

CHARLES-TOWN (S. Carolina), March 30.

The last accounts from Savannah inform us, that the men of war are all gone down the river, and have carried with them 16 merchantmen; the latter were carried through the back river, and were obliged to be lightened of great part of their cargoes, which were thrown into the river. We are informed that a number of negroes have been taken off a gentleman's plantation, lying on Savannah river, and carried on board the men of war.

April 3. On Thursday last the new constitution agreed on by our congress, by the approbation of the continental congress, "to serve for regulating the internal policy of this colony, until an accommodation of the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earnestly desired," was published here in due form. A detachment of the provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charles-town militia, were drawn up in Broad-street, from the Statehouse to the Exchange, where the constitution was read, and the commissions of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; president and commander in chief, and HENRY LAURENS, Esq; vice-president of the colony, were proclaimed, amidst the shouts of the numerous spectators, firing of field-pieces, and the cannon on board the provincial armed vessels.

On Friday the 22d ult. capt. Turpin, in the provincial armed brigantine Comets, of 18 guns, retook the sloop Hetty, of this port, which capt. Tollemache seized off this bar in December last. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; she had some cohorns and swivels, with 12 men, on board, and served as a tender to the Falcon man of war.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were some Indians, lately went to Tybee island, where they took 13 negroes and some other prisoners, and killed 3 or 4 marines.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 4.

We have advice from Portsmouth, that our troops entered that town without opposition, and have taken a number of waggon loads of effects, viz. rum, sugar, melasses, and a variety of dry goods, belonging to persons who are enemies to the American cause; they have also destroyed two or three houses which were the property of John Goodrich, and brought off some prisoners. Lord Dunmore is very strongly entrenched at Tucker's mills, and has a great quantity of cannon mounted, defended by about 500 men. His excellency gen. Lee returned here from Portsmouth last Thursday evening.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 23.

"There is an express arrived to the congress, from Canada, the purport of which yet remains a secret; the report is, that 500 Canadians had attempted to get in to Carleton's assistance, but were attacked and driven off by the continental troops. The loss on either side is not known."

BALTIMORE, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Georges, dated April 18, 1776.

"I arrived at this place last Tuesday afternoon, and expected to find the lakes open, but am disappointed... gen. Thomas left this yesterday morning, and intended to break his way through; and this day about 40 batteaus went off with the same intention, and carried about 500 men; the residue of the troops here (about 300) and the cannon, four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, four 18, and some 9, with eight tons of powder, go off in the morning. The batteaus, which went away this day, we just hear, have got above 12 miles... col. Sinclair's regiment is at Fort-Edward, 14 miles below this; and are ordered here to-morrow."

"This day arrived, with their interpreter (Mr. Dean) the Indian delegates of the Seven Tribes in Canada, from the congress of the Six Nations, at Onandago; I was introduced to, and had the honour to take them by the hand... Mr. Dean says, they have resolved to observe a strict neutrality, and have appointed deputies to attend our Indian commissioners, at Albany, and may be daily expected there."

"I write this from the spot where the battle was fought and DeKau taken prisoner by Sir William Johnson, and within a quarter of a mile of Fort-William-Henry, which Montcalm took."

Extract of a letter from the Landing, at the north end of Lake George, dated April 21, 1776.

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec on the 6th instant, who informs me, that gen. Wooster arrived there on the 1st instant; on the 3d, we opened a four gun battery of 9 pounders, on Point Levy; another was erecting on the Plains of Abraham; and a third on Passage, which would be finished in a few days."

"We on the 6th instant had before Quebec upwards of 2500 men. In the late skirmish between our troops and a party of the enemy, there were 7 Canadians killed, 4 wounded, 2 of which are since dead, and about 30 taken prisoners; the rest dispersed, and delivered up Carleton's letters which induced them to take up arms. We have here 800 troops. Sinclair's regiment, will reach this on Tuesday."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 30.

"Gen. Thompson, with his brigade, arrived here on the 26th, in good order, on their way to Quebec."

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec the 16th inst. and says, that our army there consists of about 3000 men. He brings a confirmation of the report of a skirmish between our people and a party of the Canadians, and relates, that about 250 Canadians were collected together, under one of their priests, and by intercepting our provisions, and other acts of hostility, began to give our people some uneasiness. Gen. Arnold detached a party (of which this gentleman says he was one) to endeavour to disperse them. They came up with the Canadians, and a skirmish ensued, in which several of the Canadians were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; among the latter were two officers, who had received commissions, from a New-England colonel, to assist him, which they did; but instead of assisting their colonel on this occasion, had joined the party against us."

"This gentleman met Dr. Franklin, Mr. Chase, Mr. Carroll, brigadier general baron de Woedke, and several other gentlemen, between Crown-Point and St. John's."

ing the engagement was renewed, and continued some hours, when the ships retired below New-Castle, having it is thought received a good deal of damage. Both the Roebuck and Liverpool were hulled several times. During the time the Roebuck was aground, the Wasph schooner, which had been chased into Christeen by the Liverpool, came out, and retook a brig that the Liverpool had taken the day preceding. By the best accounts, too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men on board the gondolas, who behaved with the greatest courage and prudence. They have received very little if any damage.

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

Mr. HUMPHREYS,

The impartiality of your paper gives me reason to believe that a favourable acceptance will be granted to the following essay, from yours, &c.

HA^{VING} attentively perused the various political publications which have been lately printed, I confess I have been astonished at the strange and extraordinary doctrines which some of them contain, and it naturally led me to consider, whether I am to swallow in the gross and pay an implicit obedience to their novel sentiments, or whether it is not my duty as a man, and as a friend to my native country, to judge for myself how they will affect me and my countrymen in general. I shall therefore in a brief manner (if it is possible to be brief on so interesting a subject) give some of my sentiments on the present unhappy situation of public affairs.

Much pains have been taken by some writers to make us believe, that nothing but the vilest intentions that ever entered into the hearts of the worst of men are to be expected from the people of Great-Britain; that if commissioners are coming, they are coming to bribe, to deceive, and betray us.---That the very thought of reconciliation ought to be driven from us,---and in fact, that little else but war, destruction, and bloodshed are now before us.---What man in America, who professes christianity, or has any degree of humanity, but must shudder at such a prospect, which, if there was no other, would be a prospect of evils that language cannot describe, "a hideous group of ills which singly shock."---But, thanks be to heaven, there are great numbers who have different views, who think they have reason still to hope for better things from that people, with whom in former times to be connected was their honour and their joy.---Shall an American dare to express a sentiment of this sort at this time?---I feel it to be a truth, and I cannot but see (through the whole of the present dreadful conflict) some traces of that nobility of sentiment and action which were formerly characteristic of the British nation.---Where are these to be found, may some say, have they not invaded our territories with an armed force? Have they not destroyed our property in many instances, and shewn a cruel disposition to an attack upon our essential rights?---Granted.---But have they not also shewn a desire for reconciliation? And is there not a probability of overtures from them for this noble purpose, on terms constitutional and honourable to both countries? I answer in the affirmative, and shall endeavour to prove the assertion from authentic records.---

The address of the house of lords presented the 27th of October last is concluded with this positive assurance of their desires, viz. we "feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominions, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependence upon Great-Britain."---

The king's answer to the house of commons concludes with an earnest wish "to attain the most desirable end of restoring his subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and property which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders."---

In a pamphlet published in England a considerable time since (and which was said to be written under the eyes of the ministry) I find the lively sentiments, expressive of a perfect anxiety for a restoration of that harmony which formerly subsisted between the two countries, and this to be established on the principles of mutual dependence, the natural effect of common interest and happiness.---They even pray for some great and liberal commercial arrangement, which may remain a monument to future ages; that though there was once, there was but once, a quarrel between Great-Britain and her colonies.---

As to the sentiments of great numbers of the people of England at large, they may be seen by the numerous addresses that have been presented to the throne, which clearly and fully shew that "one of the first objects of their wishes is, a return of peace and cordial union with their American fellow subjects."---

The late remarkable event of the British troops evacuating Boston, with the circumstances attending it, might be adduced to corroborate the opinion here given.---I felicitate the rightful inhabitants on this joyful occasion.---I sympathize with them in their distress, I cheerfully contributed to the relief of the needy among them, and heartily wish their future welfare in a state of peaceful possession of all their just rights.---

If, my countrymen, the general happiness of America is the object we aim at, the thought of a reasonable reconciliation cannot be driven from us.---Independence will not produce happiness;---as soon can I believe that those were my friends who would induce me to renounce my family, as I could believe them to be such who would separate me from my near connections in the land that gave birth to my ancestors.---

To the cry raised against those who advise to a reconciliation on constitutional principles, that they are seeking for places and pensions,---what would such say, who are so groundlessly suspicious, if the accusation was retorted upon themselves?---For my part I can seriously declare, that I have such an aversion to titles and pensions, that I would not be one of the three hundred and ninety commissioners; on the plan of the writer of the piece called Common Sense, for all the money that has been made in America since the commencement of the unhappy differences.---

To conclude, I have put together a few remarks, which however uncouth, are my honest sentiments:---who I am is not material, but this I may say, I should rejoice to see the happiness of my countrymen of all denominations, and assure them that for myself, I wish to remain, as I ever have been,

A SETTLED CITIZEN.

to play upon the town, and they begin to be in want of provisions. their allowance being only four ounces per day, and they only receive two. There have been letters and orders sent to the country, to raise the inhabitants of the parishes below, and having forged a number of lies, they have been able to raise about 250 men, but they have already been beat by our troops, and the principal of their officers are taken."

Extract of another letter from the ~~place~~, dated March 30.

"In my last I mentioned an insurrection among the people down the river, which is entirely quelled at present; the New-York troops under maj. Dubouys attacked their advanced guards, killed seven, wounded four, and took thirty-eight prisoners, without the loss of one man; seventeen of which being principals, are sent off to Montreal. We expect the heads of the party every day, as they all dispersed upon hearing of this action; and the major continues in pursuit of the fugitives with 150 men, and intends to take their commanders."

Friday last sailed from Sandy-Hook, and supposed for Halifax, his majesty's fleet of war the Nautius, with the ship Lady Gage, four brigs, and two sloops. The Phoenix and Duchels of Gordon are at the Hook, and the Phoenix lies between the banks about eight miles from the Narrows.

May 9. by express arrived last Tuesday night from Boston we learn, by a vessel just arrived at Newbury-Port, from Bilbao, the captain of which says, that on the 14th of April, in long. 45, he spoke with a brig from Plymouth, who a few days before parted with a fleet of 60 sail bound to Boston, with 27 commissioners, and 12,000 Hessians, and that gen. Burgoyne with 4000 Hanoverians was soon to sail for Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Savannah in Georgia, March 3.

"As the following resolutions will, I am persuaded, give you the greatest satisfaction, I have sent you a copy of them, that rather than our enemies should possess our merchant shipping and our capital town, we unanimously resolved, that all shall perish in a noble conflagration, lighted by ourselves!"

Savannah, in Georgia, March 2, 1776.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

For the safety of this province, and the good of the United Colonies, it is unanimously

Resolved, That the houses in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereto belonging, together with the shipping now in our port, the property of, or appertaining to the friends of America, who have associated and appear'd, or who shall appear in the present alarm to defend the same, and also the houses of widows and orphans, and none others, be forthwith appraised.

Resolved, That it shall be considered as a desertion from the cause of America, and a desertion of property, in such persons, who have and shall leave the town of Savannah, or the hamlets thereto belonging, during the present alarm; and such persons shall be precluded from any support or countenance towards obtaining an indemnification.

Resolved, That it be incumbent upon the friends of America, in this province, to defend the metropolis, as long as the same shall be tenable.

Resolved, That rather than the same shall be held and occupied by our enemies, or the shipping now in the port of Savannah taken and employed by them, that the same shall be burnt and destroyed.

Resolved, That order shall be issued to the commanding officer, directing him to have the foregoing resolution put into execution.

Extract from the minutes, EDWARD LANGWORTHY, Sec.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, May 6, 1776.

"This serves to inform you of an alarm we had about 11 o'clock this day, of a party of regulars landing on Fiddle's Island, in Bacon's-Neck, about four miles from Greenwich, supposed to be about 30 in number, shooting down the cattle, taking them on board, &c. whereupon I called the militia together as soon as possible, and upon our appearance a gun was fired from on board one of the vessels for them to repair on board, which they did with the greatest precipitation. Our men pursued to closely, that we were near taking three of them prisoners, one of whom left an excellent musket behind, which we got, with some cartridges. They hollowed to our men to go on board the Kingfisher, and they would pay for the beef. It is supposed they took off between twenty and thirty cattle, five they left dead on the shore, and wounded many others; which, with all the others, we have driven from the water-side. They have taken, this morning, a sloop belonging to Daniel Richards, bound from Philadelphia to Morris's river; but the hands escaped to shore."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Montreal, April 6.

"By a gentleman from Quebec, we have the following advices, which may be depended on: a number of Canadians, at the instigation of their priests, are with a design to cut off our guards at Point Levy. A party under major Dubouys, attacked their advance guard, killed seven, wounded five, and took about fifty prisoners; twenty-five of which arrived here last evening. Gen. Wooster arrived before Quebec on Monday last: the battery opened at Point Levy on Tuesday morning. One of capt. Lamb's company made his escape from Quebec, and informs, that the British and prisoners are at an allowance of three ounces of pork per day. A Canadian, who brought letters from Carleton to the inhabitants, is made prisoner, and says, (which he offers to swear to) that the inhabitants, as well as soldiers, have risen in a body and gone to Carleton, and that he promised, if he did not get assistance in fourteen days; to deliver up the town."

May 11. The Roebuck and Liverpool men of war attempting to come up our river on Wednesday last, were attacked by the gondolas of Christeen; when a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, and continued for three hours without any intermission. With the ebb tide the ships thought proper to retire; when the Roebuck ran aground on the Jersey shore, and continued there some time with the Liverpool abreast of her. Thursday even-

as soon as the ice will permit, one gondola with a twelve... are preparing another of the... in hopes will command the... almost as many difficulties as... obliged to make brick without... matters will soon take a... the season remains very severe... feet snow on the ground, and... hard to bear a man and horse... the frost is entirely out of the... hundred sick and wounded in... illenger, of Long-Island, and... ed here a few days since, the... ceer who arrived here after our... --I am so far recovered of my... since I rode fourteen miles on... ve more, reconnoitering, which... have hardly been able to walk

says since I had advice that a... n Quebec were landed at St... the river; and that they had... ions coming to the camp, with... mediately sent major Dubouys... nit of them, who came up with... ked and killed two, wounded... prisoners, most of them I ren h... Major Dubouys wrote that... men being in arms below... ed him with 70 men, and are... enemy, and will, I make no... unt of them. The inhabitants... your, and many of them have... rather for themselves."

OR K, May 1.

Connecticut we are informed... a Mr. Cable, in Fairfield, had... to the ministerial plunderers... and time for the same purpos... tory who was concerned in the... path before a magistrate of the... he said Cable was observed to... ter about the channel, which h... the Black Rock, and through... pilot a gang of cruel murderers... number, whose orders were to... id children. The signal of their... cannon fired in the night... abited about Newtown, in Con... place all along to Dob's ferry... was, on this discovery, appre... o Fairfield jail, and also another... v, at Greenwich, who was de... for the ministerial service, was... mitted of safety for Greenwich... two more were apprehended... of sufficient proof. A list of... of them that had in list, has... rty of men are gone in pursuit

an officer in the continental army, March 24, 1776.

post is to furnish horses, car... ng army, and see them supplied... business takes up almost my... also in my orders to call in the... o the officers of militia, in the... district of three Rivers, by the... to have new officers elected;... of receiving the post, being a... ministerial troops will drive us out... at we, after carrying our point... leave them to fall a sacrifice;... m to be fond of holding con... efs; in some parishes there have... dates for the captaincy, and I... at bribery and corruption is al... lp into their elections; at some... that I am obliged to interfere;... necessity of going about 27 miles... and was obliged to give them a... h they were satisfied. I have... mes to the general, in order to... to the right hon. the continental... n new elected, and expect soon... been extremely sorry that our... ward faster; of late some have... e whole. I must say I think this... neglected. I have troubled you... the fresh forces which have pass... ose who were in Montreal, who... ene of action. Officers are 11

, from the Bay government, the... our assistance; 25; capt. Smith... . Manfon and Pettibone, with... , 25, 21, lieut. Walker, 17;... 22, lieut. Meacham, 12, 24... t. Pierce, 25; Uziah Wright, 2... B. 26, lieut. Sunderland, 32;... . 1, lieut. Loomis, 58; lieut... nnylvania company, 63; lieut... government, 40, 4, 18; it... a Brenson, 70, 5, capt. Gouder... 31; lieut. Walbridge, 49; 5... 3; capt. Wright, 63, 10, lieut... phiia. 68; lieut. Grant, from... j. Safford, of col. Warner's re... ofsenor, 41; 12, capt. Jenkin's... company chiefly passed by b... from New-England, 40. 16... the Jersey forces, with an effect... 7, maj. Ray, of the Jersey bat... Carlisle, 29; lieut. Grant, 14... capt. Wait, 47; lieut. Staines, 14... real garrison, 390; remained at... recruiting among the Canadi...

engage passed through here yester... receive his excellency at this ga... ed by this post also, col. W... Maxwell, Wait, and maj. Mc... camp before Tybee, dated March 22, 1776. The number of taking the town soon; and the two batteries being almost