About noon the picket guard, of the party upon the Fort Anne road, was attacked by lavages and Bridin troops—we drove off the enemy, and in fordoing had one man killed and fcalped, twent more killed and wounded, five of them mortally. The loss of the enemy, on this occasion, is uncertain, but supposed to be confiderable."

Mr. Holt,

Ribgsten, 26th July, 2777Be pleased to give the inclused letter, which I have just received from brig. gen. St. Clair, a place in your paper.

With the With the candour and ingenuity becoming a man of bonsur, be acquite major gen. Schuler of bouing ordered or been privy to the evacuation of Ticonderoga—a charge, which

privy to the evacuation of Ticonderoga—a charge, which it feems had gained credit without proof, and found zedless and advecates though unsupported by truth.

I am, Sir, jour humble ferwant,
I am, Sir, jour humble ferwant,
I D H N J A Y.

SIR, Moles's creek, July 35, 1977.

GENEKAL SCHUYLER was good enough to read to one part of a letter he received last night from you. I cannot recollect that any of my officers ever alked my reasons for leaving Ticonderoga, but as I found the measure was much decried, I have often expressed my-felf in that manner, it that as to myself I was perfectly easy. I was conscious of the uprightness and propriety of my conduct. and despited the varie centure of an uninformed populace," but had no allusion to orders from gen. Schuyler for my justification, because such orders never, existed.

The calumny that has been thrown upon gen. Schuyler upon account of that matter, has given me great uneafines. I assure you, Sir, there never was any thing more cruel or unjust, for he knew nothing of the matter until it was over, more than you did at Kingston. It was done in consequence of a consultation with the other general officers, without the poffibility of gen. Schuyler's concurrence; and had the opinion of the council been contrary to what it was, it would nevertheless have taken place, as I knew it to be impossible to defend the posts with our numbers.

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 defign to retire to this place, that I might still be betwirt gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants, and that they might have something to collect to—It is now effected, and the militia are coming in, so that I have the most sanguine hopes. that the progress of the enemy will yet be checked, and that I may have the states action to experience, that in quitting a post, Thave saved a state. Whether my conjecture is right or not is uncertain; but had our army been made prisoners, which it certainly would have been, the state of New-York would have been

much more exposed at present.

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 candoning what they thought their strong holds—He thought it not so proper at that time, but it is no more than I owe to truth and him, that he was totally unacquainted with the matter; and I should be very glad that this letter, or any part of it you may think proper to communicate, may convince the unbelieving—Simple unbelief is easily and foon convinced, but where malice or envy occasions it, it is needless to attempt it. I am, Sir,

Your very humble and most obedient servant, A. ST. CLAIR. The hon. John Jay, Eiq;

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A LETTER from Benjamin Franklin and Silas DEANE, Efquires, to lord STORMONT, the English am-

My Lord, Paris, April 2, 1777.
WE did ourselves the honour of writing some time fince to your lordship on the subject of exchanging prifoners; you did not condescend to give us any answer, and therefore we expect none to this; we however take the liberty of lending you copies of certain depolitions which we shall transmit to congress, whereby it will be known to your court, that the United States are not unacquainted with the barbarous treatment their people receive when they have the misfortune of being your prisoners here in Europe; and that if your conduct towards us is not altered, it is not unlikely that fevere reprisals may be thought justifiable, from the necessity of putting fome check to fuch abominable practices.

mily, it is to be ned that men would endeavour to alleviate, as much as possible, the unavoidable miferies attending a flate of war. It has been faid, that among the civilized nations of Europe the ancient horrors of that flate are much diminished; but the compelling men by chains, stripes and famine; to fight against their friends and relations, is a new mode of barbarity which your nation alone has the honour of inventing; and the fending American prifoners of war to Africa and Alia; remote from all probability of exchange, and where they can learce hope ever to hear from their families, even if the numbels meness of the climate does not put a speedy end to their lives, is a manner of treating captives, that you can justify by no other precedent or custom except that of the black savers of Guinea. vages of Guinea.

We are, your fordhip's most obedient

E are, your lordings and stumble servants,

B. FRANKLIN.

S. DEANE.

Lord vifenut STORMONT.

To the above letter the following infolent reply was sade c

made ;

** THE king a ambassader excesses no letters from esbels, except supen they came to ask mercy."

The deposition of Eliphalet Downer, surgeon, taken in the Yankies privideer, is as follows:

THAT after he was made artifoner by captains Role and Hodge, who took the advantage of the generous conduct of capt. Johnson of the Yankies so them his prisoner, and of the considerate he placed in them in consequence of that conduct and their affurances, he and his countrymen were closely confined; yer affured that on their arrival in port they flouid be fer at liberty; and these affurances were repeated in the most folering manner; instead of which, on their approach to land, they were, in the hot weather of August that up in a

fmall cabin, the windows of which were spiked down and no air admirred, infomuch 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 liftuation in the middle of the night, ingried on board a tender and feat down to she erness, where the deponent was put into the Ardent, and there falling fick of a violent tever in confequence of such treatment, and languishing in that situation for some time, he was temoved still sick, to the Mars, and notwithstanding repeated petitions to be suffered to be sent to prilon on shore, he was detained until having the appearance of a mortification in his legs, he was fent to Haslar hospital, from whence, after recovering his health, he had the good fortune to make his escape. While on board those thips and in the hospital, he was informed and belleves that many the holpital, he was informed and believes that many of his countrymen, after experiencing even worse treatment than he, were sent to the East Indies, and niany of those taken at Quebec were sent to the coast of Africa as soldiers.

The deposition of antain Seth Clark, of Newburg-Port, in the fate of plassachusetts-Bay, in america, it as follows:

follows : fallerus : THAT on his return from Cape Nichola Mole, to Newbury-Port, he was taken on the 17th of September Jast, by an armed schooner in his Britannic majesty's fervice, — Coats, Esq. commander, and carried down to Jamaica; yon his arrival ar which place, he was sent on board the Squirrel, another armed vessels glas, Elqs commander, where, although matter and half owner of the yelfel in which he was taken; he was turned as a common failor before the maft, and in that fituation failed for England in the month of November, on the 25th of which month they took a schooner from Port a Pé to Charlestown, South-Carolina, to which place she belonged, when the owner, Mr. Burt, and the master, Mr. Bean, were brought on board; on the latter's denying he had any ship papers, capt. Douglas ordered him to be stripped, tied up, and then whipped with a wire cat of nine tails that drew blood every froke, and then, on his faying that he had thrown his papers overboard, he was untied and ordered to his duty as a common failor, with no place for himself or people to lay on but the decks. On their arrival at Spithead, the deponent was removed to the Monarch, and there ordered to do duty and fore-mast man, and on his refusing, on account of his inability to do it, he was threatened by the lieutenant, a Mr. Stoney, that if he spoke one word to the contrary, he fould be brought to the gang way and there fewerety flogged.

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 fix. These prisoners and others informed this deponent, that a number of American prisoners had been taken out of this ship, and fent to the East-Indies and the coast of Africa; which he was told would have been his fate, had he arrived fooner. This deponent further faith, That in Haflar hospital, to which place on account of sickness he was removed from the Barsleur, he saw's captain Chase, of Providence, New-England, who told him, that he had been taken in a floop, of which he was half owner and master, on his passage from Providence to South-Carolina, by an English transport, and turned over to a ship of war, where he was confined in irons 13 weeks, in-fulted, beat, and abused by the petty officers, and common failers, and on being released from irons was ordered to do duty as a foremast-man until his arrival in England, when being dangerously ill he was was fent to faid nof-

Paris, March 30, 1777.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Extrall of a letter from Paris, March 12, 1777. a. 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, by the families who will go over to participate your privileges, and carry their estates with them. Tyranny is so generally established in the rest of the world, that the prospect of an asylum in America for those who love liberty, gives generally joy, and your cause is esteemed the cause of mankind. Slaves naturally become base as well as wretched. You are fighting for the dignity and happiness of human nature Glorious is it for, the Americans to be called by Providence to this-post of honours curled and detested will every one be-that deserts or betrays at.

Extract of a letter free an American gentleman at Paris, May 13, 1777: From every information I am able to obtain, our

enemies are much preffed to make a tolerable appear-

encinies 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. Whatever, a man, impelled by the most inimical disposition, can do, may be expected from him? It is certain be has made some concessions for the sishery to this court, in hoped of keeping them suited by them.

Latrass of Litter from London; April as the effects of them.

Latrass of Litter from London; April as the effects of them.

Latrass of Litter from London; April as the effects of them.

Latrass of Litter from London; April as the effects of them.

Latrass of Litter from London; April as the king's forces were how able this campaign, to give a signal deteat to the Atherican army it would be impossible for administration to support another. Arms, be figured forces were how able this campaign, to give a signal deteat to the Atherican army it would be impossible for administration to support another. Arms, be fail, were to decide the question of independence; and people in power still statered themselves with diffusion, and that Walhington would not be able to collect an army strong enough to resilt the exertions of Howest opinion, than the intervention of Providence, could prevent the ruin of Botals.

Latrass of Letter from Plants, dated Malignary, then a raised the Information of London One of my streams here lately paid to per cent between lover and late. Convention of providently returning into Dunkirk with two orizes, was apprehended, with his

people, at the request of the court of England, and ilito priton, on pretence of piracy, but laving it billion from congrets, they are different, the pin million from congress, rung elementaries, the pro-however being reclaimed with the denvered to the ting out at Dunkirk being contrary to treams, whi must be observed fill war to sclared.

The enemy's fleet of men of war and transport, of board which all their proops (except ione few at Mar. York and Staten-Island,) are anthorized, have bean vering about the cases of their claware this week plant fometimes francing into the bay, and out to faith but on Friday last they disappeared, and were not a sagain when the last accounts came away. The following letter was on Sunday last received from the following letter was on Sunday letter

the com

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ing letter was on Sunday last received from Mr. Fide who is stationed near the capes to watch the motion of the men of war which insett shar quarter.

""" When I wrote to you talt I acquisined you of large steel being near the capes; they made for our built the evening, and I expected next morning to be steel them within the cape, but when day light spoud they were several leagues surther out than the legit inght before; which I imagint was owing to be steel but very little wind and a whole ebb tide in the light however at 9 obelock. A. Mr. of the 318 full the day should be winder, which was one of the nearest ships to the me shield a gun and houself a stag, and bore down on the steel calin, amil about a o'clock, P. Mr. the wind cape to the southward, and the steet stood off by the four way and about a o'clock, P. Mr. the wind cape to the southward, and the steet stood off by the single calin, amil about a o'clock, P. Mr. the wind cape to the southward, and the steet stood off by the mile cape to grade a frigates and a tenders, which was unadded our road. Just before turn set we were alarmed to our road. Just before turn set we were alarmed to our road. Just before turn set we were alarmed to our road. Just before turn set we were alarmed to our road. to the fouthward, and the neet stood off by the mid except a frigates and a tenders, which are in aid he countroad. Just before fun fet we were alonged five the light house that the fleer was francing of the light. Whether they are good to the fouthward is not in my power to tell. When the of fight. Whether they are gone to the fouthward of fight. Whether they are gone to tell. Whith the northward is not in my power to tell. Whith the disappeared the wind was about fouth. I floud in fent off this express before, but deayed it from property being often brought that they were standing in a tell the Roebuck went off with the fleet, and has not ten feen fince.

HENKY ISH and Samuel Edwards by feen tince. pilots, went on board the enemy's thips from the beach

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character of Martinico, St. Pieure, June 24th, 1777.

"The act of parliament that was lately pulled for the act of parliament commerce. by imports the purpose of destroying our commerce, by imprisa-ing our seamen, has begun to operate among the islands. All-Americans that are now taken, are closely confined until an opportunity offers for fending the

By a letter from Boffon we learn, that capt Fit. who was faid to be taken; is arrived with a very size able cargo from France, and that capt. Clouded richest prize has also got safe in.

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

Refolved, That an enquiry be made into the reibas of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Indepeddence, 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 repor

the mode of conducting the enquiry.

July 30.

Refolved, That major gen. St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, forthwith ed af Ticongeroga repair to liead quarters.

August 2. 7

Refolved, 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 Patterion, 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 sm. Schuyler in his command, to repair with all pomble expedition to the northern department, giving him directions what number of the militia to call in from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connession, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania,

That notice be immediately fent to the executive powers of the faid flates, and that they be earnedly requested to get the militia in those parts of their respective states most contiguous to the northern departchat a moment's warning, and to fend, with all possible expedition, such parts of them as the general commanding in the northern department, thall require, to ferve till the soft of November if it foomer relieved by continental troops or dismised by the commanding officer of the department, and it

entitled to continental pay and rations.

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

Whereas it is represented to congress that gen Wash

ington is of opinion that the immediate recall of all the brigadiers, from the northern department may be productive of inconvenience to the public ferrice to Refuged. That the order of congress of the inflat Refuged.

of this, month, respecting the faid brigadiers, be supplied, until gen. Washington shall judge it may be carried into effect with fasery.

**Extract from the minutes, Section of the pointed to command in the northern definitions or with orders imme-

mand in the northern department, with olders imme-

mand in the northern, gepartment, with distely to repair thither.

If the state of the state of

That the committaries general and the re-Included the committation of the control of the con