shoot or not, when Basset made a Noise, imitating the Cry of a Turkey, which he did very exactly, when Baker fired, at the Distance of 6 Rods, and shot a Ball through his Vitals, and sundry other shots into his Body; he gave one Scream, and the Company run up, but found him dead, one Hand only having a little Motion.

It is remarkable, that a Brother of Jesse Baker's was shot in much the same Manner, about 20 Years ago, by one Cornelius Holabard; for this, Jesse Baker, thinking such a Thing could hardly happen but by Design, or great Neglect, was active in endeavouring to convict Holabard.—The Jury, however, brought in their Verdict accidental Death, as they did in this last Case.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 25.

This Morning the —, Captain Hubbard, chartered by Messieurs Flowerdue and Norton, and Mr. Waterman, arrived in York River, in seven Weeks from the Downs. No public Papers are as yet come to Hand, but from Captain Hubbard we hear, that Admiral HAWKE, who has been so long waiting off Brest for the French Fleet, commanded by Admiral Conflans, has at length brought the Enemy to an Engagement, and taken the Admiral's, together with Five other capital Ships, with the Loss of two of his own Fleet of 74 Guns, which ran ashore in Pursuit of the French. The French Fleet consisted of 20 Sail of the Line.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

Wednesday Morning last Capt. Chambers arrived here from Liverpool, but left from Kalmouth, which he left the 23d of November, by whom we have the following Advice, viz.

WESTMINSTER, November 13.

THIS Day, the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following Speech of the

Lords Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN Pursuance of the Authority given to us, by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, amongst other Things, to declare the Cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he esteems himself particularly happy, in being able to call you together, in a Situation of Affairs so glorious and advantageous to his Crown and Kingdoms.

His Majesty sees, and devoutly adores the Hand of Providence, in the many signal Successes, both by Sea and Land, with which his Arms have been blessed in the Course of the last Summer; and, at the same Time, his Majesty reflects, with much Satisfaction, on the Confidence which you placed in him, by making such ample Provisions, and entrusting him with such extensive Powers for carrying on a War, which the Defence of our valuable Rights and Possessions, and the Preservation of the Navigation and Commerce of his Majesty's People, had made both just and necessary.

We have it also in Command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that the happy Progress of our Successes, from the taking of Goree, on the Coast of Africa, to the Conquest of so many important Places in America, with the Defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the Reduction of their Capital City of Quebec; effected with so much Honour to the Courage and Conduct of his Majesty's Officers, both at Sea and Land, and with so great Lustre to his intrepid Forces; together with the important Success obtained by his Majesty's Fleet off Cape Lagos, and the effectual blocking up, for so many Months, the principal Part of the Navy of France, in their own Ports, are Events, which must have filled the Hearts of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, as well as his own, with the sincerest Joy; and, his Majesty trusts, will convince you that there has been no Want of Vigilance or Vigour, on his Part, in exerting those Means which you, with so much Prudence and Public-spirited Zeal, put into his Majesty's Hands.

That our Advantages have extended farther, and the Divine Blessing has favoured us in the East-Indies, where the dangerous Designs of his Majesty's Enemies have miscarried; and that valuable Branch of our Trade has received great Benefit and Protection.

That the memorable Victory gained over the French near Minden, has long made a deep Impression on the Minds of his Majesty's People: And that if the Crisis, in which that Battle was fought; the superior Number of the Enemy, and the great and able Conduct of his Majesty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, are considered; that Action must be the Subject of lasting Admiration and Thankfulness. That if any Thing could fill the Breasts of his Majesty's good Subjects with still farther Degrees of Exultation, it is the distinguished and unbroken Valour of his Majesty's Troops, owned and applauded by those whom they overcame. The Glory they have gained is not merely their own, but, in a national View, is one of the most important Circumstances of our Success, as it must be a striking Argument to our Enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That his Majesty's good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable Powers, has, by his Magnanimity and Abilities, and the Bravery of his Troops, been able, in a surprising Manner, to prevent the Mischiefs concerted, with such united Force, against him.

His Majesty has further commanded us to observe to you, that as his Majesty entered into this War, not from Views of Ambition, so he does not wish to continue it from Motives of Resentment. The Desire of his Majesty's Heart is to see a Stop put to the Effusion of Christian Blood; whenever such Terms of Peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his Majesty, and his Allies; and, by procuring such Advantages, as, from the Successes of his Majesty's Arms, may, in Reason and Equity, be expected, shall bring along with them full Security for the future; his Majesty will rejoice to see the Repose of Europe restored, as such solid and durable Foundations; and his faithful Subjects, to whose liberal Support, and unshaken Firmness, his Majesty owes so much, happy in the Enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace and Tranquillity. But, in order to this great and desirable End, his Majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample Provision for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with the utmost Vigour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that the great Supplies, which were given the last Session, have been faithfully employed for the Purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon Extent of this War, and the various Services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure Success to his Majesty's Measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary Expences; an Account of which will be laid before you.

His Majesty has also ordered the proper Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be prepared and laid before you; and his Majesty desires you to grant him such Supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain, and press, with Effect, all our extensive Operations against the Enemy; and, at the same time, by the Blessing of God, to repel and frustrate their daring Designs against his Majesty's Kingdoms.

LONDON, November 15.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 13, 1759.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to approach your Majesty with the warmest Sentiments of Duty, and with Hearts full of the most sincere Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon the great and signal Successes, with which it has pleased Almighty God to prosper your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the Safety, Welfare, and Honour of your People.

We acknowledge, with all Thankfulness and Humility, the Goodness of the Divine Providence, in the many glorious Events, which will for ever distinguish this memorable Year.

We intirely rely upon your Majesty's constant Regard and Attention to the true Interests of your Subjects, from the full Experience which we have had, of the wise and effectual Use which your Majesty has made of all the extensive Pow-

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