

commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of North-America; and a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his majesty's subjects in America. We are informed, that rear-admiral Graves is to succeed Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica station. Prince William Henry set out for Portsmouth, to embark for North-America with admiral Digby on the 29th.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, June 15.
"At half past eleven o'clock this day, our port was declared free. To give a description of the day in every countenance, is impossible; it would be a longer description. We shall have a general illumination this evening. Our merchants will display fireworks on this occasion, as will our consul, and many more."

BOSTON, September 3.

Saturday morning last there was a severe engagement just at the entrance of this harbour, between an English frigate said to be the Assurance of 44 guns and 10 caronades, from Halifax, and the French frigate Magicienne of 32 guns, coming from Piscataqua, convey to a mast ship; when after near an hour's conflict the Magicienne was obliged to strike to superior force. How many were killed on board either ship, we have not yet heard. The Briton was seen from the eminences and tops of houses in town, to have lost her mizen-mast, and to be otherwise greatly damaged. The Atrea and Sagetarie frigates are gone in quest of them; and we hope in our next to give an account of their being overtaken before they reach our port, as both the British ship and her prize were much shattered, the latter being in tow last Monday at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, September 6.

On Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's vessels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed sloops, came to off West-Haven, and landed 150 men, who having secured several houses, where they fixed guards in such a manner, that not the least alarm was given, nor was the invasion generally known to the parish (though compact) till near sunrise; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horses and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor missed their cows till they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town, till too late to afford any assistance, the enemy having effected their designs, and got on board the vessels. They took off four of the inhabitants, besides the cows, and about 30 head of cattle and horses. In the afternoon of the same day, as the above vessels were beating to westward, off Stratford, a league from the shore, the brig coming to anchor, and having no way ahead, a sudden blow of wind heeled her down, and the hatches being open, she suddenly sunk, by which accident three of the crew were unfortunately drowned, viz. Deacon Painter, aged about 80, and two young men, named Smith and Johnson; the enemy's loss is said to be only 6 or 7; the other vessels with their crews coming immediately to their assistance. The brig is said to have had on board 19 head of cattle, which being to leeward, was the cause of her sinking.

Three of the prisoners are returned; viz. Mr. Kimberly, capt. Catlin and another; capt. Catlin, on account of his advanced age, is discharged, the two others are on parole.

HARTFORD, September 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia, dated New-London, Friday, 9 o'clock, September 7, 1781.
"Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, I received intelligence that the enemy were landing at New-London near the mouth. I immediately ordered the regiment under my command to march to New-London for its defence. I arrived here, but it was too late to afford any great assistance in repelling the enemy, as they landed at 6 o'clock; and it was so late before I received advice of their arrival, that before the regiment could possibly get down, they were embarking. The enemy were under the command of the famous general Arnold, and by the best accounts consisted of from 1500 to 2000 men. They have the greatest part of the towns of New-London and Groton, near the water. The garrison at Trumbull evacuated the fort and went over to Groton, where colonel Ledyard made a noble defence, repelling the enemy two or three times, but at last was obliged to surrender the fort to superior force. The enemy, after colonel Ledyard had surrendered, murdered him and a number of others; they left 75 of our men dead, and between 40 and 40 wounded in the fort; they also carried about 40 prisoners, among which last number is colonel Ledyard, Esq; They evacuated the fort at ten o'clock in the evening, they blew up the

magazines in both forts, but did very little other damage to either of them.

"The enemy this morning were at the harbour's mouth on board their shipping, and came to sail about 8 o'clock; they are still just beyond the light-house, as the wind is against them. Their shipping consists of about 30 sail, 2 of which appear to be of 20 guns each.

"We cannot ascertain the loss the enemy sustained, but by the best accounts imagine it must be as large as ours if not larger. We have taken on this side a few prisoners, among which is an ensign, mortally wounded.

"The loss sustained in this town, in goods, provisions, stores, shipping, &c. is very great. A considerable number of vessels made their escape up Norwich river."

Another letter, dated fort Griswold, Groton, September 7, 10 o'clock, A. M. says, "That the enemy landed at New-London and Groton early yesterday morning, and soon took possession of the works on New London side the river; and about one in the afternoon took possession of fort Griswold, in Groton, by storm, after a most severe and spirited resistance from our troops. About 75 of our men found dead in the fort, officers included, among whom is the worthy and brave lieutenant-colonel Ledyard, with several other officers of distinguished merit. Captain Sharpley of fort Trumbull is also dangerously wounded.

"The enemy embarked on board their ships at about 11 o'clock last night, after burning most of the houses and other buildings on Groton bank, and many in New-London, among which are the court house, church, &c."

The 31st of August last the forge at Colebrook, by some accident, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

We hear that all the militia of this state, east of the Suquehanna, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for actual service, and in consequence of a requisition of congress, a great proportion will immediately take the field, and rendezvous on or in the neighbourhood of the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Aug. 27.

"The 2d of this month they felt in Jamaica a very violent hurricane. Fifty sail being in the harbour were lost entirely. Some others perished upon the coasts of the island. Sixty odd sail have been totally destroyed.

"A small fleet of Dutch men of war cruising off the Baltic, has taken thirty sail of British vessels, loaded with hemp, masts, spars and naval stores. They have felt this loss in England severely, towards the equipping of their fleets."

By captain Ashmead, from Cape Francois, we learn, that the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which sailed some time in June, after being out 21 days had returned to that island, and that on the 2d of August they had a violent hurricane at Jamaica, in which between 50 and 60 sail of the above fleet were drove ashore, and many of them lost. This account was brought to Cape Francois, from Jamaica by a flag of truce.

A gentleman arrived in town on Tuesday from Danbury, in Connecticut, says, that as he crossed the North river, a person of character from Seabrook informed him, that the infamous Arnold had burnt New-London on Thursday last.

Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette's army, dated Williamsburg, Sept. 7, 1781.

"Now I have rejoiced and congratulated with you, on the arrival of count de Grasse, let me make you acquainted with major-general the marquis de St. Simon, and the French army. You have seen the British troops and the troops of other nations; but you have not seen troops to universally well made, so robust, or of such an appearance, as those general St. Simon has brought to our assistance. These are all under the command of our general. They now encamp nearly on the ground the British occupied before they evacuated James town. I do not pretend to know the secrets of our commander, or I would tell you what is to be done; I pretend however to see a great general in the marquis de St. Simon; an affectionate politeness in his officers towards ours, and a general impatience in the French army, to complete the gordian knot, in which our second Fabius, Fayette, has been entangling his lordship; some of its cords already press him, and I believe, if there were hopes of succeeding, he would attempt to cut it. But notwithstanding his lordship is, perhaps, the first officer in the British service, he may not be possessed of the sword of Alcides.

"The light infantry are advanced to Williamsburg, the Pennsylvanians lay near this place, and it is the talk of the camp, that the French troops will take their position to-morrow in its vicinity. The French ships lay in James river, to prevent a retreat, in York river, and at the capes.

"You are a soldier as well as a philosopher, and will experience our feelings on the present occasion.

We have a brave army to contend against, furnished in provisions; with all the necessaries for a gallant resistance, and in number fully sufficient for the defence of their post; but we shall do very well, for to the common motives of our profession will be joined an emulation arising from fighting by the side of our allies.

"The enemy are entrenching at York with great industry. Every thing is landed from their shipping, and dispositions made for their destruction.

"Appos, yesterday evening, a patrol of 9 or 10 militia, fell in with a patrol of col. Tarleton's legion, of an equal number, and commanded by a lieutenant, the whole of which the militia captured; it is a trifle, but it is a trifle that was very prettily done."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated September 7.

"The frigate l'Engageante, commanded by the marquis Kergarion, anchored this instant in our port, after 34 days passage. The frigate brought the sum of £. 500,000 for M. de Barras's squadron. Nothing interesting happened in Europe at the time of this frigates departure. The naval armament under the command of M. de Guichen had arrived in 15 days at Cadiz, to join 33 Spanish ships of the line, and were ready to sail for Gibraltar, to batter that place with cannon and mortars."

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina.

"Among the many advantages derived from the vigorous operations and address of our dear general Greene, and his heroic army, I shall only detail a few of the most conspicuous.

"He has gained a great deal of ground, exchanged or released all our prisoners in Charles-town, released all the southern militia amounting to more than 1500, including our great and patriotic friends at St. Augustine, and we still have a large balance of prisoners in our favour.

"It is true Virginia has suffered considerably, but not so much as might have been expected. We are much indebted to the truly gallant and military conduct of general la Fayette.

"I am highly pleased with the spirit of our legislature and the decisive measures pursued by governor Burke, which cannot fail of producing the happiest effects. But at the same time it is a mortifying consideration, that although our struggle ought to be a common cause, and this state ravaged and weakened from various causes, yet we have more troops in the field than states who abound in men, money and commerce."

In COUNCIL, August 16, 1781.

THE measures pursuing by this state, for filling up the regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry, and preparing them immediately to take the field, make the demands for the new emission of money very considerable; but as the money to defray the expences of the campaign, cannot issue until the subscriptions and securities are lodged with the treasurer, the Governor and Council earnestly request all those gentlemen who are authorized to receive subscriptions, to exert themselves in completing that business, and to make returns of the subscriptions already received to the treasurer of this state without delay.

Ordered, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be sold at public vendue, at Port-Fobacco, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, for ready cash, a very likely young negro man named George, if not sooner applied for by his master. The said negro was committed to my custody as a runaway on the 21st day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelson, I suppose it ought to have been Arthur Nelson, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, says the said negro was once his property, and that he sold him to one Alexander, of Augusta county in Virginia, and from thence he was sold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, sheriff.

Annapolis, September 25, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK; he is much pitted with the small-pox, and says he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS HAWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, September 19, 1781.

TAKEN up in August last, on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a small boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

EASOM EDMONDS.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.