

HENRY CROUCH,
CARVER, from LONDON,
New Printing in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES any Sort of CARVD WORK for
Houfes or Ships.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. William
Digges, near Piscataway, in Prince-Georges
County, taken up as a Stray, a light Bay Houfe
about 12 Hands high, branded on the near But-
tock with something like a C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the
Estate of Mr. James Newson, Merchant, late
of Charles 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 Wed-
nesday the 12th of March next, being the second
Day of Anne-Arundel County Court, at Ten
o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houfe 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.

Hess's Hall, 100 Acres.

Part of Ben's Luck, 25 Acres. And,
Part of Freeman's Progress, 150 Acres.

Also, Three Lots of Land lying in the New-
Town of the said City, with a Brick Houfe, with
two Chimneys standing thereon, on the South-
West Side of Scotts-Street, late the Estate of Wil-
liam 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, Barbados 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
Decks and Chefts of Drawers, Knockers for Doors,
Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Braffes 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 50 Hour
Clock.

Upper-Marlbrough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on
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-Houfe on it, with Offices
underneath, and convenient Out Houfes, viz.
Wash, Milk, and Meat-Houfes, Barn, Stable and
Tobacco-Houfes, with a large Garden and Or-
chard.

The Subscriber has Land to Let on Seveca and
Rock-Creek for Lives, some few Places fetled, 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-
all Persons may be supplied with this
moderate Length are taken in and inserted
ter, and in Proportion for long Ones.

THE

[Numb. 772.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, February 21, 1760.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WHITEHALL, October 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival,
Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the follow-
ing LETTER from Major General WOLFE, to the Right
Honourable Mr. Secretary PITT.

Head-Quarters at Montmorancy, in the River St. Lawrence,
September 2, 1759.

SIR,

I WISH I could, upon this Occasion, have the Honour
of transmitting to you a more favourable Account of
the Progress of his Majesty's Arms; but the Obstacles
we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign,
are much greater than we had Reason to expect, or
could foresee; not so much from the Number of the
Enemy (tho' superior to us) as from the natural Strength of
the Country, which the Marquis de Montcalm seems wisely
to depend upon.

When I learned that Success of all Kinds had been
thrown into Quebec; that five Battalions of regular Troops,
completed from the best of the Inhabitants of the Country,
and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, besides fe-
veral Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very ad-
vantageous Situation, I could not flatter myself that I should
be able to reduce the Place. I fought however an Occasion
to attack their Army, knowing well, that with these Troops
I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might disperse
them.

We found them incamped along the Shore of Beaufort,
from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorancy,
and intrenched in every accessible Part. The 27th of June
we landed upon the Isle of Orleans; but receiving a Message
from the Admiral, that there was Reason to think the En-
emy had Artillery, and a Force upon the Point of Levi, I
detached Brigadier Monckton, with four Battalions, to drive
them from thence. He passed the River the 29th at Night,
and marched the next Day to the Point; he obliged the En-
emy's Irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that
Post: The advanced Parties, upon this Occasion, had two
or three Skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with
little Loss on either Side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a Detachment to the West-
ermost Point of the Isle of Orleans, from whence our Op-
erations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two Points,
and fortify them; because from either the one or the other
the Enemy might make it impossible for any Ship to lie in
the Bay of Quebec, or even within two Miles of it.

Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great
Dispatch on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and
Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries: The
Enemy perceiving these Works in some Forwardness, passed
the River with 1600 Men to attack and destroy them. Un-
luckily they fell into Confusion, fired upon one another, and
went back again; by which we lost an Opportunity of de-
feating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery
has been so great (tho' across the River) that the Upper
Town is considerably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely
destroyed.

The Works for the Security of our Hospitals and Stores
on the Isle of Orleans being finished, on the 9th of July, at
Night, we passed the North Channel, and incamped near
the Enemy's Left, the River Montmorancy between us.
The next Morning Captain Danks's Company of Rangers,
posted in a Wood to cover some Workmen, were attacked
and defeated by a Body of Indians, and had so many killed
and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the
Campaign: The Enemy also suffered in this Affair, and
were in their Turn driven off by the nearest Troops.

The Ground, to the Eastward of the Falls, seemed to be
(as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and
to command it in a Manner, which might be made useful to
us. There is besides a Ford below the Falls, which may be
passed for some Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb, and
Beginning of the Flood Tide; and I had Hopes, that possibly
Means might be found of passing the River above, so as to
fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon Terms of less Disad-
vantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In re-
connoitring the River Montmorancy, we found it fordable at
a Place about three Miles up; but the opposite Bank was
intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no Pur-
pose to attempt a Passage there. The Escorte was twice at-
tacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in
these Rencontres we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and
wounded.

The 18th of July, two Men of War, two armed Sloops,
and two Transports, with some Troops on board, passed by
the Town without any Loss, and got into the upper River.
This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I
found the same Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great
Difficulties on ours, arising from the Nature of the Ground,
and the Obstacles to our Communication with the Fleet.
But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between
the Town, and the River Cape Rouge, the Body first landed
could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the En-
emy's whole Army.

Notwithstanding these Difficulties, I thought once of at-
tempting it at St. Michael's, about 3 Miles above the Town;

but perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Design,
were preparing against it, and had actually brought Artillery
and a Mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could
increase as they pleased) to play upon the Shipping; and, as
it must have been many Hours before we could attack them
(even supposing a favourable Night for the Boats to pass by
the Town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it
best to desist.

However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their
Attention as high up the River as possible, and to procure
some Intelligence, I sent a Detachment, under the Command
of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to
attack whatever he might find there, bring off some Prisoners,
and all the useful Papers he could get. I had been informed
that a Number of the Inhabitants of Quebec had retired to
that Place, and that probably we should find a Magazine of
Provisions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians, the
Moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven
into the Woods; he searched for Magazines, but to no Pur-
pose, brought off some Prisoners, and returned with little Loss.

After this Business, I came back to Montmorancy, where
I found that Brigadier Townshend had, by a superior Fire,
prevented the French from erecting a Battery on the Banks
of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our
Camp. I now resolved to take the first Opportunity which
presented itself, of attacking the Enemy, though posted to
great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the Men of War cannot (for Want of a sufficient Depth
of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments,
to annoy them in the least, the Admiral had prepared two
Transports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occasions
could be run a-ground, to favour a Descent. With the Help
of these Vessels, which I understood would be carried by the
Tide close in Shore, I proposed to make myself Master of a
detached Redoubt near to the Water's Edge, and whose Situa-
tion appeared to be out of Muffet Shot of the Intrenchment
upon the Hill: If the Enemy supported this detached Piece,
it would necessarily bring on an Engagement, what we most
wished for; and if not, I should have it in my Power to
examine their Situation, so as to be able to determine where
we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement.
The 31st of July, in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet
were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier Monck-
ton's Brigade from the Point of Levi: The two Brigades,
under the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray, were ordered
to be in Readiness to pass the Ford, when it should be thought
necessary. To facilitate the Passage of this Corps, the Ad-
miral had placed the Centurion in the Channel, so that she
might check the Fire of the lower Battery, which command-
ed the Ford: This Ship was of great Use, as her Fire was
very judiciously directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was
placed upon the Eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the
Left of their Intrenchments.

From the Vessel which run a-ground, nearest in, I ob-
served that the Redoubt was too much commanded to be
kept without very great Loss; and the more, as the two
armed Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both
with their Artillery and Muffetry, which I at first conceived
they might. But as the Enemy seemed in some Confusion,
and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper
Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders
were sent to the Brigadiers-General to be ready with the
Corps under their Command; Brigadier Monckton to land,
and the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the Ford.

At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but
in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded
upon a Ledge, that runs off a considerable Distance. This
Accident put us in some Disorder, lost a great Deal of Time,
and obliged me to send an Officer to stop Brigadier Town-
shend's March, whom I then observed to be in Motion.
While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy
fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no considerable
Damage. As soon as this Disorder could be set a little to
Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner,
some of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find
a better Place to land: We took one flat-bottomed Boat
with us to make the Experiment, and as soon as we had
found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to
disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the Attempt.

The 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the second
Royal American Battalion, got first on Shore. The Grenadi-
ers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct Bod-
ies, and to begin the Attack, supported by Brigadier
Monckton's Corps, as soon as the Troops had passed the Ford,
and were at Hand to assist. But whether from the Noise and
Hurry at Landing, or from some other Cause, the Grenadiers,
instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on
impetuously towards the Enemy's Intrenchments, in the ut-
most Disorder and Confusion, without waiting for the Corps
which were to sustain them, and join in the Attack. Brig-
adier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townshend
was still at a considerable Distance, though upon his March
to join us, in very great Order. The Grenadiers were
checked by the Enemy's first Fire, and obliged to shelter
themselves in or about the Redoubt, which the French
abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they
continued for some Time, unable to form under so hot a
Fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who

(careless of their Persons) had been solely intent upon their
Duty, I saw the absolute Necessity of calling them off, that
they might form themselves behind Brigadier Monckton's
Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach,
in extreme good Order.

By this new Accident, and this second Delay, it was near
Night, a sudden Storm came on, and the Tides began to
make; so that I thought it most advisable not to persevere
in so difficult an Attack, left (in case of a Repulse) the Re-
treat of Brigadier Townshend's Corps might be hazardous
and uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left,
where Brigadiers Townshend and Murray were to have attack-
ed; and, it is probable, that if those Accidents I have spoken
of, had not happened, we should have penetrated there,
whilst our Left and Center (more remote from our Artillery)
must have bore all the Violence of their Muffetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March.
Some of their Savages came down to murder such wounded
as could not be brought off, and to scalp the Dead, as their
Custom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has these Ad-
vantages over all others herabout. Our Artillery could be
brought into Use. The greatest Part, or even the whole of
the Troops, might act at once. And the Retreat (in case
of Repulse) was secure, at least for a certain Time of the
Tide. Neither one or other of these Advantages can any
where else be found. The Enemy were indeed posted upon
a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the
Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and
cut by several Gullies. The Hill to be ascended, very steep,
and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in
their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had
succeeded, our Losses must certainly have been great, and theirs
inconsiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring
Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles still remained
to be passed, before the Town was invested. All these Cir-
cumstances I considered; but the Desire to act in Conformity
to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial,
persuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever since with Care, so
as to make a second Attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I sent Brigadier Murray a-
bove the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to assist Rear-
Admiral Holmes in the Destruction of the French Ships (if
they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with
General Amherst. The Brigadier was to seek every favour-
able Opportunity of fighting some of the Enemy's Detach-
ments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to
use all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack
him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the
North Shore, without Success; but in a third was more
fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and
burnt a Magazine there, in which were some Provisions, some
Ammunition, and all the spare Stores, Clothing, Arms,
and Baggage, of their Army.

Finding their Ships were not to be got at, and little Pros-
pect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Sit-
uation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

The Prisoners he took informed him of the Surrender of
the Fort of Niagara; and we discovered by intercepted Letters,
that the Enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-Point,
and were retired to the Isle Aux Noix; and that General
Amherst was making Preparations to pass the Lake Cham-
plain, to fall upon M. de Boulemaqui's Corps, which con-
sists of three Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians as
made the whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Dispatches and mine would have gone
eight or ten Days sooner, if I had not been prevented from
writing by a Fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so
weak, that I begged the general Officers to consult together
for the public Utility. They are all of Opinion, that (as
more Ships and Provisions have now got above the Town)
they should try, by conveying up a Corps of 4 or 5000 Men
(which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the
Points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper State of De-
fence) to draw the Enemy from their present Situation, and
bring them to an Action. I have acquiesced in their Proposal,
and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View
to a general Assault; but after consulting with the Chief
Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of
it, and, after viewing it with the utmost Attention, we
found, that tho' the Batteries of the Lower Town might be
easily silenced by the Men of War, yet the Business of an
Assault would be little advanced by that, since the few Pas-
sages that lead from the Lower to the Upper Town, are
carefully intrenched; and the upper Batteries cannot be af-
fected by the Ships, which must receive considerable Damage
from them, and from the Mortars. The Admiral would
readily join in this, or in any other Measure, for the public
Service; but I could not propose to him an Undertaking of
so dangerous a Nature, and promising so little Success.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy
have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of
floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of these and
the Indians round our different Posts, it has been impossible
to execute any Thing by Surprise. We have had almost
daily Skirmishes with these Savages, in which they are gene-
rally defeated, but not without Loss on our Side.

By