

"Colonel Miles's and Broadhead's battalions, finding themselves surrounded, determined to fight and run; they did so, and broke through English, Hessians, &c. and dispersed horse, and at last came in with considerable loss. Colonel Parry was early in the day shot through the head, encouraging his men. Eighty of our battalion came in this morning, having forced their way through the enemy's rear, and came round by way of Hell-gate; and we expect more, who are missing, will come in the same way."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Pennsylvania forces, dated New-York, August 31.

"I am but just come to this place, after a fatiguing time. Last Tuesday morning about daylight, we found the enemy beginning their march for our lines; we with our little army went to oppose them, on which a bloody battle ensued; we were surrounded by them on all sides and had several times to fight our way through. It was a continued battle from a town about three miles off, called Flat-Bush, until we got into our lines. We have lost a great many men and officers. I cannot give you the particulars, but our men and officers fought nobly; we were overpowered by numbers. I cannot learn that we had more than 3000 men in the field, and they had at least 20,000. Col. Miles and Col. Atlee were made prisoners in the engagement."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Royal Savage, in Lake Champlain, dated August 21, 1776.

"To-morrow (wind and weather permitting) we sail towards St John's, where we may soon expect to come to action. Our fleet consists of 1 sloop, 3 schooners, 4 galleys, and 7 gondolas. The whole well officered and manned, and under command of General Arnold. If we meet the enemy, doubt not but we shall support our charge."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Sept. 1.

"Last Monday morning we went over to Long-Island, and about midnight we were alarmed by the return of some of our scouting parties, who advised us that the English were in motion, and coming up the island with several field pieces. It was generally thought not to be the main body, but only a detachment, with a view to possess themselves of some advantageous heights. Upon which near 3000 men were ordered out, consisting chiefly of the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, to attack them on their march. About sunrise we came up with a very large body of them. The Delaware and Maryland battalions made one party. Col. Atlee, with his battalion a little before us, had taken post in an orchard and behind a barn, and on the approach of the enemy he gave them a very severe fire, which he bravely kept up for a considerable time, until they were near surrounding him, when he retreated to the woods. The enemy then advanced towards us, upon which Lord Stirling, who commanded, immediately drew us up in a line, and offered them battle in the true English taste. The British army then advanced within about three hundred yards of us, and began a very heavy fire from their cannon and mortars, for both the balls and shells flew very fast, now and then taking off a head. Our men stood it amazingly well, not even one of them sawed a disposition to shrink."

"Our orders were not to fire until the enemy came within fifty yards of us, but when they perceived we stood their fire so coolly and resolutely, they declined coming any nearer, although treble our number. In this situation we stood from sunrise to twelve o'clock, the enemy firing upon us the chief part of the time, when the main body of their army, by a rout we never dreamed of, had entirely surrounded us, and drove within the lines, or scattered in the woods, all our men, except the Delaware and Maryland battalions, who were standing at bay with double their number. Thus situated, we were ordered to attempt a retreat, by fighting our way through the enemy, who had posted themselves, and nearly filled every field and road between us and our lines. We had not retreated a quarter of a mile before we were fired upon by an advanced party of the enemy, and thro' upon our rear were playing upon us with their artillery. Our men fought with more than Roman virtue, and, I am convinced, would have stood until they were shot down to a man. We forced the advanced party, which first attacked us, to give way, thro' which opening we got a passage down to the side of a marsh, seldom before waded over, which we passed, and then swam a narrow river; all the time exposed to the fire of the enemy. The companies commanded by capt. Ramsey and Scot were in the front, and sustained the first fire of the enemy, when hardly a man fell."

"The whole of the right wing of our battalion, thinking it impossible to pass through the marsh, attempted to force their way through the woods, where they were almost to a man killed or taken. The Maryland battalion has lost two hundred and fifty-nine men, amongst whom are twelve officers. Captains Veasey and Bowie, the first certainly killed; lieuts. Butler, Steret, Dent, Courfey, Mufe, Prawl; ensigns, Courts and Fernandes; who of them are killed, or who prisoners, is yet uncertain. Many of the officers lost their swords and guns. We have since intirely abandoned Long-Island, bringing off all our military stores."

"Generals Sullivan and Sterling are both prisoners. Cols. Atlee, Miles and Piper, are also taken. There are about a thousand men missing in all. We took a few prisoners. By a lieutenant we took, we understand they had about 23,000 men on the island that morning. Most of our generals were on a high hill in our lines, viewing us with glasses. When we began our retreat, they could see the enemy we had to pass through, though we could not. Many of them thought we would surrender in a body, without firing. When we began the attack, general Washington wring his hands, and cried out, good God, what brave fellows I must this day lose! Major Gift commanded the Maryland battalion, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being both at York. Captains Adams and Lucas were sick. The major, capt. Ramsey, and lieut. Plunkett, were foremost, and within forty yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired upon by the enemy, who were chiefly under cover of an orchard, save a few that showed themselves and pretended to give up; clubbing their firelocks until we came within that distance, when they immediately presented and blazed in our faces; they entirely overshot us; and killed some men away behind in the rear. I had the satisfaction

of dropping one of them the first fire I made. I was so near I could not miss. I discharged my rifle seven times that day as deliberately as I ever did at a mark, and with as little perturbation."

G E O R G I A.

By his excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq; president and commander in chief of the said province.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the present struggle for our invaluable rights and liberties in this province, makes it requisite to give every encouragement to all such persons who are willing to enter into the service of their country, and our provincial congress, at their last meeting, having taken the same under consideration, and being willing and ready to promote the welfare of every friend to the American cause, have thought fit to resolve, "that all persons enlisting in the service of this province, who do faithfully serve in the present contest, until a peace shall be concluded with Great-Britain, or shall serve three years in the present war, shall be entitled to 100 acres of land in this province; and should any of the aforesaid men be killed in defence of this province, his wife or family shall be entitled to the same." I do therefore issue this my proclamation, declaring that every man who shall enlist in any of the troops of horse, or companies of foot, raised for the defence of this province, and shall serve agreeable to the terms above-mentioned, shall be entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land, as aforesaid; and in case of accident, his wife and family shall receive and enjoy the same emolument.

Given under my hand and seal, at Savannah, the 12th day of July, 1776.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

By his excellency's command, EDWARD LANGWORTHY, sec.

"Sir, Augusta, July 3, 1776. I take the liberty of inclosing your excellency the copies of two depositions which came by express from major Williamson yesterday, likewise a copy of an intercepted letter from Henry Stuart, to the frontier inhabitants of North-Carolina and Virginia."

"I am afraid the emissaries of government have at last accomplished their hellish designs with the Cherokees, yet I believe they may have mistimed matters, as I hope we shall be able to give them a good drubbing before they can get assistance from the king's troops or any other nation."

"Last night major Williamson had upwards of a thousand men embodied, and in a few days expect to have five, when they intend marching immediately into their nation. Should this happen, your excellency will doubtless see the necessity of having some force on the frontiers of this province. I shall order the draught that has been made of this regiment to Broad River and Ogechee as soon as possible, but not to go over the line till I receive your excellency's orders, which I shall wait for with impatience. I shall likewise be glad to know how far we are to act in concert with the Carolinians, or if we are only to guard our own frontiers. I have not heard from the Creeks for some time past. The last accounts were favourable. I mentioned to your excellency some time ago our intention of carrying two Indians to Ninety-six, which I did; they saw a poor fellow suffer death, and we have sent them off to their nation, perfectly satisfied. I am, with due respect, your excellency's very humble servant,

R. RAE.

To his excellency A. Bullock, Esq;"

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Personally appeared Aaron Smith, son of capt. Aaron Smith, of Little River, in the said district, planter, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that this morning, about day-break, a number of Indians, about eight or ten in number, came to his father's house, and killed him and Lorick Smith his son, and fired upon him and his brother, who made their escape, and that he believes all the rest of the family are killed."

"Signed, AARON SMITH." Sworn before me this first day of July, 1776, eight o'clock in the morning. JOHN PURVES, J. P.

N. B. This Little River is in South-Carolina, six miles from the Indian Land.

South-Carolina, Ninety-Six district.

"Before me, John Purves, one of the justices of the peace for the said district, personally appeared David Shettroe, of Keowee, who being duly sworn maketh oath, that yesterday morning, about a quarter of an hour before the first cock crew, two Indians came to his house on the river bank, near fort Prince-George, and called to him to get up, which he did, and opened the door, when they came in and asked for water, which he gave them. The youngest of the two, named the Glass, desired them to make some fire that they might see; the other named the Tarapin; as he went to the chimney to blow up the fire, the Glass laid hold of him, and told him he was his slave, that it was very bad times, the white people were going to break out, and he should not run away from him; then the Tarapin stepped up to an old man named William M'Teer, who was lying on the floor, and told him he was his slave, and must go along with him. They drove this deponent and Mr. M'Teer before them until they came to the house of Mr. James Holmes in Keowee, where he saw a great number of the Lower Towns Cherokee Indians, where they had taken Mr. Holmes and his wife, and a white child prisoners; also Thomas Holmes, John Lammas and his wife, and two of their children (boys) and a man that had gone to Enrokee on business. That while he staid there they also brought one Garrick, and a man that came from Rocky Run, prisoners. That the Indians took all Mr. Holmes's effects, drank as much rum as they chose, and then stove a hoghead, and let the rum that was in it run out; that about dawn of day the Indians drove all the white people out of the house, and sent a party up the river with them to guard them, except this deponent, who staid and saw them plunder Mr. Holmes's house. The fellow who took this deponent prisoner gave him two deer skins, told him to make shoes for himself, to walk over the hills to Mr. Cameron, for he must go with them there; that during his confinement one Ratcliffe, a white man, kept riding about among the Indians, laughing and scoffing at the prisoners, that

an Indian fellow told him, that George Harris, a half breed, was gone down to inform the king's people over Saluda, to come to join the Indians, to help to fight for the king; that the Indian, who pretended to be this deponent's matter, sending him to hunt a horse for him to ride, about two hours before sunset yesterday, he made his escape from them; farther that he saw them bring several guns, hatchets and sundry other effects, the property of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; to the house where he was taken, and that he was in the employ of Edward Wilkinson, Esq; and that he cannot write.

Signed, his DAVID SHETTROE, clerk

Sworn before me this 30th day of June, 1776.

JOHN PURVES, J. P.

"Gentlemen, Some time ago Mr. Cameron and myself wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas and inclosed you a talk we had with the Indians respecting the purchase which is reported you lately made of them on the river Wattaga, Nola-chucky, &c. We are since informed that you are under great apprehensions of the Indians doing mischief immediately; but it is not the desire of his majesty to set his friends and allies the Indians on his liege subjects, therefore, whoever you are, that are willing to join his majesty's forces, as soon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the king's standard, shall find protection, and their families, and be free from all danger whatever; yet, that his majesty's officer's may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in his majesty's just right, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, and every one that is desirous of preventing inevitable ruin to themselves and families, immediately to subscribe a written paper, acknowledging their allegiance to his majesty king George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called on, to appear in arms in defence of the British right in America, which paper, as soon as it is signed, send me by some safe hand. Should any of the inhabitants be desirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of insult or danger, inform them that his majesty will immediately land an army in West-Florida, march them through the Creek to the Chickasaw nation, where five hundred warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by Chote, who have promised their assistance, and then to take possession of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia; at the same time that his majesty's forces make a diversion on the sea coast of those provinces. If any of the inhabitants have any beef, cattle, flour, pork or horses to spare, they shall have a good price for them, by applying to us as soon as his majesty's troops are embodied.

I am, yours, &c.

HENRY STUART."

Wattaga. This day Nathan Read came before me one of the justices of Wattaga, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that a stranger came up to Charles Koberson's gate yesterday evening, who he was he did not know, and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.

JOHN CARTER.

Sworn before me the 19th of May, 1776. Attest. JAMES SMITH.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, July 21, 1776.

"You are undoubtedly informed before this that that detestable villain, Stuart, has prevailed upon the Cherokees to take up the hatchet against our countrymen; this however does not in the least intimidate us. Our people march forth against the savages with all the alacrity and cheerfulness you conceive, and with a full determined resolution to extirpate the whole tribe. The damage done to us by them is yet trifling. A number of the heads of the Tories in this province, when they heard of the breaking out of the Indians, wrote to our governor, and told him that they never dreamt the king would descend to such low and diabolical designs, that they were now willing to do every thing in their power to assist their brethren in America. These are men of influence on the frontiers, and will be very useful against the Indians."

July 27. "In a little brush with the Indians the other day, our people were successful, killed, wounded and took prisoners a considerable number. Colonel McIntosh, of Georgia, with a party of his regiment, went out a few days ago to reconnoitre the situation of the two young Wrights, who are posted on St. Mary's river, which separates Florida from Georgia. When he came within two miles of their fort, he was fired on from an out post of theirs, our colonel returned the fire, killed one and took nine prisoners, upon which the fort fired an alarm gun; the man of war below hearing this, immediately detached a barge with a lieutenant and nine men, all these the colonel thought proper to seize upon. In the brig lately taken here with Highlanders on board was found about £. 600 sterling worth of goods."

July 31. "There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men posted at St. Augustine."

W I L L I A M S B U R G, August 30.

By Mr. William Harrison, in nine days from Fort Pitt, we have advice, that capt. John Hingston, with a number of settlers, arrived from Licking creek, near the Kentucky, the very day he left home. Capt. Hingston gave the following account: That one James Cooper, and another person, a Dutchman, being on their way to a buffalo lick, were fired upon by a couple of Indians, who shot down Cooper, and frightened the Dutchman's horse so that he flung him. His foot hanging in the stirrup, one of the Indians made up to him, to tomohawk him; but, although in that disadvantageous situation, he found means to aim his gun so well (which he never quitted) as to shoot the savage dead on the spot, and, seeing the other Indian making up to him, he disengaged himself from his own horse, mounted Cooper's, and got clear off to the inhabitants. Upon his arrival, many of the Kentucky settlers immediately went about sorting themselves at Boonsborough and Harwood's town; and numbers agreed to come in to the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, with capt. Hingston. Mr. Harrison likewise informs, that Mr. Jacob Hite, who lately removed from Berkeley county to

the neighb... family, an... his own h... and his wi... who was i... dered:—I... not met w... had been... without an... had not re... A. N. N... B. F. B... and Samu... Conventio... constituen... ment, to v... tible wit... happiness... Wednesda... ty: on Sa... John Hall... Elquires, ... On a tu... Thomas in... twenty-ni... attorney a... manners, a... residence o... the ref. ed... his acquai... lamented—... were dece... called Qua... On the d... who wa... WHY... That... IS STE... So fo... Could... From... Ah!—... And... Ah luck... Of w... Ah luck... His S... Alas! h... My S... Call'd f... He w... Oft han... Thou... Togeth... Nor k... Adieu y... Which... Now, S... Ah!—... In CO... WHE... receipts a... warehou... to this C... the intere... is immed... should... out, all... said ware... RESOL... this State... all tobacc... or before... the inspe... the toba... spected, f... ing previc... officer of... shall be e... whom the... consequen... spection o... notwithstanding... That a... as inspec... qualifying... taking th... inspector o... member ne... That w... the vestric... as such w... for the tim... ther execu... State for... person fo... choic... for the in... safety, or... ment of th... point and