

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday September 4, to Saturday September 8, 1759.

Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt. New York, August 5, 1759.

Sir,

AS I would not slip an Opportunity of conveying agreeable News, I take this, by a Merchant Ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with Pleasure to congratulate you on the Success of His Majesty's Arms, in defeating the French Army, coming to the Relief of Niagara, which brought on the early Surrender of the Fort, whereby the most important Pass in all the Indian Countries is brought under His Majesty's Subjection.

The Army defeated was made up by Troops drawn from Venango, Beeve River, and Presq' Isle, so that those Parts must in a Manner lye open to Brigadier General Stanwix, and therefore, I cannot doubt of his Success.

I received the Account Yesterday Afternoon by Express: For the Particulars I refer to the inclosed Relation sent me by Lieut. Coventry, Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General at Albany, which contains the Substance of the Intelligence I have received.

Copy of Lieutenant Coventry's Letter to Lieutenant Governor De Lancey.

Albany, August 2, 1759.

Sir,

I have this Moment received the agreeable News of Niagara's surrendering to our Army on the 25th ult. 607 Prisoners are on their Way from Niagara for this Place. Lieutenant Moncrieff brought the Dispatches, and sets out To-morrow Morning for Ticonderoga. If Colonel Amherst be not failed, let him have the Inclosed.

Copy of the Account of the Defeat of the French near Niagara, and Reduction of the Fort, inclosed in Lieutenant Coventry's Letter.

This Day Lieutenant Moncrieff, Aid de Camp to the late General Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th Instant, in his Way to General Amherst. From the said Gentleman, we have the following Particulars, viz. That, after the melancholy Accident of the 20th, [Brigadier General Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a Cohorn] the Command of the Army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late General's vigorous Measures, and erected his third Battery within 100 Yards of the Flag Bastion. Having Intelligence from his Indians of a large Party on their March from the Falls, to relieve the Fort, Sir William made a Disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the Evening, he ordered the Light Infantry, and Picquets of the Line, to lye near the Road on our Left, leading from the Falls to the Fort. These he reinforced, in the Morning of the 24th, with the Grenadiers, and Part of the 46th Regiment, all under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Maffey. Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, with

the 44th Battalion, was ordered to the Tail of the Trenches, to support the Guard of the Trenches commanded by Major Beckwith. About Eight in the Morning, our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the Enemy declined. The Action began soon after, with the Scream, as usual, from the Enemy; but our Troops were so well disposed to receive them in Front, and our Indians on their Flanks, that, in less than an Hour's Time, the whole Army was ruined. The Number of the Slain was not ascertained, as the Pursuit continued for five Miles. 17 Officers were made Prisoners, among whom are M. D'Aubry, Chief in Command, wounded; M. De Lignery, second in Command, and wounded; also M. Marin, Leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Bafone, all Captains; and several others. After this Defeat, which was in Sight of the Garrison, Sir William sent Major Harvey into the Fort, with a List of the Officers taken, recommending it to the Commanding Officer to surrender, before more Blood was shed; and while he had it in his Power to refrain the Indians. The Commanding Officer, to be certain of such a Defeat, sent an Officer of his to see the Prisoners: They were shewn to him; and, in short, the Capitulation was finished about Ten at Night of the 24th, by which the Garrison surrendered with the Honours of War; which Lieutenant Moncrieff saw embarked the Morning he came away, to the Number of 607 private Men, exclusive of Officers and their Ladies, and those taken in the Action. We expect them here To-morrow on their Way to New York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of Ordnance and Stores at Niagara at the Time of its Surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron Ordnance,	_____	{	14 Pounds, — 2
			12 — — 19
			11 — — 1
			8 — — 7
			6 — — 7
Travelling Carriages,	_____	{	4 — — 2
			2 — — 5
			14 Pounds, — 2
Garrison Carriages,	_____	{	12 — — 12
			8 — — 8
			6 — — 5
Ladles with Staves,	_____	{	12 Pounds, — 2
			8 — — 4
			6 — — 3
Spunges with Rammer Heads,	_____	{	4 — — 2
			14 Pounds, — 3
			12 — — 12
Wadhooks with Staves,	_____	{	8 — — 9
			6 — — 7
			4 — — 2
Grudox Desieu,	_____	{	12 Pounds, — 16
			8 — — 9
			6 — — 10
	_____	{	4 — — 4
			12 Pounds, — 10
			8 — — 12
	_____	{	6 — — 6
			4 — — 7
			4 — — 3

Round