

Gratitude they behaved like Angels. I would in this Place attempt the most honourable Mention of Sir Edward Hawke; neither would I by any means omit my Lord Howe, and Capt. Keppel; nor should Capt. Campbell, of the Royal George, pass unnoticed; but that there was a certain Greatness in their Behaviour, which exceeds the Ability of my Pen to celebrate. I have particularized only a few Names, as some of the Ships were more immediately under my Observation. There were many others had a very considerable share in the Action, and will doubtless be honoured by those who were more connected with them. It gives me a very sensible Pleasure to assure you, that I don't hear of a single Imputation throughout the whole Squadron. The Glory of the British Flag has been nobly supported, while that of the Enemy is vanquished in empty Air. I am, &c.

P. S. We had the Misfortune to lose the Resolution of 74 Guns, and the Euxine of 64, upon a Sand, the Day after the Engagement; but have been so happy as to save almost all the People.

P. A. R. I. S., November 26.

THE Ships of War which got up the River Valence, are the Glorieux, of 74 Guns, Robuste 74, Northumberland 70, Inflexible 64, Escadre 64, Splendide 64, Solitaire 64, Vestale 30, Agreste 30, Calypso 16, Prince Noir 16.

The Theatre overflowed and sunk. The Superbe is supposed to be lost. The Formidable, and the Magnifique of 74 Guns, are judged to be taken. The Soleil Royal and the Heros were stranded at Croix.

The Tonnant of 80 Guns, Orient 80, Intrepide 74, Dauphin Royal 70, Julie 70, Dragon, Brillant, and Bizarre of 64, are supposed to have got to Rochelle. The Enemy had 38 Ships of the Line, and consequently 13 more than we. Utrecht Gazette. [The Hague Gazette says the Juste was lost in the Creek of Escoubal near the Mouth of Loire, and only Part of the Crew saved: And that the ships which put to Sea had got to the Road of Aix. The Amsterdam Gazette says they are got to Rochfort, and that the Magnifique is either lost or taken.]

L O N D O N.

BRITONS will read with Pleasure in the Votes of the House of Commons, (Nov. 1759.) The Compliment deferredly paid by their Representatives to the Brave Men who have done so great things for them this Campaign:

Resolved nemine contradicente, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions that a Monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the Memory of the ever-lamented late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces on the Expedition against Quebec, Major-General James Wolfe, who, surmounting, by Ability and Valour, all Obstacles of Art and Nature, was slain, in the Moment of Victory, at the Head of his conquering Troops, in the arduous and decisive Battle against the French Army near Quebec, fighting for their Capital of Canada, in the Year 1759. And to assure his Majesty, this House will make good the Expence of Erecting the said Monument.

Resolved nemine contradicente, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Admirals and Generals employed in the glorious and successful Expedition against Quebec; and that Mr. Speaker do communicate the same to the said Admirals and Generals.

Nov. 21. Advice being received that the French Court have determined to make the utmost Efforts to get Possession of the Electorate of Hanover, the nine following Regiments are, we hear, to be sent to Germany, to reinforce Prince Ferdinand, viz. the 5th, Hodgson's; 8th, Barrington's; 11th, Bockland's; 19th, Lord George Beauclerk's; 24th, Cornwallis's; 30th, Loudoun's; 33d, Lord Charles Hay's; 34th, Effingham's; 36th, Lord R. Manners's, with a Brigade of the Foot Guards, and several Troops of Light Cavalry.

Nov. 22. There are private Letters from France which advise, that all Things there were in great Confusion; that they pay their Interest in base Metal, that their Trade is at a Stand, that they have no Revenue coming in, and that the Money they now Coin must be sent into Germany to pay their Troops; so that nothing can relieve them but a Peace.

We hear that the Number of Men for his Majesty's Sea Service, for the ensuing Year, will be 70,000.

Nov. 23. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is making all his Forces complete, and raising 6000 fresh Troops, which are to be taken into British Pay. The British and Hanoverian Troops are likewise to be completed and augmented; so that the Allied Army will amount to between 80 and 90,000 Men.

Dec. 3. The following is said to be authentic. On the 20th Instant, the French Squadron inclosed Commodore Duff, with his small Squadron, in Quiberon, who were drawn up in a Line of Battle; but seeing Sir Edward Hawke, they endeavoured to get off. Sir John Bently, in the Warspite, began the Engagement. The Dorsetshire suffered most. There is only one Officer killed, which is Lieutenant Price, of the Magnanime. The French Rear-Admiral is killed, and it is supposed that M. Conflans is drowned. There were only fifteen Men saved out of the French Ship of 74 Guns, which was sunk, and 25 out of the other; though it was supposed there were 1000 Men in each. The Formidable, which is taken, had 400 Men killed. The Soleil Royal (burnt) was gilt to the Water's Edge.

We hear that the Formidable French Man of War, carrying 80 Brass Guns, of 48, 36, and 24 Pounders, is 15 Feet longer in the Keel, than any of the Ships in his Majesty's Navy, and also every other Way in Proportion to the same.

We hear that one of the French Officers on board the Formidable Man of War, taken in the Engagement, wrote a very moving Letter to Admiral Hawke, setting forth the miserable Condition he and the Crew were in, having so many wounded Men on board, and begged that he would permit them to be set on Shore; which Request, we hear, the Admiral granted, in regard that the wounded Men might get more Assistance than they could have on board.

Dec. 4. By a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet we are informed, that it was contrary to the Opinion of M. Conflans in sailing from Brest; that after he had received sailing Orders he sent an Officer to Paris, to endeavour to persuade them from the Enterprize, and to wait for a more reasonable Opportunity; but instead of listening to his Advice, fresh Orders were sent for his putting to Sea with all Diligence, when he was forced to obey his Orders, the Consequence of which was, the Destruction of the best Part of their Fleet.

Dec. 13. We hear that in an Answer to our Declaration made at the Hague, the French Court have signified that they will not even confer on the Terms of Peace, unless England previously agree to restore all her Conquests in North America, and the Ships taken before War was declared.

It is reported that the French King hath forcibly seized to the Amount of Four Millions Sterling, which his Farmers-General had appropriated to the Payment of their Tobacco, and other Contracts, in Consequence of which many British Merchants will be considerable Sufferers.

Dec. 17. It is said, that several eminent Persons in this Metropolis having, for the Sake of large Interest, advanced considerable Sums to the French King, and being detected, have offered to advance the same Sums to the Government for 3 Years certain, without any Interest, to avoid a Prosecution.

According to the last Letters from Saxony, by the Way of Hamburg, the King of Prussia, with his Army, had fallen back from Kellersdorff to Willsdorff, and that Part of the Troops under Count Daun are gone into Quarters of Cantonment: But a Letter from a Prussian Officer at Kesselsdorff informs us, that exclusive of the Troops in Pomerania, which were marching to join the King's Army in Saxony, a considerable Body of Troops had been draughted from several garrison'd Towns to reinforce his Army; and that, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, the King seemed determined to keep the Field, and compel the Austrians to abandon Saxony.

December 18. When the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick attacked the Wirtemberg Troops, the Duke their General, instead of heading them in Person, fled to the Top of a neighbouring Hill, and there beheld their Defeat. This dastardly Behaviour of their Prince has so much disgusted the remaining Troops, that they desert in whole Companies to his Enemies, where they are received and incorporated with the Hanoverians.

Dec. 20. In a private Letter from Rotterdam there is the following Passage: 'I just now received a Letter from Paris giving a most dismal Account of the distraction which Reigns in the Court of Versailles, the City of Paris, and the whole Country of France. "The King, by the Artifices of Mademoiselle Pompadour, is kept eternally Drunk, and scarce knows a Circumstance of what passes in the World: Rancour and animosity tear our Councils; what is resolved upon by one Faction, is thwarted by a second, and a third opposes both. Some are for Peace, others for a vigorous War, and those who find their Account in their Country's Misfortune, endeavour to keep Things in the

old Channel. Every Courtier, you would swear, undermined his Neighbour; and when two Rogues unite, it is only to ruin a Third, which, when they have accomplished, they fall upon one another. From three or four principal Factions, into which the Court is divided, spring about a Dozen Factions, which are all divided into smaller Parties, all actuated by different Interests, every one mining and countermining their Oppositions, and seem unanimous in nothing, but involving their Country in Misery and Destruction. In the City of Paris the Decay of Business begins to make visible Progress. The Languor produced by the Stagnation of Trade, in the Sea Ports of the Kingdom, which has long ago infected the other Members of the Body Politic, has now made its way to the head; and nothing is seen or heard but Clamour, Riot, Murmuring, and Invectives against King and Ministry. Numberless are the seditious and treasonable Libels, which are posted up, or dropped in every Corner; amongst the rest, one with these Words, France requires a Rucillac or a Danton, to preserve her from impending Ruin: Tho' many Rioters have been severely punished it rather seems to increase than allay the Ferment. In short every Body is either actuated by a Spirit of Fury, or flattened into the most abject Despondency. When a Messenger or Courier arrives at Court, we immediately suspect it to be some Aggravation of our Misfortunes; we are however so well used of late to bad News, that we hear of the Rout of an Army, or the Defeat of a Fleet with the greatest Composure, as a Thing of Course, which we had no Reason to expect should have happened otherwise."

Extract of a Letter from on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet.

"I have seen Fire; I have seen Men behave with Courage and Resolution; but never till in the late Engagement, had I seen such uncommon Ardour in all Degrees of Men! Such a noble Emulation who should best do his Duty, and serve his King and Country! The Crew of every Ship, animated with such a Third of Glory, that every Individual seemed to fight for a Kingdom. I am not superstitious, but such a Degree of enthusiastic Zeal (if I may use the Expression) seemed to me a sure Pretage of certain Victory. What may seem to you incredible is, that the Men thought Conquest too cheaply bought, and lamented the Enemy did not behave better. A few of their Officers did, indeed, behave gallantly, and sold their Lives bravely; had the rest followed their Example, we should have had bloody Work; for Death or Conquest was the Cry with our brave Fellows: Not an ounce of Powder was wasted on this Occasion: Resolved to do our Work effectually, we bore down upon them with a true British Spirit; not a breath of Countenance amongst us; each determined to look the Enemy in the Face; but it did not happen to be their fighting Day. Equal to us in Number of Ships, all clean, and much superior in Men, will Posterity believe, that with those Advantages, this mighty Fleet, destined for the Conquest of a Kingdom, would have run away, if they could? Our Victory is not indeed to complete as we could wish, but, in its Consequences, is of the utmost Importance to England; for you may now sit in Peace by your Fire-sides and have little to apprehend from Invasions, at least for this Year."

It is certain that the Garrison of Dreiden, before the unhappy Affair of Maxen, had offered to capitulate to the King of Prussia, on Condition only that they might be permitted to march out with their Arms and Baggage, and to join the Army of Marshal Daun; and it is as certain that Marshal Daun wanted only to make good his Retreat into Bohemia. But his Prussian Majesty being positive that the Post of Pirna, could it be occupied, was to be defended by 20,000 Men against any Number that could be brought against them, detached that Number, with some of his best Generals, who got Possession of it. His View by this Stroke, was to have made M. Daun's Retreat more difficult, and his Majesty even thought himself sure of Success, when News was brought him of the Surrender. What appears strange is, that his Majesty should have no Notice of the Defeat of General Finck, till he heard the whole Corps had surrendered Prisoners of War. It is now feared, by the Loss of such a Number of Troops which cannot be immediately replaced, that M. Daun will be able to penetrate into the King's own Territories, and draw that Subsistence from thence which he must otherwise have sought for in Bohemia.

Whitehall, Dec. 22. The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of New-Castle, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Frederick

North, Esq; James Oswald, Esq; James O'Connell, Esq; the Officers of the Exchange.

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