

# The Western Flying-Post;

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## SHERBORNE and YEOVIL Mercury.

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**THE French's Fort**  
**FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**  
*Arriv'd a Mail from France.*  
*From the London Gazette, July 29, 1755.*  
*Whitehall, July 28, 1755.*  
*Extrait of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Lawrence to Sir Thomas Robinson. Dated Halifax, June 28, 1755.*

**I** HAVE the Honour to acquaint you that the French Fort at Beauséjour has rendered to Lieutenant Colonel Monkton the 16th Instant, and the next Day a small Fort upon the River, called the French had their principal Magazine for supplying the French Indians and Indians. In these Forts were found a great Quantity of Provisions, and Stores of all Kinds, of which Colonel Monkton has not yet had Time to transmit me a particular Account. I inclose you the Terms of Capitulation. Notwithstanding the Fort at Beauséjour had 25 Pieces of Cannon mounted, after four Days Bombardment, before we had even mounted a single Cannon upon our Batteries. Our Loss, upon this Occasion, is very inconsiderable, not above 20 killed, and as many wounded. Major Peble of the Irregulars is slightly wounded in the Shoulder; English Troops, of Major General Warburton's Regiment, and a Sub Engineer, received a Shot in the Thigh, as he was taking a Survey of the Ground for the Trenches and Batteries to be raised against the Fort; and Ensign Hay, of Colonel Hopkin's, who had been taken Prisoner by the Indians, in going along from our Fort to the Camp, was killed by one of our Soldiers in the French Fort, which fell through a Sort of Alarm, and also killed three French Officers, and wounded two more.

At Colonel Monkton's first Arrival, the French had a large Number of Inhabitants and Indians, 450 of which were posted at a Blockhouse, which they had on their Side of the River, Meffingath, to defend the Pass of that River; ere they had thrown up a strong Breast-work of Timber for covering their Men, and had Cannon mounted in the Blockhouse. At this Place they made a Stand for about an Hour, but were forced by our Troops with some Loss, leaving their Blockhouse, and the Pass of the River, clear for our People, who marched, without further Interruption, to the Ground intended for their Encampment. As we had not Men enough to invest the Fort entirely, several got away and, when the Fort surrendered, there remained 150 Regulars, and about 300 Indians, several of which, with their Officers, were wounded. We do not yet, exactly, know the Numbers that were killed in the Fort, but we believe their Loss has not been trifling, as several lay half buried upon the Parade. Colonel Monkton has now named the Fort, and called it Fort Cumberland. He gives the Troops, under his Command, great Praise for their good Behaviour, and the Spirit and Resolution with which they acted upon this Occasion.

Colonel Monkton is proceeding to the Fort at St. John's River, which I flatter myself will give him very little Trouble, as their main Strength, which was Beauséjour, is gone. He has likewise my Orders to leave a Garrison in that Fort, as it is an infinitely better one than ours, as well for Situation, as Strength. The deserted French Inhabitants are delivering up the Country, at all Events; tho' if we want their Assistance in putting the Troops under Cover, (to the Barracks in the French Fort were demolished) he may still make them do all the Service in their Power. Our Possession of the Indians, it is to be hoped, will bring over the Mickmack Indians to our Interest.

I cannot close my Letter to you, Sir, without taking Notice how much I am obliged to Lieutenant Colonel Monkton's Military Skill, and good Conduct, for our Success at Beauséjour; Capt. Ross, who commanded the Naval Part of this Expedition, has been of the greatest Service to us, and I have Reason to believe our succeeding Success, and with little Loss, is much owing to the good Management of Mr. Bewick, who acted there as chief Engineer.

**Proposals for the Capitulation of BEAUSÉJOUR.**  
THE French Commander, Officers, Staff-Officers, employ'd for the King and Garrison of Beauséjour, shall march out with Arms and Baggage, by one of the Roads, and without Fighted Matches.  
The Commander shall have at the Head of his Garrison six Pieces of the largest Cannon, one Mortar, and sixty Charges of Powder for every Piece.  
They shall be provided with the necessary Carriages to

carry them to Bay Verte, from where the Garrison shall embark in their Vessels to go where they shall think proper.  
The Garrison shall carry with them Two hundred Quarters of Flower and One hundred Quarters of Indian Corn.  
The Garrison shall be allowed the necessary Time to go from this Port to Bay Verte, and from Bay Verte to the said Destination.  
The Accadians shall not be molested on Account of their having taken Arms; and inasmuch as they were forced to do it on Pain of Death, no harm shall be done to them.  
The Accadians shall be permitted to continue in their Religion, they shall be allowed Priests, and no Violence committed against them.  
Such of the Accadians as are so disposed, may withdraw to the Territories of the French King with their movable Effects, and shall have the Liberty to do so, during the Space of one Year, to commence from the Day of the perfect Capitulation, and the French shall be allow'd to furnish the Accadians with the necessary Supplies for that Purpose in the Course of the Year.  
With regard to such Articles of the Capitulation as may be expected in an obscure Manner, they shall be interpreted to the Advantage of the French, and executed accordingly.  
**Terms of the Capitulation granted to the Commander and Garrison of BEAUSÉJOUR.**  
THE Commander, Officers, Staff-Officers, and others, employ'd for the King and the Garrison of Beauséjour, shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating.  
The Garrison shall be sent directly by Sea to Louisbourg, at the Expense of the King of Great Britain.  
The Garrison shall be provided with sufficient Provisions for their Passage to Louisbourg.  
With regard to the Accadians, as they have been forced to take up Arms on Pain of Death, they shall be pardon'd for the Part they have been taking.  
If the Garrison shall not bear Arms in America for the Space of six Months.  
The Terms above mentioned are granted upon Condition that the Garrison shall be deliver'd up in the Troops of the King of Great Britain, at Seven o'Clock this Afternoon.  
The 16th of June 1755.  
By Letters received from Rear Admiral Holburne, dated Halifax the 28th last Month, there is an Account, that His Majesty's ship the Mars of 70 Guns, was unfortunately lost at the Mouth of that Harbour, by the Fault of the Pilot, but the Crew and Guns were saved. As from as the other Ships there, under his Command, are wanted and refused, he will return with them to join Vice Admiral Boscawen's Squadron. The two French Ships, the Alcide and the Isis, are, with the Prisoners, in this Harbour.  
[Thus far the Gazette.]  
Genoa, July 10. A Brother of Landria who has been lately free from the Gallies, the Time of his Condemnation there being expired, repaired immediately, on receiving his Freedom, to the hand of Omegheris in Savoy, by whom he was received with great Respect, as the Brother of their late Chief, and unanimously chose to supply the Place of his Brother, whose Death he is resolv'd to revenge.  
Paris, July 18. It is assur'd that the Prelates who compose the Assembly of the Clergy are almost all of Opinion, that Cardinals of Confession should not be instituted in which gives great open that a happy Success will attend the Resolution of this Assembly.  
It is said there will be three Camps formed in September, one in Flanders another in Alliance, and a third in Dauphiny.  
It is reported that our Affairs in North America are but in an indifferent Situation, and this Rumour has had such an Influence upon our Funds, that the India Stocks are fallen to 1740 Livres.  
Paris, *A la suite*, July 21. We have not received any Particulars to confirm the News of an Encounter between the French and English Fleets: The Report of it, however, still makes a great Noise, and many think that a War between the two Nations will ensue upon it.  
Hague, July 23. The Letters received by the last Post from Hanover, confirm the News of the Prince of Wales's Marriage with the Duke of Wolfenbuttel's eldest Daughter being agreed on.  
According to some Advices from France, old Field Marshal Senechal, though he is little less than fourscore and two, alarms that Part of the World by his Journeys from one Court to another, which are suppos'd to have some

other Meaning than bare Amusement. It is in good Health, has a robust Constitution, and is thought to understand the Military Chart of Germany better than any Man in it.  
**SCOTLAND.**  
Edinburgh, July 22. Advices from several of our Colonies in America say, that Numbers of Privateers are ready to set sail, and many more fitting out, in expectation of a War with France. What makes them the more so, is the daily Information from Martinico and other of the French Settlements of the Indiscreetness which they have been proceeding some Time past, in firing out Privateers with the same View.  
**IRELAND.**  
Galway, July 17. Last Week a Child about nine Years old was sav'd at sea from a French Quarterman, who not being satisfied with his share of the Spoil, but was happily prevented by the appearance of some Women, who heard her Cries. The fellow was slain.  
**LONDON, July 29.**  
Admiral Knowles, at 10 o'Clock with the Fleet, except the ship the *Arcturion*, which is sent to the Place in order that with above three Months Provisions and that the French on board their Ships are left.  
The Ship which brought the above Express was chased as far as the Stars by a French Frigate, which bore away upon her Admiral Hawke's Fleet.  
Letters have also been received from General Bradock, with Advice that he has got his Cannon safe over the Mountains, that his Men were all in Health and high Spirit, and that he was in hopes to give a good Account of the French in a few Days.  
As it were not enough for this Country (say Yesterday's Letter) to be at War with the French, who do not seem to be much disposed to Peace, nothing is talked of in all Places but a War that we are on the Point of declaring against our Neighbours; for which Preparations are making with the utmost Diligence. Our Maritime Forces are daily augmenting; The War Office has sent several Expeditions to Brittany, the County of Anjou, and Guise, with Orders to the Forces quarter'd in the Province to advance; And a Survey of General to give us all Intelligence to give Direction for sailing with his own Fleet, Advice having been received that some English Ships are exact at the Mouth of the Channel, which is only seven Leagues distant. Signals likewise are agreed on, to be made from Port to Port to give mutual Notice of the Motion of these Vessels.  
*Extract of a private Letter from a Gentleman, July 10.*  
We are every where about News, that is come, but cannot tell what it is; only conclude 'tis bad by the Appearance of Things. About fifty of the West India Ships belonging to this Port have arrived since the Middle of last Month; they have brought to the Value of about fifteen Millions of Livres, or upwards, in Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, which occasions Money to be scarce here, to pay Duties, &c. but will make it plenty by and by. We expect about 140 Sail more from the West Indies before the first of October, but are very uneasy about them, hearing the English Hawke, with a large Fleet, is ready to sail, we know not whether.  
There is Advice from Galicia, that a Body of Troops is actually assembled in that Province, Part of which is embarked in some Ships actually equipp'd at Cadix and destined for America.  
The Sunderland Man of War at Woolwich, of sixty Guns, will soon be launched, and commission'd.  
We hear that twenty Men are to be added to each Company in the Guards with all Expedition.  
A private Letter from an Officer at Portsmouth gives an Account, that one Captain, twenty seven Lieutenants, and a thousand Marines are embarked on Board the Fleet.  
We hear that the Duke de Minois has not only paid off all his Debts, but that he gave positive Directions to his Mistress de la Motte to charge all his Domesticks to pay their own Pain of his Displeasure; and also to signify to them, that if they did not, and it should be any way known to him after his getting home, he would take Care to have them exemplarily punish'd.  
We are assur'd that our perfidious Neighbours, at the very Time they were making us the greatest Professions of Friendship by their Embassy, were carrying on a Scheme for taking Halifax; and if they had succeeded there all Nova Scotia would probably have soon been in their Hands. They had on board their Fleet for this Purpose 4000 Troops and a large Quantity of Ammunition, &c. But their Design is entirely frustrated, and rendered ineffectual, by the vigorous and glorious Measures taken by our Government, for which they stand justly admir'd and honour'd by the whole Nation.

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