

For the life of one of the most abandoned battalion men... far fell in the engagement; but their lives and their... odious offspring would be poor revenge for the many... brave men who have fallen in the slaughter-house. May... the great God, who beholds the oppression and wrongs... of all mortals, give you and all his majesty's forces a... safe retreat from that combustible world, and be the... retreat in whatever way it may happen, I am sure the... nation will call it a constitutional and glorious retreat...

July 29. Yesterday was carried into Marblehead, taken by the privateers Hancock, capt. Tucker, and the Franklin, capt. Skimmer, the ship Peggy, commanded by James Kennedy, mounts six three and two pounders, bound from Halifax for New-York—the is one of the fleet of twenty-four sail, who came out with transports, under convoy of two men of war, the Renown of 30 and the Flora of 20 guns, having on board a number of troops. The cargo consists of 75 dozen hogs, 180 yards Irish sheeting, 2 boxes cord, 74 dozen porter, 83 dozen strong beer, 311 tierces salted beef, 6 barrels herring, 24 camp-kettles, 5 dozen can teens, 2 dozen kettles with covers, candlesticks and spoons, 2648 mutton hams, 40 dozen rappee snuff, 100 gallons rum, 3884 yards olabrigs, 12 dozen claret, 4 barrels flour, 2 kegs barley, 230 dozen red port wine, 50 dozen sherry, 53 dozen white port wine, 16 dozen strong beer, amounting to £.1509 1s. 9d. sterling, and some cash. Also the following tory gentlemen and ladies, viz. Patrick Reed, Thomas Frazier, Robert Semple and wife, Elizabeth Burns, John Burns, Abigail Pecit, Thomas Semple, and the pious Benjamin Davis and son, Benjamin Davis, Thomas Pamp, and John Whitehead. The privateer Warren capt. Burk, engaged with another of the fleet, and near taking her, when by some accident he had three of her men blown up, and seven wounded, which obliged them to put in to port.

Tuesday 2d July put into Halifax, a transport ship, having on board a number of the Hessian troops. The above Tories were brought to town in a Marblehead schooner early this morning, and escorted up to gaol; they say they left Halifax near a month ago; that three transports, with Hessian troops, failed in company with them bound to New-York; and that the day they left Halifax, they saw a fleet of 40 sail, which they supposed to be transports with Hessian troops.

NEWPORT, July 29.

Last Saturday night, as the Cerberus was lying about three miles from Block Island, Franc Gould, a Mullee lad of this place, swam from the ship to the island, where he got a cedar boat with two sails, in which he came off, alone and naked, and landed at the fort on Brenton's point yesterday in the afternoon. He is one of the hands capt. Biddle put on board one of the Scotch transports some time past, and which was retaken by the Cerberus, and again taken by a New-York privateer. He says Mr. James Josiah, capt. Biddle's former lieutenant, who was prize-master on board the transport, is treated very ill on board the Cerberus, as are some others, for refusing to act against their country; that there are about 40 Americans on board said ship; her whole number of men being now about 160; she has taken on this station 18 vessels, mostly small sloops and schooners, 16 of which have been burnt; and that about a week ago they spoke with seven sail of transports, with Scotch troops on board, bound to New-York, who had been in Boston bay.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

On Monday last five of the men of war's boats endeavoured to land on Tappan meadows, where about fifteen inhabitants of the neighbourhood concealed themselves in a fishing hut, on the edge of the meadows, which they had barricaded up, and lay there until three of the boats were within shot of them, when they fired, loaded again, and fired eleven rounds, without the loss of a man on our side. They killed several of the enemy, as they heard a great shrieking and crying amongst them.

Extra of a letter from Fort Montgomery, dated July 23, 1776.

"The ships of war in the North-River, are now at Haverstraw. 'Tis evident their designs are frustrated, not expecting we were so well prepared to receive them. They are well watched on both sides of the river. Capt. Wallace, with 30 men, landed and set fire to capt. Lilly's house: Though the house was owned by a great Tory, we find the British act of parliament makes no provision to distinguish such from the freemen of America. At this post we have 1800 men, and 700 at Fort Constitution, well equipped; several thousands are at Peek's-Kill and the opposite side of the river: I came here yesterday at the request of general Clinton. Should the ships attempt to pass, it must be through much fire and smoke. Last Thursday a man made his escape from on board the Rose, by swimming. He is well known here by officers and men from Boston, in the train. He was taken last summer by the Rose, in going to the West Indies. He says, they expected to be joined by several hundred Tories, who were to drive down to them stock of all sorts; they had been informed that great quantities of goods were deposited in the stores at Peek's-Kill, that they were to destroy, after which they were to proceed through the highlands to Poughkeepsie, and burn our ships of war there: That they were much chagrined at the disappointment,—they had on board 120 men and boys, and 20 Marines: That the most damage they received was in passing the batteries at Powles-Hook and the Blue-Bell—the cook of the ship had a leg shot off, some others wounded, a twelve pounder lodged in the head of their fore-mast, one came through her quarter-gallery into the cabin, and her shrouds and rigging suffered much. The Phoenix's damage he could not tell, only that she had received a shot in her bowsprit. What he saw he declared. As he was a prisoner, 'tis not likely they would let him know their disasters."

We have now, in and near this city, a body of fifty thousand effective men.
Aug. 2. Tuesday last arrived capt. McKay from St. Eustatia, with a cargo of rum, sugar, fruit, &c. having met with none of his majesty's cruisers in the voyage, till he made Block Island, on his homeward bound pa-

sage, when he was chased by two frigates, but being near the shore, soon got out of their reach. He says the inhabitants of St. Christophers continue warmly attached to our cause, and that their reigning taste are, WASHINGTON, LIB, and INDEPENDENCE to America. The Phoenix of 44 guns, capt. Parker, and the Rose of 20 guns, capt. Wallace, two notorious pirates, belonging to Great-Britain, having for some time past, infested the North river, to the great interruption of our trade and navigation thereon, last Friday six of our row-gallies, hastily collected, though of force greatly inferior to these ships, went up the river to find them out, and annoy them in their station. Next day the galleys proceeded to tarry-town, where the two pirate ships lay, attacked and engaged them for two hours.—The following letter, written the morning after, by a gentleman who was a volunteer on board one of the galleys, gives the most particular account of the engagement that has yet come to hand, viz.

Tarry-Town, (Sunday morning) Aug. 4.

"SIR,
"I have just opportunity to inform you, that yesterday at one o'clock, p. m. the galleys attacked the Phoenix and the Rose off Tarry-Town. The Lady Washington fired the first gun on our side, in answer to one received from the Phoenix; this first shot from us entered the Phoenix; The Washington galley, on board of which the commodore's flag was hoisted, then came up within grape-shot of the ships, and singly sustained their whole fire for above a quarter of an hour, before any other of our vessels took a shot from her, (the tide waiting them more than the pilots expected, to the eastern shore, and the Lady Washington falling back to her station in the line according to orders). The ship advanced in a line with the Washington, and with her behaved well. We had as hot a fire as perhaps was ever known for an hour and an half. The Washington, on which I was on board during the whole engagement, had the ledgings of her bow guns knocked away, which prevented our working them, and was otherwise considerably damaged, being thirteen times hulled, had three shot in the waist, many of her oars carried away &c. The Lady Washington, after hulling the Phoenix six times, had her bow and only gun, a 32 pounder, on which we placed much dependence, split seven inches, and her gun tackles and breechings carried away. The ship was hulled several times, and received one shot between wind and water, which not being quickly discovered, occasioned her making much water. The rest of the galleys received considerable damage in their rigging, sails and oars. Under these circumstances, our commodore, col. Tucker, thought it prudent to give the signal for our little fleet to withdraw, after manfully fighting a much superior force for two hours. Never did men behave with more firm determined spirit than our little crews; one of our tars being mortally wounded, cries to his mess-mate, "I am a dying man, revenge my blood, my boys, and carry me along side my gun, that I may die there." We were so preserved by a gracious Providence, that in all our galleys (which consisted of six) we had but two men killed and fourteen wounded; two of which are thought dangerous. We hope to have a better touch at these pirates, before they leave our river, which God prosper.

"P. S. The following are the particulars of the galleys, with their killed and wounded, viz. The Washington, capt. Hill, 4 wounded. Whiting, McClave, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Spitfire, Grimes, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Crane, Tinker, 1 wounded. On-board a whale-boat, 2 wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Fort-Pitt, July 6, 1776.

At a MEETING held this day at this place, present Kiashtuta, a Mingo chief, just returned from the treaty at Niagara; Capt. Pipe, a Delaware chief; the Shade, a Shawanese chief; with several others, Shawanese and Delawares; likewise major Trent, major Ward, capt. Nevill, his officers, and a number of the inhabitants.—After being seated, Kiashtuta made the following SPEECH:

"BROTHERS,
"THREE months ago I left this place to attend a treaty at Niagara, to be held between the commanding officer at that place and the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, &c. but I was stopped near a month at Cannywagoe, as the commanding officer had sent word to the Indians not to assemble until he should hear from Detroit. While I was at Cannywagoe, eight hundred Indians, of the Six Nations, hearing of my intention of going to the treaty, came to meet and go with me. Just as we arrived at a small village beyond Cannywagoe, they received a message from the commanding officer, acquainting them the treaty was over; but they, notwithstanding, persisted in going. I received a message at the same time inviting me to come, and assuring me that the council fire was not yet entirely extinguished. Upon my arrival, with the rest of the Indians, I informed the commanding officer that I had come a great distance to hear what he had to say, and desired that he would inform me, but he told me he was not yet prepared to speak with me, which ended our conference."

Kiashtuta then produced a belt of wampum, which was to be sent from the Six Nations to the Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, and Western Indians, acquainting them that they were determined to take no part in the present war between Great-Britain and America, and desiring them to do the same.

N. B. Kiashtuta has the belt, and is ordered by the Six Nations to send it through the Indian country.

He then addressed himself to the Virginians and Pennsylvanians in the following manner.
"BROTHERS,
"WE will not suffer either the English, or Americans to march an army through our country. Should either attempt it, we shall forewarn them three times from proceeding; but should they then persist they must abide by the consequence. I am appointed by the Six Nations to the care of this country, that is, to the care of the Indians on the west side of the river Ohio; and I desire you will not think of an expedition against Detroit, for, I repeat it to you again, we will not suffer an army to march through our country."
Kiashtuta again rose, and spoke as follows:
"BROTHERS,
"SHOULD any mischief chance to be committed by any of our people, you must not blame the nations; nor

the Six Nations have strictly forbid any of their young men or tributaries to molest any people on their waters, but if they are determined to go to war, let them go to Canada, and fight there."

Kiashtuta then addressed himself to capt. Pipe, a Delaware chief, desiring him to inform his nation of what he had heard, and to request them to be strong, and join with the other nations in keeping peace in this country.

He also recommended to the Shade, a Shawanese chief, to do the same. He then desired the foregoing speech to be distributed through the country, to quiet the minds of the people, and convince them the Six Nations and their adherents did not desire to live at variance with them.

To which capt. Nevill returned the following answer:

"Brother Kiashtuta,
"I AM much obliged to you for your good speech on the present occasion. You may depend we shall not attempt to march an army through your country, without first acquainting you with it, unless we hear of a British army coming this course, in such case we must make all possible speed to march and endeavour to stop them."

To which Kiashtuta replied, there was not the least danger in that, as they should make it their business to prevent either an English or American army from passing through their country.

August 9.

Extra of a letter from Elizabeth-Town-Point (New-Jersey) dated August 7, 1776.

"I WAS ordered by col. Chevaier to wait on two gentlemen (Mr. Maddison and Mr. Johnson) one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Augusta county, Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet, from Falmouth, at Staten-Island, the 29th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here, and kept for the use of general Washington, who, it is said, will be in town to-morrow. A copy of the king of England's speech is enclosed. The above-mentioned gentlemen left the island this morning, with lord Howe's approbation, and informing that lord Cornwallis and general Clinton, with all the troops, arrived there on Thursday last from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which these gentlemen say would, in their opinion, be made in less than a week, without waiting for the remainder of the foreigners, who were hourly looked for, having sailed three days before this ship.—That the troops now on the island amount to about 13,000, and those expected will make the enemy 20,000 strong.

The current opinion of the British generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking possession of New-York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call us) will destroy it, as they speak most contemptuously of us, looking upon us as a rabble and entirely undisciplined; and that they make no doubt of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitating the subjection of this country. The gentlemen add, that the enemy are much distressed for want of fresh provisions.

The English papers inform, that the Minerva, Winning, from Philadelphia, was arrived at London-derry in five weeks, loaded with 320 hogheads of flaxseed, and that she was immediately made a prize of, being American property.—An article mentions, that on the question for independence in congress, the Pennsylvania delegates voted against it, and in consequence thereof the other colonies kept a jealous eye over them. The papers contain many other matters which I cannot keep to transcribe."

LONDON, May 23, 1776.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious SPEECH to both houses of parliament; on Thursday May 23, 1776.

My lords and gentlemen,
THE conclusion of public business, and the advanced season of the year, makes it proper for me to give you some recess; but I cannot put an end to this session without assuring you, that the fresh instances of your attachment to me, and your steady attention and adherence to the true interest of your country, which you have shewn in the intercourse of your important deliberations, afford the highest satisfaction.

No alteration has happened in the state of foreign affairs since your meeting; and it is with pleasure I inform you, that the assurances I have received of the disposition of the several powers in Europe promise a continuance of the general tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.
It was with real regret and concern, that I found myself under the necessity of asking of my faithful commons, any extraordinary supplies. I thank you for the readiness and dispatch with which they have been granted; and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have shewn, in the manner of raising them, an equal regard to the exigencies of the service, and the ease of my people. And you may be assured, that the confidence you repose in me shall be used with proper frugality; and applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

My lords and gentlemen.
We are engaged in a great national cause, the prosecution of which must inevitably be attended with many difficulties and much expence. But when we consider that the essential rights and interests of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the issue of it, and can have no safety or security, but in that constitutional subordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the preservation of such objects.

I will still entertain a hope that my faithful subjects may be awakened to a sense of their duty. They will justify me in bringing about the favouring wish of my heart, the restoration of harmony, and the re-establishment of order and happiness in every part of my dominions; but if a due submission should not be obtained, from such motives and such disposition of their parts, I trust that I shall be able, under the blessing of Providence, to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you have entrusted me.

I have the lord-chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:
"My lords and gentlemen,
It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued to Thursday the first day

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