of his excellency the gover-
s read on Friday last, at a
ants of the town and district

ajesty's service.

y, Esq; and the rest of the
y's council at Savannah.

Scarborough, at Cockspur, Fe-
13th, 1776.

t endeavours, for upwards of
those, in whose hands the pre-
t the commanders of his ma-
ain assurances that they might
e a free intercourse with me,
ult from the people assembled!
hat the king's ships might be
on paying the full price or va-
at the last message relative to
sired the representatives of the
ver to the persons exercising
ly treated; and so little regard-
vered on Tuesday morning the
d no kind of answer to it for
rstand whether it was meant to
ot; and well knowing that it
y's service, and the welfare of
uld have an interview with the
these reasons, and many others
equainted with, and approved
vents, to attempt coming down
afe at three o'clock yesterday
ring examined, and duly weigh-
several letters from England,
ston, and after having had a full
majesty's officers here, I have the
be able to affirm, from the best
s nowhere will not commit any
rovince, although full sufficient
every opposition that could be
; and that nothing is meant,
dly intercourse, and a supply of
may be entirely relied upon;
s have an undoubted right to ex-
nsist upon; and this I not only
n his majesty's name, but also as
end the people in Georgia have,
the least hesitation, to comply
in my power to ensure them the
ce and quietude they now have,

a graciously pleased to grant me
ngland, and (whatever may be
r the people and province is such
nd possibly for the last time) ex-
ave themselves and posterity from
destruction which (although they
clearly see is at the threshold of
cannot leave them without again
most earnest and friendly manner,
resent plans and resolutions. It is
nd if they will enable me to do it,
) engage to give, and endeavour
full pardon and forgiveness for all
ces; and this I conjure them to
most seriously of, before it is too
gs happen as they may, be it re-
s day, in the king's name, offer the
e olive branch, that most desirable
le blessing, the return of peace and
d their posterity.

desired me to notify, that he is
give every assistance in his power
such merchant ships as may be re-
enable them to proceed on their re-
am also to acquaint you, that the
sooner on Friday or Saturday last,
from a mistake by the officer who
ed sloop, and that if the owner will
oner will not only be delivered up,
price paid for the damaged rice that
of which has been used to feed hogs
hey may take it away again. I am
et the same armed sloop will be sent
our Mile Point, in order to get fresh
other purpose. This letter, which I
most consequence and importance to
Georgia, I must desire you will be
icate to the congress, if sitting, and
are called the council of safety, and
habitants of the town and province
quaint them that I shall expect their
er to every part of it in a reasonable

m, with perfect esteem,
ur most obedient and faithful servant,
JAMES WRIGHT.

STOWN (S. C.) *March* 8.

Savannah, that two armed schooners
got above the town, through Back-
aken a brigantine and schooner lying
Syren was arrived in the river; that
vessels were in the offing; that the
e about 5 or 600, were in transports
that it was expected they would at-
to prevent which upwards of 1000
rolina militia-men were in Savannah;
too great reason to fear there will be

e said to be the 40th regiment, and a
marines. Majors Grant and Maitland
; also capt. Pitcairn, son of the major
who was in the Lexington and Bunker-
s, and killed in the latter It is report-
eived a reinforcement from St. August-
ent for more.

tter just received by express from the
Georgia.

COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Savannah, March 4, 1776.

ate connection between this and your
articular manner renders it necessary to
with the occurrences in the former, since
last; to which, and the dispatch preced-
you.

ons in the evening of the 2d were such
our officers the most likely to prevent the
landing of our enemy; and so as, if they should make their landing good, either above or below the town, to prevent their getting in. However, notwithstanding our vigilance, they, by collusion with the masters and others on board the merchant shipping, which hauled near the shore of Hutchinson's island in the night time, got on board the shipping about four o'clock yesterday morning, to the number, as far as we are competent to judge from the observations we made, and the intelligence we received, of between 2 and 300, where they affected to conceal themselves.

We had our fears respecting these shipping, and therefore kept a good watch upon them; but it was impossible for sentinels on this shore to descry them in boarding from the other, the vessels being betwixt.

Capt. Rice, who commanded a boat of observation, was sent on board the shipping about nine o'clock, to order the rigging on shore, and was, without any noise, or the smallest knowledge of us, kidnapped. This we did not know till about half an hour afterwards. Two sailors, under pretence of coming on shore for clothes, gave information of the troops being on board the shipping, and of Rice's being taken. About 300 men were then immediately marched to Yamacraw, opposite the shipping, with three four pounders, and threw up a breast work. The armed schooner Hinchinbrook, of —— guns, with a number of men on board (which, with others, went up the Back-river in the afternoon of the day preceding) about this time set sail down the South-river, with intent, no doubt, of covering the landing of the troops from on board the merchant shipping; but being continually fired at by two companies of rifle-men who were placed in ambuscade she was obliged to come very slowly, and often came to, and returned a very smart fire at every place where the rifle-men fired from, until the tide was spent, and she could not get down. During the course of this firing only one of our men got wounded, and that slightly in the thigh; on board several were seen to fall.

In town we had exhibited a still more interesting scene. We found the officers and men clamorous about the capture and detention of Rice; and two gentlemen, lieutenant Daniel Roberts of the St. John's rangers, and Mr. Raymond Demeré of St. Andrew's parish, solicited, and were permitted, to go on board to demand a surrender of Rice and his people. They accordingly divested themselves of arms, and were rowed by a negro on board a vessel, in which were capt. Barclay the commodore, and major Grant; and these officers, contrary to all the principles which cement society, and govern mankind, immediately arrested our deputies, and yet detain them as prisoners. We waited with anxious expectation for near half an hour, when we demanded our deputies by the help of a trumpet, without getting any other but insulting answers. Whereupon we fired two 4 pounders directly into them, and then they informed us that they would send an answer in writing; which they presently after did, signed by lieutenant Roberts and Mr. Demeré, purporting, that if we would send two of the persons in whom the people most confided, they would treat with them.

Capt. Screven, of the St. John's rangers, and capt. Baker, of the St. John's rifle-men, chagrined, no doubt (the former particularly on account of his lieutenant) by the detention of our deputies, took about a dozen of rifle-men in a boat, and rowed directly under the stern of capt. Inglis, in whose vessel were a great part of the soldiery, and in peremptory terms demanded our deputies, and were answered, after one shot from capt. Baker, by a discharge down directly upon them, of near two hundred shot, both from swivels and small arms; which was kept up while they were in reach. The captains and men in the boat, not in the smallest degree confused, or even perhaps disappointed by the attack, fired their rifles, most of them three several times, and as they say, not without execution; and, wonderful to tell! not a man of them killed. One man only received a slug in the fleshy part of his shoulder, which was immediately cut out, without the smallest inconvenience or danger; the spectators all declare, as we now do, that such a providential deliverance has not yet been known.

This unmanly attack, upon a few men in an open boat, produced a general fire from our field-pieces and intrenchments, and as smart a return from two 4 pounders and several swivels from the shipping, which lasted from about 12 o'clock till 4; and although they often fired langridge, which continually whistled about our men, not a single man was even touched; but we have no doubt a number of the enemy met with a worse fate, as they were seen to fall.

About four o'clock we called a council, and determined to have the vessels immediately burnt, and issued orders to col. M'Intosh accordingly. Whereupon the Inverness, late capt. M'Gillivray, loaded with rice and deer-skins, was set on fire, and cut loose. Upon this the soldiers, in the most laughable confusion, got ashore in the marsh, while our rifle men and field-pieces with grape shot were incessantly galling them. The shipping were now also in confusion. Some got up the river under cover of the armed schooner, while others caught the flame; and as night approached, exhibited a scene, as they passed and re-passed with the tide, which, in any other but the present times, would be truly horrible, but is now a subject only of gratulation and applause.

The ships of captains Inglis and Wardell, neither got up the river, or on fire. They were ordered on shore, and now are prisoners of capt. Screven, in the country, and their vessels brought down close to the wharf. They were permitted to write to capt. Barclay in the evening, to inform of their situation, and to request an exchange of prisoners, which the latter peremptorily refused.

We have thus given you a particular detail of things as they really happened, to prevent the belief of any erroneous intelligence, and from which you will be competent to judge of our situation.

Col. M'Intosh laid before the board a resolution of your congress to aid us, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Lowndes; and we are very glad that you are determined to afford us further assistance. We wish it may arrive in time.

By order of the council of Safety,

WILLIAM EWEN, president.

To the hon. the congress, or council of safety, for South-Carolina.

Printed from the original,

By order of congress,

PETER TIMOTHY, secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

On Thursday last arrived here, in 12 days from St. Eustatia, in the armed schooner Caswell, Mr. John W. Stanley, of this place. He sailed from Ocracock bar the 26th of January, in the brig Sally, captain Ridge, and the 12th of February made the island of Martinique, where the vessel was seized by the Pomona frigate, capt. Young, while she lay becalmed about two miles from the town of St. Pierre, and while Mr. Stanley was gone on shore to obtain permission to anchor there. The Pomona had anchored that night in the harbour of St. Pierre, and came out disguised like a merchantman. A sloop from Fairfield, in the same situation, was taken in company with the Sally.

Mr. Stanly informs, that several vessels arrived in the West-Indies from England while he was there, some of them in short passages, and that from all the prints he could see, and the accounts he could collect, there did not appear the most distant prospect of a reconciliation; but, on the contrary, the ministry were so determined, their majority in the house so great, and their influence among the people in general so extensive, that the few friends we had were disspirited, and all hopes of their being able to effect any thing in our favour despaired of.

That 40 sail of transports, blown off the coast, had arrived at Antigua within a few weeks. Five of them had sailed for Boston, under convoy of the Viper; the remainder were to sail in a few days, under convoy of the Pinder and several vessels armed in Antigua with guns, &c. purchased partly in St. Eustatia for that purpose.

That the English islands had been in the utmost distress for provisions, which by this time must have been greatly increased, had not 40 or 50 sail of American vessels, chiefly provision, loaded and bound for foreign islands, been seized by the ships of war, and sent into Antigua, St. Kitt's, Dominica, and Nevis; the inhabitants of which islands were so incensed against the Americans, that those who happened to be there were treated with the utmost severity. Some have been shackled and thrown into a dungeon, for only expressing their sentiments; others obliged to quit their property, and fly to the French for that protection they could not find among the English. An instance of the first kind happened in Antigua while Mr. Stanley was in the islands, in the imprisonment of a Mr. Campbell of New-York; and of the second of the flight of Mr. Peter Wykoff of Philadelphia, against whom an information was lodged by one M'Connell, that he had seen Mr. Peter Wykoff bear arms about twelve months before in Philadelphia. This was deemed high treason, as appears by a proclamation of governor Shirley, offering a reward of 500l. for apprehending him.

Among the many vessels seized under the prohibitory act are the following, viz. From New York, the sloop Sally, Doge, Charming Polly, Truxen, America, Campbell, and schooner Polly, Alstine.---Rhode-Island, ——, capt. Sweet.---Fairfield, sloop Diamond, Whitney.---Salem, brig America, Lambert.---Philadelphia, ship Nancy, Kirby, and brig ——, Gregg. --North-Carolina, brig Sally, Fidge, and schooner ——, James Green, cleared by governor Martin.--Georgia, a brig, capt. Peaile.---Virginia, a brig. South Carolina, brig Union, Boyd. Connecticut, a sloop, capt. Jones.---New-York, a sloop, capt Gibbs.

The cruisers are so exceedingly vigilant among the islands, that few vessels escape them. Notwithstanding which, a brig from Baltimore, a ship (Gilbert, captain Monro) from Philadelphia, and two pilot boats from the same place, had got safe to St. Martin's and St. Eustatia early in this month.

The following quantities of powder were shipped from Martinique and Guadaloupe within a few weeks, besides large quantities from the Cape and St. Eustatia, which has caused that article to be as high as 5s. 6d. a pound, and none now to be had even at those extravagant prices.

For New London	20000	Five sail for N. London; sent out by N. Shaw, on account of the United Colonies	40000
For Maryland	7000		
For Piscataway	6000		
For ditto	5000		
For ditto	5000	For Plymouth	4000
For Rhode-Island	9000	For S. Carolina	20000
For Casco-Bay	3000	For N. Carolina	2200
			121200

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet arrived a few days ago, from Falmouth, with government dispatches for lord Dunmore. It is said she left England the 23d of January, and brings advice, that lord Cornwallis sailed about the same time, with a number of transports, under convoy of twelve frigates; the place of their destination uncertain. The packet was at South-Carolina, but found lord William Campbell had left the province, and joined governor Martin at Cape Fear. Some gentlemen from below say, that soon after the arrival of this vessel they published a paper which was called a declaration of war against the colonies, and received it with loud acclamations

It is reported, that lord Dunmore has sent to England, in the Duke of Cumberland packet, which sailed last Wednesday, four French gentlemen, who were lately taken in a vessel bound here from Cape Nichola Mole, pretending he has found letters upon them which prove their business was to treat with the congress.

ANNAPOLIS, April 18.

MR. GREEN, *April* 16, 1776.

INCLOSED you have a copy of Mr. Johnson's much talked of intercepted letter; different parties having given it different constructions, makes it necessary that the whole be published, with a view that every person may read and judge for themselves, thereby frustrating the attempts of such as may be inclined to deceive by misrepresentations; you'll therefore please to give it a place in this week's Gazette, and you will oblige many of your customers, and particularly a constant one.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Monday, November 20, 1775.

Our Boston correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of an intercepted letter, from Thomas Johnson, jun. Esq; (one of the Maryland delegates to the general of the provincial forces; which, our correspondent desires we will publish, in order to enable the people of England to form a just opinion of the real intentions of the Congress; and their true motive for framing the petition, brought over by Mr. Penn, as well as of their expectations from it.

Copy of a letter from Thomas Johnson, jun. to Horatio Gates, dated Annapolis, August 18, 1775.

My dear Sir,

I RECEIVED yours of the 21st July, and, in a day or two afterwards, forwarded your letter to Mr. Gates, by my brother, with directions, if she had left Frederick-town, where she then was on a visit, and had no immediate good opportunity, to send a servant on purpose.

I shall be very unhappy that petitioning the king, to which measure I was a friend, should give you or any one else, attached to the cause of America, and liberty, the least uneasiness. You, and I, and America in general, may almost universally wish, in the first place to establish our liberties; our second wish is a reunion with Great-Britain; so may we preserve the empire entire, and the constitutional liberty, founded in whiggish principles, handed down to us by our ancestors --- In order to strengthen ourselves to accomplish these great ends, we ought, in my opinion, to conduct ourselves so, as to unite America and divide Britain; this, as it appears to me, may most likely be effected by doing rather more, than less, in the pacifable line, than would be required, if our petition is rejected, with contempt, which I think most likely. Will not our friends in England be still more exasperated against the court? and will not our very moderate men, on this side of the water, be compelled to own the necessity of opposing force by force? The rejection of the New York petition was very serviceable to America. If our petition should be granted, the troops will be recalled the obnoxious acts repealed, and we restored to the footing of 1763. If the petition should not be granted, but so far attended to as to lay the ground-work of a negotiation Britain must, I think, be ruined by the delay: if she subdues us at all, it must be by a most violent and sudden exertion of her force; and if we can keep up a strong party in England, headed by such characters as lord Chatham, and the others in the present opposition; Bute, Mansfield, and North, and a corrupt majority, cannot draw the British force fully into action against us; our friends will certainly continue such, as long as they see we do not desire to break from a reasonable and beneficial connexion with the mother country: but, if, unhappily for the whole empire, they should once be convinced, by our conduct, that we design to break from that connexion, I am apprehensive, they will thenceforth become our most dangerous enemies; the greatest and first law of self preservation will justify, nay compel it. The cunning Scotchmen and lord North fully feel the force of this reasoning; hence, their industry to make it be believed in England, that we have a scheme of independence, a general turn, they equivocally use, to signify to the friends of liberty, a breaking off all connexion; and to tories, that we dispute the supremacy of parliament. Tho the declaratory act is the power of binding us, by its acts, in all cases whatever; the latter we do most certainly dispute, and I trust shall successfully fight against, with the approbation of every honest Englishman.

Lord North's proposition, and consequent resolution of parliament, were insidiously devised to wear the face of peace, and embarrass us in the choice of evils; either to accept and be slaves; or reject and increase the number and power of our enemies: I flatter myself that our petition will present to him only a choice of means injurious to his villainous schemes.

Our convention met the very day of my getting home, the meeting was very full, we sat close many days, by six o'clock in the morning, and by candle light in the evening. Our people were very prompt to do every thing desired; they have appropriated 100,000l. for the defence of this province, a great part of it to be laid out in the military line immediately, part contingently and the rest for establishing manufactories of salt, salt petre, and gunpowder.

We have an association, ascertaining the necessity and justifiableness of repelling force by force, to be universally signed; and strict resolutions, with regard to our militia; which is to be as comprehensive here, as perhaps in any country in the world, when called to action. We are to be subject to the congressional rules and regulations for the army. A committee of safety composed of sixteen, is, in the recess of the convention to have the supreme direction. We yet retain the forms of our government, but there is no real force or efficacy in it; if the intelligence we have from England looks toward war, I dare say this province will not hesitate to discharge all officers, and go boldly into it at once.

I have not lately heard any thing particular from Virginia that can be depended on; their convention has had a long sitting, and I have no doubt but spirited measures, becoming themselves, and adequate to their circumstances, are adopted. We have the pleasure, now and then, to hear of your successful skirmishes. I long to hear that you have all your riflemen, and am particularly anxious as to their conduct. The spirit has run through our young men so much that, if the business proceeds, notwithstanding the scarcity of men in this and the southern provinces, I believe we must furnish you with a battalion or two; if as I hope, those who are gone acquire reputation, many of our youth will be on fire; the difficulty now is to regulate and direct the spirit of the people at large; and I verily believe that, instead of their being discouraged by a check on our military atchievements, a sore rub would inflame them nearly to madness and desperation. I have already sollicited your notice of several young gentlemen from Maryland; lieut. Griffith, and Daniel Dorsey, volunteers with capt. Price's, and Frederick Ridgely, with capt. Cresap's company, and all young men of connection with us; their fathers, with whom I have an intimacy and friendship, are ambitious that they should be regarded by you, and desire I should make a favourable mention of them with that view. You must not be surprised, the rank you hold in the opinion of my countrymen must make you the military father of the Maryland youth; I have not a personal acquaintance with these three young gentlemen, but the recommendation for the service is a powerful recommendation.