

filled for them to put their intentions into execution, by seven of the rebels jumping into their long boat to fasten the tackles and get her hoisted on board; when Mr Murphy gave the signal, and immediately knocked down the sentinel and took his arms; he was bravely seconded by his two gallant companions, one of whom threw a piece of metal into the boat, which started a plank in her bottom, and then cut her painter, soon after which she and the seven rebels went down. Success crowned the endeavours of the three heroes, who after destroying twenty-four of the pirates, gave quarters to the remaining five, and then proceeded to retook, an hour and a half after noon.

Capt. White of the royal army, and crossed the river Savoy seventh ult. to where they surprized thousand congress and fifty, took obliged the remainder, into the woods able prizes during of Feb. named the with indigo and capt. Slow, in an the twenty-fifth ult. Charles town, laden of which says, that boat arrived from E twenty thousand bri for America, under and that their emb greatest expedition of the Spaniards for the navy of Great-Bri France.

WILLIAM

By advices which received from the Illr the governor of Det party of regular, C the post of St. Vinc by a small detach brave col. Clarke, f this event, to the on one desperate est acquisitions, determ consisting of about n the place, and make The arrangements b di.ous as the enter he found Mr. Hat which he immediatly, that in eighten ers. A scalping pat on had sent out, re render of it to the A phies of their facce geance due to their e has sent in govern judge of the court at about 25 prisoners. New-London, in Be col. Clarke sent with was murdered by the patches destroyed: it tity of goods broug rewarding the barbar taken at the same time

A letter from the governor Hamilton ha plains that since the de tants were all getting tr

The enemy, by tie la the town of Suffolk, de plundered its in abits where they are latig then predatory ex. u

To shew the barbar those invaders of our the following facts, at one of the parties co Phupp, Thomas Wal Bow. on, who were a school near Suffolk, county, were overtak and after striking one most abusive language knee buckles, hand cloaths they had, the might think themselves the Hessians instead of have robbed them, b How are the laurels of women and boys are vengeance!

Several deserters ha inform, that their de many others were, de the bad usage they r

PHILADELPHIA

By capt. Newton Washington, who on in 11 days from Pe there from several E Lincoln's having rolins, somewhere taken 1400 of them ticulars.

SIR,

Being in the gre have not time to gi tion, concerning th therefore to inform O nearly the same as was with regard to the number of the troops, which landed

and took Portsmouth, and afterwards proceeded, burnt, plundered and destroyed Suffolk, committing various barbarities, we are still ignorant, as the accounts from deserters differ widely; perhaps, however, it may not exceed 2000 or 3000 men.

I trust that we have sufficient number of troops stationed in certain proportions at this place, York, Hampton, and on the south side of James's river.

When any further particulars come to my knowledge, they shall be communicated to Congress without delay. I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

or our own! Yet your good sense decide upon the comparison. Let even their prejudiced understandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehensive of the determination.

Wh tever supposed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have arived their inflamed fancies. the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the scale so much against them, that their visionary schemes vanish as the unwholesome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the sun.

An alliance has been formed between his Most Christian Majesty and these states, on the basis of the most perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us in this instance and others, has so fully manifested his sincerity and kindness, as to excite on our part correspondent sentiments of confidence and affection.

Observing the interests of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with those of America and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent designs of the Author of Nature, who unquestionably intend-d men to partake of certain rights and portions of happiness, his majesty perceived the attainment of these views to be founded on the single proposition of a separation between America and Great-Britain.

The retentment and confusion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you should entertain of the magnanimity and consummate wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty on this occasion.

They perceive, that selecting this grand and just idea from all those specious ones that might have confused or misled inferior judgment or virtue, and satisfied with the advantages which must result from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himself and these states, not only by establishing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cause of jealousy and suspicion. They also perceive with similar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not desiring an acquisition of dominion on this continent, or an exclusion of other nations from a share of its commercial advantages, so useful to them, has given no alarm to those nations, but in fact has INTERESTED them in the accomplishment of his generous undertaking to dissolve the monopoly thereof by Great-Britain, which has already contributed to elevate her to her present power and haughtiness and threatened if continued to raise both to a height insupportable to the rest of Europe.

In short, their own best informed statesmen and writers confess, that your cause is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adversaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well-grounded conclusions, that the final event must prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed, we have the BEST reason to believe that we shall soon form other alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to these states.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this contest, do you imagine they can now flatter themselves with a hope of conquering you, unless you are false to yourselves?

When unprepared, undisciplined, and unsupported, you opposed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then, if at any time, was conquest to be apprehended. Yet what progress towards it have their violent and incessant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly wasting their blood and treasure in the dishonourable enterprise, they deigned at length to offer terms of accommodation with respectful addresses to that once despised body the congress, whose humble supplications ONLY for peace,

Extract of a letter from William Murray, May 21. The enemy have at length quitted us, after plundering Portsmouth and the adjacent country in a most cruel and barbarous manner. The merchandise in the town is carried off, and the provisions so such a degree as to leave the inhabitants in the utmost distress and misery. They are undoubtedly returned to New-York. Suffolk is entirely burnt, together with a very large quantity of provisions, goods, &c. The invasion was so sudden that scarce any thing escaped them at Portsmouth. The number of the enemy was 9,000.

liberty and safety, they had contemptuously rejected, hence of its being an unconstitutional assembly. Nay more; desirous of seducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had so far and so rashly wandered, they made most specious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illustrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms.—Foiled again, and stung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controversy, or to resume their former modes of persecuting it. They chose the latter. Again the savages are stimulated to horrid massacres of women and children, and domestics to the murder of their masters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miserable deaths in galls and pri-on-ships. To complete the sanguinary system, all the "EXTREMITIES of war" are by authority denounced against you.

Piously endeavour to derive this consolation from their remorseless fury, that "the Father of Mercies" looks down with disapprobation on such audacious defiance of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms assumed by you in your righteous cause, have not been sullied by any unjustifiable severities.

Your enemies despairing however, as it seems, of the success of their united forces against our main army, have divided them, as if their design was to harrass you by predatory, desultory operations. If you are assiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouse yourselves therefore, that this campaign may finish the great work you have so nobly carried on for several years past. What nation ever engaged in such a contest under such a complication of disadvantages, so soon surmounted many of them, and in so short a period of time had so certain a prospect of a speedy and happy conclusion. We will venture to pronounce that so remarkable an instance exists not in the annals of mankind. We well remember what you said at the commencement of this war. You saw the immense distance between your circumstances and those of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel must decide on no less than your lives, liberties and estates. All these you greatly put to every hazard, resolving rather to die freemen than to live slaves; and justice will oblige the impartial world to confess you have uniformly acted on the same generous principle. Consider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with success. Persevere; and you ensure peace, freedom, safety, glory, sovereignty, and felicity to yourselves, your children, and your children's children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imporing their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for completing your labours.

Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public uses—link the emissions of your respective states—provide effectual support expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually superintend the behaviour of public officers—diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.

Done in CONGRESS by unanimous consent, this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOHN JAY, PRESIDENT.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON. Secretary.



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