

said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken from Pentacola to London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the southern quarter this year, what steps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the increase of charges, repeated disappointments, great sickness among the forces employed, and the little dependence to be had on the Indians. It is said some very useful discoveries have been made by the capture of those dispatches.

FISH-KILL, Sept. 9.

In the night of the 31st of August last, a party of refugees and Tories from New-York, about 50 in number, landed at a place called the Trough, near Slaughter's Landing, and marched from thence about three miles into the country, taking the main road towards Clarke's-Town, from thence along the south side of Snediker's Pond to Slaughter's Landing, where they embarked. They used the inhabitants as customary, with the utmost barbarity, breaking and plundering them of their furniture, &c. they took eleven prisoners.—The militia being alarmed, pursued them so closely, that they were obliged to cut the cable of one of their sloops, and drive down with the tide. In the interim they sent two boats two miles down the river, to the houses of major John and captain Aury Smith, which lay on the banks of the river, whose barns they set fire to and consumed, together with all their grain, hay, and many other valuable articles.

CHATHAM, August 17.

Sunday se'nnight, about one o'clock in the morning, a party of the enemy landed at Cheesquake, and continued till about 1, p. m. during which time they plundered several of the inhabitants of a number of cattle and

sheep; but the militia collecting very fast, obliged those pillerers to abandon part of their booty. They carried off three of the inhabitants, wounded a captain of the militia in the arm, and, with their usual barbarity, bayoneted one man.

Sept. 7. By Intelligence from New-York, we learn, that four or five thousand troops are embarked, said to be destined for the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Extra of several letters, dated at major-general Sullivan's Head-Quarters on Tioga, August 31, 1779, to a gentleman in Easton.

"Yesterday a general action ensued, in which the Indians and Tories got completely routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part was bloody, though only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field, and they, I suppose, would not have been left, if our troops had not pushed them at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was but trifling: I think five or six were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians such a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field. One Tory and one negroe were taken prisoners, who give information that their whole force were collected here. This settlement is routed root and branch, all the houses burnt, and corn fields destroyed. It is very remarkable general Sullivan has been twice successful on the 25th of August."

"I have just time to inform you, that on Sunday morning last our advance parties discovered the enemy's breast-works between Chemung and Newtown, they immediately gave intelligence; their right flank was secured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off and endeavour to gain their left flank, and if possible to surround them, whilst our artillery and main body attacked them in front—they stood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their discovering our intentions of surrounding them, the retreat-halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of scaling-knives, tom-hawks, &c. behind them. We pursued them upwards of two miles, took two prisoners, one white man and one negroe; they crossed the river and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood and two canoes which we found covered with blood. I saw eight of their warriors scalps taken on the spot, and I just heard of fourteen more dead Indians that were found hid with leaves. Their breast-works were artfully and strong constructed with logs and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by the two Butlers and Brant, and consisted of about six hundred Indians and two hundred Tories, by the best of intelligence we can get. Our loss is four killed and thirty-two wounded, mostly flight."

Extra of a letter dated Wyoming, September 2, 1779.

"At two o'clock this morning doctor Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence.—"On Sunday morning last, our army discovered a large breast-work in a narrow passage, about 4

miles above Chemung, where Messrs. Butler, Brant and M'Donald had collected all their force. General Sullivan attacked them; the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement lasted near two hours, when the savages gave way and were completely routed—25 of them were left dead on the field, some prisoners were taken. Our loss was one lieutenant and 4 privates killed, and one major, one captain, and 33 privates wounded. Mr. Butler's commission and the commission of another officer were taken, with several orderly books."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Bilbao (Spain) to his friend in this city, dated July 6, 1779.

"Our coast is clear since the French and Spanish fleets cruise the seas. War with England has already taken place; of course all your prizes will meet with a fine sale here."

By captain Ashmead, arrived here in three weeks from St. Eustatia, we learn, that count d'Estaing and admiral Byron's fleets had been out at sea for some time, but they had no accounts there from either of them when he failed.

Captain Geddis, in the brig Holker, has taken and sent in two more prizes, one a brig from Jamaica for New-York, with rum; the other a brig in ballast, from New-York for Ireland.

Extra of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army, dated West-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hospitals in the best order. By the director-general's return for July, which I have seen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hospitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, exclusive of those who were wounded at Stony-Point; an instance scarcely equalled in history!"

ANNAPOLIS.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779. RESOLVED, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the court-house of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

NOTICE hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

4

Apprehensions reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the English nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be determined whether they would take an active part for us, but there was every reason to believe that they would, by no means, be induced to take an active part against us.

... on which alone we had others depended to supply us with clothing and with ammunition. Our foreign shores, our affairs were a lowly woe; and I well remember, that when for many days of alliance had yet appeared, the hopes and most intrepid spirits in our country were not without their apprehensions. It was a short time, after the alliance was announced to us, that we were informed

be your opinion; but you will easily conceive that it is not impossible for men to be made unwarily, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary