

By the List of disabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the most formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almost the whole Force of Canada opposed. In this Situation, there is such a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myself at a Loss how to determine. The Affairs of Great-Britain, I know, require the most vigorous Measures; but then the Courage of a handful of brave Men should be exerted only where there is some Hope of a favourable Event. However, you may be assured, Sir, that the small Part of the Campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest of the Nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Success of his Majesty's Arms in any other Parts of America. I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble Servant,  
JAMES WOLFE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, November 27.  
H A G U E, November 23.

YESTERDAY in the Evening an Express arrived from Mr. Hatton, near Munster, to Major-General Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, with the News, that M. d'Armentieres had advanced in order to raise the Siege of Munster, but had retired on the Twentieth Instant: Whereupon the Governor of the Place had desired to capitulate. This Account was confirmed this Evening from General Imhoff, with the following Circumstances: That M. d'Armentieres had attacked that General's Posts in the Village of Albachten, on the 19th at Night, and drove the Hanoverian Chasseurs from the Village, which, however was soon recovered: That Dispositions having been made for attacking the French the next Morning, they retreated with Precipitation: That M. Gayon, the French Commandant at Munster, sent a Trumpet to demand Terms, which being granted him by the Comte de la Lippe, he marched out of the Town on the 21st: And, that General Imhoff was to enter it on the following Day. According to an Account received here, the two Armies remained on the 13th in the same Position as before, upon the River Lahne. Prince Henry of Prussia's Head-Quarters at Dorfschnitz, in the Circle of Misnia, November 9. On the 5th Instant, the Army marched in the Afternoon to Belgern, the next Morning to Strieba, and on the 7th to Strieba. In these Marches some few Stragglers were made Prisoners. As the Weather was extremely cold, and the Enemy were at least two Miles distant from the Corps of our Army, his Royal Highness thought proper to canton the Troops in the Villages every Night: But late on the 7th, having Notice by Deserters that a Corps of 25,000 Austrians, commanded by General Sincere, were encamped behind Lommatzsch, early on the 8th in the Morning, he drew his Troops from their Quarters of Cantonment, and brought them on the Heights before Lommatzsch, where they now encamp. This little Town is situated on a Height before the Center of the Camp, and is occupied by our Troops, whose advanced Posts are within Musket-shot of General Sincere's Corps. Our Head-Quarters are at Dorfschnitz. The same Day General Hulsen, with the Detachment under his Command, crossed the Elbe on a Bridge of Boats, and joined his Royal Highness's Army. Marshal Daun, it is conjectured, designs retiring into Bohemia; but still continues, it is said, making Preparations at Dresden, as if he intended defending that Place, which, however, it is thought, is not defensible without an Army. Paris, Nov. 17. Two of our Privateers have taken and carried into Toulon Eleven English Merchantmen, homeward bound, from the Levant, and all richly laden. The Cargo of the 35 Martinique Merchantmen that arrived at Brest, under Convoy of M. de Berpar's Squadron, is valued at 30 Millions of Livres.

L O N D O N.

November 13. Some Letters from Paris tell us, That the French King has not only stop't Payment of the Capitals of the public Funds, but also ordered all his Plate to be immediately coined into Specie. By which Expedient, they say, he will be enabled to satisfy his Allies, and to continue the War with Vigour for another Year; and especially to carry into Execution the secret Expedition, which is near ready, and on which it so much depends.

To the Memory of GENERAL WOLFE.

IF nobly fighting in a Nation's Cause,  
And bravely dying to maintain its Laws:  
If great Exertion, Honesty of Heart,  
And all the Zeal true Courage can impart:  
If these can make the Laureat Hero shine,  
These, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine.  
Too early lost—yet Glory crown'd thy Days,  
And Fame grows hoarse, unequal to thy Praise.  
But oh! the Burst of universal Joys,  
Thy Death, tho' Triumph honour'd it, destroys.  
Our Patriot King in Pity drops a Tear,  
And mourns a Conquest that was bought so dear.  
Oh! let the Muse thy Fortitude proclaim,  
And on thy Tomb thus register thy Name:  
"Here lies brave WOLFE, who fought on Freedom's Side,  
"Bled for his King, and vanquish'd, tho' he dy'd."  
Advice is said to be received that the French have withdrawn from Giffen. The Roads were so bad that they were obliged to employ 36 Horses to draw a single Cannon, whereby they killed 150 Horses.  
One of the Bankers at Paris that has stop't Payment, is called the King's Banker; and it's said he has stop't for near a Million Sterling.  
On Friday Morning Admiral Rodney sailed from St. Helen's for the Coast of France.  
They write from Lisbon, that the whole Fleet from Rio de Janeiro arrived safe in the Tagus the 23rd inst.  
Letters from Marseilles of the 5th Instant complain bitterly of the great Decay of that City's Trade since the Beginning of this War: They say'd to see about 40 Ships enter their Port every Week; but now they cannot reckon above 14 Arrivals in that Space of Time, taking one Week with another. These Letters also inform us, that a Prussian Privateer has taken and carried into Cagliari two Imperial Men of War of 20 Guns, and two Turkish Vessels.

The following Toasts were lately given at an Assembly of spirited Patriots.—The best of Kings.—England's Hope.—The ever victorious British.—The British and Coronets salute to the Bird content Feathers.—Hobbes and Coronets salute to the British.—The glorious Fifty-Nine.—The Promoters of the Act.—The Patriots of Ireland.—The glorious Memory of him who conquered in his Fall.—The modern Alexander.—The Scourge of France.—Great and Good Manners.—Dixon with its Walls of Marston.—A glorious Peace, or none.  
Gosport, November 23. Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's Ships Orford, Lynn, and Squirrel.  
Dublin, Nov. 17. It is with Pleasure we can assure all our Correspondents, that Public Credit is perfectly established to the entire Satisfaction of all People in this Kingdom; and that last Thursday Mr. Stephen Mallard arrived from Holyhead with above 45,000l. in Specie under his Care for the Bank of Thomas Fawcett, Esq; and Company.  
To the PRINTER.

S I R,

TO the highest military Merit undoubtedly belongs the highest Applause. But setting aside the Froth of Panegyric,—  
Who formed the 20th Regiment of Foot; exemplary in the Field of Minden, only by practising what was familiar to them?  
Who, at Rochefort, offered to make good a Landing? Not asking how many were the French, but, Where are they?  
Who, second then in Command, was second to none in those laborious Dangers which reduced Louisbourg?  
Who wrote, like Cæsar, from before Quebec?  
Who, like Epaminondas, died in Victory?  
Who never gave his Country Cause of Complaint, except by his Death?  
Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant Legacy? Proclaim—TWAS WOLFE."  
P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 7.  
Captain Kidd, from Halifax, advises, that the Garrisons there, and at Louisbourg, were very healthy, and the Seamen that came in sick from Quebec, recovering fast: That a Vessel had come into Halifax, which left Quebec about the Ninth of November, when all was quiet there: And that a Spanish Vessel (one of those that had been so long above the Town) attempted to come down, having the Wind and Tide in her Favour, but was brought to, and detained. The other Vessels were all in Sight of the Town.  
"The Comet, mentioned in the Boston Paper, was seen here the 7th of last Month, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening. It appeared then about 12 Degrees to the Eastward of Canis Major, and near 2 Degrees to the North of that Star. On the 9th, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, it was seen a little to the Westward, and near three Degrees to the North of Regal; and on the 11th, it was observed to be 3 Degrees to the East, and 4 Degrees to the North of Menear, a bright Star in the Jaw of the Whale. Its Motion is retrograde, and surprisingly swift, having passed 78 Degrees in 96 Hours. When it appeared first, it seemed much larger than any of the fixed Stars, but looked hazy, as if seen thro' a Mist, growing less and less, till out of Sight. Tho' the several Distances of this Comet from the Stars abovementioned, were taken by the Eye, yet as these Distances were but small, perhaps they may not be far from Truth."

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE for November last. Character, with some Particulars, of the late Major-General JAMES WOLFE.

GENERAL WOLFE seemed by Nature formed for military Greatness; his Memory was retentive, his Judgment deep, and his Comprehension amazingly quick and clear: His constitutional Courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an Extreme, but he possessed that higher Species of it (if I may be allowed the Expression) that Strength, Steadiness, and Activity of Mind, which no Difficulties could obstruct, nor Dangers deter. With an unusual Liveliness, almost to impetuosity of Temper, he was not subject to Passion: With the greatest Independence of Spirit, free from Pride. Generous, almost to Profusion: He contemned every little Art for the Acquisition of Wealth, whilst he searched after Objects for his Charity and Beneficence: The deserving Soldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior Officer frequently tasted of his Bounty. Constant and distinguishing in his Attachments: Manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his Manners. He enjoyed a large Share of the Friendship, and almost the universal Good-Will of Mankind; and, to crown all, Justice, and public Liberty, seemed the inherent Principles of his Nature, and the uniform Rules of his Conduct.

He betook himself, when very young, to the Profession of Arms; and, with such Talents, joined to the most unwearied Assiduity, no Wonder he was soon singled out as a most rising military Genius. Even so early as the Battle of La-feldt, when scarce Twenty Years of Age, he exerted himself in so masterly a Manner, at a very critical Juncture, that it drew the highest Encomiums from the great Officer then at the Head of our Army.

During the whole War he went on, without Interruption, forming the military Character; was present at every Engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the Peace, whilst others lolled on Pleasure's downy Lap, he was cultivating the Arts of War. He introduced (with-out one Act of Inhumanity) such Regularity and Exactness of Discipline into his Corps, that, as long as the six British Battalions on the Plains of Minden are fixed in the Annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost in the Glory of that Day.

Of that Regiment he continued Lieutenant-Colonel, till the great Minister who roused the sleeping Genius of his Country called him forth into higher Spheres of Action. He was early in the most secret Consultations for the Attack of Rochefort; and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louisbourg, are fresh in every one's Memory.

He was scarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important Expedition against Quebec. There his Abilities shone out in their brightest Lustre: In Spite of many unforeseen Difficulties, from the Nature of the Situation, from great Superiority of Numbers, the Strength of the Place itself, and his own bad State of Health, he persevered, with unwearied Diligence, practising every Stratagem of War to effect his Purpose: At last, he executed that great, that dangerous, yet necessary Plan, which drew out the French to their Defeat, and will for ever denominate him THE CONQUEROR OF CANADA. But there—Tears will flow—There, when within the Grasp of Victory, he first received a Ball thro' his Wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the same Alacrity, animating his Troops by Precept and Example: But, in a few Minutes after, a second Ball, thro' his Body, obliged him to be carried off to a small Distance in the Rear, where, roused from fainting in the last Agonies by the Sound of *They run*, he eagerly asked, *Who run?* and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, *Then I thank God; I die contented;* and almost instantly expired.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, at seven o'Clock in the Morning, his Majesty's Ship Royal William (in which this Hero's Corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two Signal Guns for the Removal of his Remains. At eight o'Clock the Body was lowered out of the Ship into a twelve-oar'd Barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd Barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd Barges to the Bottom of the Point, in a Train of gloomy silent Pomp, suitable to the melancholy Occasion, Grief shutting up the Lips of the 14 Barges Crews. Minute Guns were fired from the Ships at Spithead, from the Time of the Body's leaving the Ship to its being landed at the Point at Portsmouth, which was one Hour. The Regiment of Invalids was ordered under Arms before eight, and being joined by a Company of the Train in the Garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the Parade there, to the Bottom of the Point, to receive the Remains. At nine the Body was landed, and put into a travelling Hearse, attended by a Mourning Coach, (both sent from London) and proceeded thro' the Garrison. The Colours on the Fort were struck half Flag-staff; the Bells were muffled and rung in solemn Concert with the March; Minute Guns were fired on the Platform from the Entrance of the Corpse to the End of the Procession; the Company of the Train led the Van with their Arms reverfed; the Corpse followed; and the invalid Regiment followed the Hearse, their Arms reverfed. They conducted the Body to the Landport Gates, where the Train opened to the Right and Left, and the Hearse proceeded thro' them on their Way to London. Altho' there were many Thousands of People assembled on this Occasion, not the least Disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken Accents in Praise of the dead Hero.—On the 20th, at Night, his Body was deposited in the Burying-Place belonging to his Family, at Greenwich.

Nov. 10. About Five o'Clock in the Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out at Hamlin's Coffee-House, in Sweeting's-Alley, near the Royal-Exchange, which consumed that and the New-York Coffee-House adjoining to it; also Mr. Vaughan's,

a Fan-maker: M Fleatham's, a W Linen-Draper; M Mr. Bakewell's, a Cornhill. The V lidge's, an Attorn of the Scotch Equi ton's and Voyce Mr. Parks, a B Broker, all in Fr House in Cornhill Thirteen are in R Corner of the Pa House were also Mazarine, a Sho Fish, a Watch-ma very much damag Lion and Sun A a Music Shop, i more's, a Barber, Swan and Rumm the Fire began in played Music upon Coffee-House, an in the Flames. in the Afternoon, Red-Lion and Su it was soon got u damaged, that it pulled down. B hill, Mr. Hurfor Company, Bank led; and it is b buried under the D U B

On Monday t Parliament receiv his Grace the L " B E D F " Mr. Secreta expre's Comm which I received it appears, by rep that France, far Invasion on Acco to her Toulon S confirmed therein itself, to attempt she seems to thin a Diversion give England abroad hitherto, by the Arms, opens, in favourable a Pr And Mr. Secret Subject, that the the Body of T under the Com assembled at Va Transports for th and ready to re the Season of th for cruising, be drons, Ireland Objects.

I think it incu high Importance this Intelligence not make any faithful Protestar have been alre repeated Accou the dangerous L actual Preparati vast Expence, i of his Majesty's jesty's Comman 20 animate and to exert their M port of his Maj of all that is de to resist and fru to disturb the this Kingdom.

I do, therefo mend it to you that Zeal for and that Affec Government, h Nation, have The Day aft liament of Ir Commons unabl ble Address b Lieutenant, to this House, f shewn for the been pleas of so great I