

and to procure as many men out of them as you possibly can, and you are to do your endeavour not to suffer any of those emigrants to join the rebels on shore; and to give every encouragement to all the Scotch and other nations that will join you. Capt. Vandeput, of his majesty's ship Asia, will give you all the assistance in his power, and with whom you will confer when there may be occasion; you are to continue at New-York as long as the service you are upon may require, when you are to return to this place with all expedition, bringing as many volunteers with you as you can procure.

Given under my hand at head quarters at Boston, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.  
By his Excellency's command, SAM. KEMBLE.  
(Signed)

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, (Virginia) Oct. 25.

"The post from the southward brings advice, that Lord Dunmore had sent a party of armed men into the town of Norfolk, who had spiked 17 pieces of cannon and taken two off. This was done in the face of day, and without any opposition; indeed none could be expected, as the principal people of that town are Tories. His Lordship has also seized, dragged on board a man of war, and confined in irons, a certain Mr. Goodrich, who lived in the neighbourhood of Norfolk. This gentleman's crime is, that he suffered one of his vessels a few days ago to bring 150 barrels of gun-powder and land the same safely, without asking his lordship's consent. We have also certain intelligence, that Dunmore a few days ago, landed about ten miles below Norfolk, at a place called Kemp's landing, where he broke open a blacksmith's shop, and destroyed about 50 muskets, which the smith had to repair, then pillaged a number of houses in the neighbourhood, and took two officers and four privates in the minute service prisoners. The object of this expedition was, to intercept the powder above-mentioned, but it had luckily been carried off some time before. His Lordship has lately received from Augustine, a reinforcement of 200 men; so that his whole corps is now supposed to consist of 500 men."

Extra of a letter from Cambridge, Oct. 19.

"The great hurry and business of this morning, and the immediate departure of the post, almost deprives me of the satisfaction of communicating the news of the day, which to me is very affecting. We sent down two floating batteries yesterday to fire on the town of Boston, the night before last, being informed they opened their play house that evening for this season. They fired 7 shot a piece, and one of their cannon bursted the eighth shot, tore off the side of one of the batteries, split her top or covering, sunk her, and wounded eight men with the captain one died that night, the others are in my hospital, and will do well, except one. They are burnt very much by the cannon cartridges that took fire on the bursting of the cannon, and are shocking objects. We have recovered the battery and brought her up."

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated Oct. 25.

"A gentleman belonging to this city, who is just returned from Lake George, says that our northern arms has lately taken an escort of sixteen regulars, and a rich Frenchman, with provisions and clothing belonging to the enemy. He saw them set out on their march from Albany to Hartford. He adds, that Capt. — from New-Hampshire, with 600 men, had gone to reinforce our army, and took post upon the side of the river —; that a party of Canadians, friendly to us, have posted themselves on the opposite side; and a gondola belonging to the enemy, in which there appeared to be about thirty men, came opposite to the Canadians, who fired smartly on them, to avoid which they rowed to the opposite shore, where our men peppered them so well that they were thrown into great confusion, and got into the rapids, which carried them down the stream over a fall, where it is supposed they all perished. Letters in town from Albany, advise, that Carleton's men at St. John's were in great want of fuel, and that Gen. Montgomery is determined to storm the fort, if he cannot take it any other way."

Nov. 2. The express which arrived yesterday from the eastward, brought the following letters, viz.

"SIR, Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775.  
The inclosed information being of the highest importance, I thought it proper to transmit it to you with all dispatch.  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. WASHINGTON.

On the service of the united colonies.  
To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; dep. gov. of Rhode Island, at Providence.

Falmouth, Monday, Oct. 16, 1775.

"The Centaure's ship of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inst. At 3 o'clock, P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun-shot, and immediately Capt. Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a committee of 3 gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being set on fire. He returned for answer, that he had orders to set on fire all the sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that when he received orders from the admiral, he desired that he might shew some favour to the town of Falmouth, which the admiral granted (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth for civilities shewn him when in captivity among them) and which favour was to spare the town from being burnt. Wednesday morning, in case we would not surrender, he sent a party of 100 men, with 12 small arms, which the town immedi-

and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand, PEARSON JONES.  
Protestant-Hill, Oct. 24 1775.

"SIR, By an express that arrived from Falmouth last night, we learn that the greatest part of the town is in ashes. The enemy fired about three thousand shot into it, and a large number of carcasses and bombs, which set the town on fire. The enemy landed once or twice to set fire to the stores; they lost eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken prisoner. The inhabitants got out a very considerable part of their furniture, no person killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from Admiral Greaves, to burn all the towns from Boston to Halifax. Captain Mowat informed the committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England, about ten days since, to burn all the sea-port towns on the continent that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and that would not give hostages for their future good behaviour; he also acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in ashes. By these accounts we may learn what we have to expect. I think Newport should be fortified in the best manner it can be. Doubtless the enemy will make an attempt to get the stock off the island. Provision should be made to defeat them. Death and desolation seem to mark their footsteps. Fight or be slaves is the American motto; the first is by far the most eligible. In haste, I am, with esteem,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; in Providence (per express.)

NOVEMBER 4.  
By an express arrived last night from the eastward, we have the following intelligence.

That fort Chamblee surrendered to major Brown, of the Massachusetts-Bay, who commanded the party that went against it.

Major Brown offered his service on this occasion to general Montgomery, and the general writes that, upon this and all other occasions, he has found him active and intelligent. That the enemy's schooner is sunk; the troops in high spirits, and that he was in expectation of soon accomplishing his business, as, with the six tons of gunpowder taken by major Brown, he intended to set to work in earnest.

That col. Warner had had a brush with a party from Montreal, and that the enemy retired with the loss of five prisoners and some killed.

That the Cagnewagaws had desired 100 men which he had complied with, and was glad to find they placed so much confidence in him. That the commanding officer at St. John's, had been so polite as to let our bateaus pass to the head of the rapids in order to take in the baggage of the Chamblee garrison."

Articles proposed by his majesty's garrison at Chamblee.

Article 1. The officers and men not to be made prisoners, but to march, unmolested, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and provision and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the hon. major Stopford, the commanding officer.

2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.  
3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment.  
4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the regiment and their effects unmolested.  
5. The ammunition and stores of all kinds, remaining in the garrison, to be given up.  
6. Hostages to be given on both sides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

Answer to the above articles from major Brown.

Article 1. The garrison, officers and men, to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

2. In case the garrison surrenders prisoners of war, to be allowed all their baggage agreeable to their desire.  
3. It never was the intention of any officer, intrusted with the command of a party, now besieging your fort, to take advantage of decoying the garrison, after a solemn engagement entered into by both parties, and consequently your fears on that head are groundless.  
4. The women and children shall be permitted to go with the rest of the garrison and take their effects, provided the garrison surrender as aforesaid.  
5. The ammunition and stores, &c. of all kinds, to be delivered up upon the faith and honour of the commanding officer.

In reply to major Brown's answer to the hon. major Stopford's proposals, in regard to the surrender of fort Chamblee, major Stopford having considered major Brown's articles, agrees to the same, although he could wish the first article might have been as he proposed.

Major Stopford relying in every article to major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour tomorrow morning.

With 77 privates taken prisoners were the following officers, besides a number of women and children.

OFFICERS TAKEN AT CHAMBLEE.  
Major Stopford; capt. Price, s. k. capt. Goodwin, lieutenants Harman, Harrison, Shittleworth, capt. Alge, of the schooner; commissary McCullough, surgeon.

There was also taken in the fort, a large quantity of provisions of all kinds; 124 barrels of powder; one box of musket shot; 6364 musket cartridges; 150 stand of French arms; 3 royal mortars; 61 shells; 500 hand grenades; 83 Royal Fusileers; 83 accoutrements, and rigging for three vessels; and two colours of the 7th regiment, or Royal Scotch Fusileers, which are sent to the congress.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 21.

Some time last week lord Dunmore was alarmed with information that 19 pieces of cannon were fitted up, and would be soon placed on the wharves, &c. in Norfolk, to annoy the ships of war, and that a number of men were daily expected from Williamsburg, who were to fire them behind hogheads filled with sand. Yesterday forenoon, in consequence of the above intelligence, his Lordship sent ashore a party of soldiers, under command of two officers, who marched through Norfolk to the place where the cannon were, destroyed 17 of them, and

carried off two for their own use, without molestation. The above cannon were confident were never intended for such a purpose; on the contrary, they belonged to sundry private gentlemen, who had them removed there for safety.

We hear from Norfolk, that capt. Matthews, of the Norfolk minute-men, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. John Hancock, have been taken prisoners by lord Dunmore, but for what we cannot learn.

After Lord Dunmore with his troops and the navy, had been for several weeks seizing the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in this colony, on Wednesday night last a party from an armed tender landed near Hampton, and took away a valuable negro man slave and a sail from the owner; next morning there appeared off the mouth of Hampton river, a large armed schooner, a sloop, and three tenders, with soldiers on board, and a message was received at Hampton, from Capt. Squires on board the schooner, that he would that day land and burn the town; on which a company of regulars and a company of minute-men, who had been placed there in consequence of former threats, denounced against that place, made the best disposition to prevent the landing, aided by a body of militia, who were suddenly called together on the occasion. The enemy accordingly attempted to land, but were retarded by some boats sunk across the channel for that purpose; upon this they fired several small cannon at the provincials, without any effect, who, in return, discharged their small arms so effectually, as to make the enemy move off, with the loss of several men, as it is believed; but they had, in the mean time, burnt down a house belonging to Mr. Cooper on that river.

On intelligence of this reaching Williamsburg, about nine at night a company of riflemen were dispatched to the aid of Hampton, and the colonel of the second regiment sent to take the command of the whole, who, with the company, arrived about eight o'clock next morning. The enemy had, in the night, cut through the boats sunk, and made a passage for their vessels, which were drawn up close to the town, and began to fire upon it soon after the arrival of the party from Williamsburg; but as soon as our men were so disposed as to give them a few shot, they went off so hastily that our people took a small tender with five white men, a woman, and two slaves, six swivels, seven muskets, some small arms, and other things, a sword, pistols, and other things belonging to a lieutenant Wright, who made his escape by jumping overboard, and swimming away, with Mr. King's negro man, who are on shore, and a pursuit, it is hoped, may overtake them. There were in the vessel two men mortally wounded, one is since dead, and the other near his end; besides which, we are informed nine men were seen to be thrown overboard from one of the vessels. We had not a man even wounded. The vessels went over to Norfolk, and we are informed the whole force from thence is intended to visit Hampton to-day. If they come, we hope our brave troops are prepared for them, as we can with pleasure assure the public that every part of them behaved with spirit and bravery, and are wishing for another skirmish.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, not contented with having involved the affairs of this colony in extreme confusion, by withdrawing himself unnecessarily from the administration of government, and inciting an insurrection of our slaves, hath lately, in conjunction with the officers of the navy, proceeded to commence hostilities against his Majesty's peaceable subjects in the town and neighbourhood of Norfolk; captivated many, and seized the property of others, particularly slaves, who are detained from the owners; stopped all intercourse between the inhabitants of that borough and the other parts of the colony, except by such as are inimical to the rights of America; by means of whom provisions are supplied to the troops, and intelligence conveyed to his lordship of every material transaction, whilst none of his pernicious designs can transpire in the country until they are manifested by the execution of them: The committee of safety, in order to counteract, as far as they can, so unjustifiable a partiality, have unanimously resolved, that no person whatsoever shall be allowed to pass to or from the borough of Norfolk, or town of Portsmouth, without a permit from the said committee; or the committee of the county or corporation wherein such person resides, or from the commanding officer of one of the regiments, or of a detachment therefrom, or from the commanding officer of a company or detachment of minute-men or militia, in actual service at the time of such permit. And all committees, and all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, friends to America, are desired to attend to this resolution.

By order of the committee of safety.  
JOHN FENDLETON, jun. clk.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Oct. 3.  
In GENERAL COMMITTEE, Oct. 2.

Ordered, That the message from this committee to the right hon. lord William Campbell, of the twentieth ult. — his excellency's answer of the thirtieth — and the letter from this committee to capt. Thornborough, of his majesty's sloop Tamar, of the same date, be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, secretary.

MESSAGE to his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

May it please your excellency,  
It is with great concern we find that, for some days past, your excellency has been pleased to withdraw yourself from Charlestown, the seat of your government, and have retired on board the king's ship. The inconveniences which must unavoidably arise to the people, deprived, by this step, of that easy access to your excellency, which is absolutely necessary for transacting public affairs, are apparent; and we submit to your excellency's consideration, whether the retirement of our governor to a king's ship, in this general disquietude, when the minds of the people are filled with the greatest apprehensions for their safety, may not increase their alarm, and excite jealousies of some premeditated designs against them. We therefore entreat that your excellency will be pleased to return to Charlestown, the accustomed place of residence of the governor of South Carolina. And your excellency may be assured, that whilst agreeable to your repeated and solemn declarations, your excellency shall take no active part against the good people of this colony, in the present arduous struggle for the preservation of their civil liberties,