

Extract of a letter dated at Mose's creek, 23d July 1777. About noon the picket guard, of the party upon the Fort Anne road, was attacked by savages and British troops...

Mr. Holt, King's ton, 26th July, 1777. Be pleased to give the inclosed letter, which I have just received from brig. gen. St. Clair, a place in your paper...

I am, Sir, your humble servant, JOHN JAY.

GENERAL SCHUYLER was good enough to read to me part of a letter he received last night from you. I cannot recollect that any of my officers ever asked my reasons for leaving Ticonderoga...

The calumny that has been thrown upon gen. Schuyler upon account of that matter, has given me great uneasiness. I assure you, Sir, there never was any thing more cruel or unjust...

In my letter to congress, from Fort Edward, in which I gave them an account of the retreat, is this paragraph: "It was my original design to retire to this place, that I might still be betwixt gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants..."

I proposed to gen. Schuyler, on my arrival at Fort Edward, to have sent a little note to the printer, to assure the people he had no part in the abandoning what they thought their strong holds...

Your very humble and most obedient servant, A. ST. CLAIR.

The hon. John Jay, Esq;

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A LETTER from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and SILAS DEANE, Esquires, to lord STORMONT, the English ambassador at Paris.

My LORD, We did ourselves the honour of writing some time since to your lordship on the subject of exchanging prisoners; you did not condescend to give us any answer, and therefore we expect none to this...

For the sake of humanity, it is to be wished that men would endeavour to alleviate, as much as possible, the unavoidable miseries attending a state of war. It has been said, that among the civilized nations of Europe the ancient horrors of that state are much diminished...

We are, your lordship's most obedient humble servants, B. FRANKLIN, S. DEANE.

Lord viscount STORMONT.

To the above letter the following insolent reply was made:

"THE king's ambassador receives no letters from rebels, except when they come to ask mercy."

The deposition of Eliphalet Dwyer, surgeon, taken in the Yankee privateer, is as follows:

THAT after he was made prisoner by Captains Ross and Hodge, who took the advantage of the generous conduct of capt. Johnson of the Yankee to them, his prisoners, and of the confidence he placed in them in consequence of that conduct and their assurances...

small cabin, the windows of which were spiked down and no air admitted, inasmuch that they were all in danger of suffocation from the excessive heat. Three or four days after their arrival in the river Thames, they were relieved from this situation in the middle of the night, hurried on board a tender and sent down to Sibley's, where the deponent was put into the Ardent, and there falling sick of a violent fever in consequence of such treatment...

The deposition of Captain Seth Clark, of Newbury-Port, in the state of Massachusetts-Bay, in America, is as follows:

THAT on his return from Cape-Nichola-Mole, to Newbury-Port, he was taken on the 17th of September last, by an armed schooner in his Britannic Majesty's service, Coats, Esq; commander, and carried down to Jamaica; on his arrival at which place, he was sent on board the Squirrel, another armed vessel. Douglas, Esq; commander, where, although master and half owner of the vessel in which he was taken, he was turned as a common sailor before the mast...

After this he was again removed and put on board the Barfleur, where he remained till the 10th of February. On board this ship the deponent saw several American prisoners, who were closely confined and ironed, with only four men's allowance to six. These prisoners and others informed this deponent, that a number of American prisoners had been taken out of this ship, and sent to the East-Indies and the coast of Africa...

Paris, March 30, 1777. Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 12, 1777. "All Europe is for you.—The separate constitutions of the several states are also translating and publishing here, which afford abundance of speculation to the politicians of Europe, and it is a general opinion, that if you succeed in establishing your liberties, you will, as soon as peace is restored, receive an immense addition of numbers and wealth from Europe..."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, May 13, 1777.

From every information I am able to obtain, our enemies are much pressed to make a tolerable appearance this campaign. Something extraordinary must happen to enable the king of Great-Britain to gratify the malignancy of his passions by continuing the war, should this campaign fail...

Extract of a letter from London, April 25, 1777. "I saw Mr. [redacted] to-day, and had a long conversation with him. He is a well-instructed, cautious, and sensible man, and though connected with government, he frankly acknowledged to me, that if the king's forces were not able this campaign, to give a signal defeat to the American army, it would be impossible for administration to support another Army..."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 28, 1777. Our privateers and cruizers in the channel have here lately paid 10 per cent. between Dover and Calais. Capt. Conyngham, who was returning into Dunkirk with two prizes, was apprehended, with his

people, at the request of the court of England, and were taken into prison, on pretence of piracy, but having a commission from congress, they were discharged. The prizes however being retained, will be delivered up, as soon as they can be obtained, being contrary to treaty, which must be observed till war is declared. The enemy's fleet of men of war and transports, on board which all their troops (except some few at New-York and Staten-Island) are embarked, have been hovering about the capes of the Delaware, and were sometimes standing into the bay, and cut to sea again on Friday last they disappeared, and were not seen again when the last accounts came away. The following letter was on Sunday last received from Mr. Fisher, who is stationed near the capes to watch the motions of the men of war which infect that quarter.

When I wrote to you last I acquainted you of a large fleet being near the capes, they made for our bay till the evening, and I expected next morning to have seen them within the capes, but yesterday night they were several leagues further out than they were the night before, which I imagine was owing to their being but very little wind and a whole ebb tide in the bay, however at 9 o'clock A. M. of the 31st ult. the wind shifted, which was one of the nearest ships to the fleet, the wind being to the westward. About noon it fell calm, and about 6 o'clock P. M. the wind came to the southward, and the fleet stood off by the wind except a frigates and a tender, which was in our own road. Just before sun set we were alarmed from the light house that the fleet was standing in our sight, however, on the 1st of August they were entirely out of sight. Whether they are gone to the southward or northward is not in my power to tell. When they disappeared the wind was about south. I should have sent off this express before, but delayed it from reports being often brought that they were standing in our road. The Roebuck went off with the fleet, and has not been seen since. HENRY FISHER.

N. B. Nehemiah Field and Samuel Edwards, both pilots, went on board the enemy's ships from the beach. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Martinico, St. Pierre, June 24th, 1777.

The act of parliament that was lately passed for the purpose of destroying our commerce, by imprisoning our seamen, has begun to operate among the islands. All Americans that are now taken, are closely confined until an opportunity offers for sending them to Great-Britain.

By a letter from Boston we learn, that capt. Fish, who was said to be taken, is arrived with a very valuable cargo from France, and that capt. Cloyster's richest prize has also got safe in.

In C. O. N. G. R. E. S. S. July 29, 1777.

Resolved, That an enquiry be made into the reasons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the general officer who were in the northern department at the time of the evacuation.

That a committee be appointed to digest and report the mode of conducting the enquiry.

Resolved, That major gen. St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, forthwith repair to head quarters.

Resolved, That major gen. Schuyler be directed to repair to head quarters.

That general Washington be directed to order such general officer as he shall think proper, immediately to repair to the northern department, to relieve major gen. Schuyler in his command there.

That brigadier Poor, brigadier Patterson, and brigadier Roche de Fermoy be directed to repair to head quarters.

Resolved, That gen. Washington be directed to order the general whom he shall judge proper, to relieve gen. Schuyler in his command, to repair with all possible expedition to the northern department, giving him directions what number of the militia to call in from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

That notice be immediately sent to the executive powers of the said states, and that they be earnestly requested to get the militia in those parts of their respective states most contiguous to the northern department, ready to march at a moment's warning, and to send, with all possible expedition, such parts of them as the general commanding in the northern department, shall require, to serve till the 15th of November if not sooner relieved by continental troops or dismissed by the commanding officer of the department, and be entitled to continental pay and rations.

That the commanding officer in the northern department have discretionary power to make requisitions on the states aforesaid, from time to time, for such additional numbers of the militia to serve in that department as he shall judge necessary for the public service.

Whereas it is represented to congress that gen. Washington is of opinion that the immediate recall of all the brigadiers from the northern department may be productive of inconvenience to the public service:

Resolved, That the order of congress of the first day of this month, respecting the said brigadiers, be suspended, until gen. Washington shall judge it may be carried into effect with safety.

Extract from the minutes. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec. We hear that major gen. Gates is appointed to command in the northern department, with orders immediately to repair thither.

(Concluded from our last)

In C. O. N. G. R. E. S. S. Jan 18, 1777.

Resolved, That the commissaries general and the respective officers under them apply to the quarter master general or his respective officers for waggons, teams, and horses wanted in the several districts, and if at any time it shall be necessary to hire the same, they are not to exceed the rates stipulated by congress for the quarter master general's use.

XXCVI. That all persons employed to purr...