

them from a living breastwork they had built, though more than 300 strong; a reinforcement of another 100 was sent to ours, who pursued them with great slaughter, and a most surounded them, and in all probability, would have made a total conquest over them, had not their ammunition failed; we took their surgeon, Dr. Coley, and capt. Montgomery, wounded in the knee, and two others, and re-took a number they took from us the day before; fifteen of their officers were carried back to Skeelsborough, dead. Our loss was not more than 10 or 12. The garrison being drained of ammunition, and intelligence received that a large reinforcement was coming to the enemy soon, it was thought proper to evacuate and burn it, which we did the 9th instant, and came to Fort Edward. A large party of the enemy pursued our army that went round, overtook their rear at Hubbardston, commanded by col. Francis, and attacked them; the loss on both sides was considerable, but the enemy's the greatest. My worthy friend, col. Francis, fell like a good soldier, acted his part extremely well; in him the public sustains a great loss. We are now stationed upon the river, a number of miles in length, and purpose to fight them wherever we can meet them. The militia are constantly coming in, that I cannot give an account of our numbers, but very considerable, and in good spirits. I trust many good consequences will follow from what has taken place, perhaps the demolition of their army. The above account (and 'tis a just one) of the reasons of leaving Concord, &c. I hope will gratify the public; the blame, I am certain, does not belong to the army, but whose whole business it was to supply it with men; we had only 3000 continental troops and 900 militia, to contend with 8500."

NEW-LONDON, July 25.

Last sabbath, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a flag of shipping appeared westward of this harbour, coming down the sound under a fair breeze, and it was apprehended might be bound into the harbour; alarm guns were fired and the troops got under arms; but it soon appeared that they were bound further eastward, and by sun-set they had chiefly passed the western point of Fisher's-island.

Capt. Niles, in the armed schooner pry, who had been watching the motions of the above fleet from the time they came through Hell-Gate, arrived at the harbour's mouth just as the fleet went by; he had several times fired at him when near Golden-Key, but at too great a distance to injure him. Capt. Niles learnt by a deserter from the fleet at New-York, who he brought in with him, that the above were a fleet of victuallers, bound to New-York, under convoy of the Niger frigate, and that they had orders to touch at Newport. It is said there were a considerable number of invalids on board.

Last Friday afternoon a flag returned here from Newport, with several prisoners, chiefly sick through ill usage. The day before, the enemy carried three prizes into Newport, but we don't learn what vessels they were.

PROVIDENCE July 26.

Authentic advice was received here on Monday morning by express, that 40 sail of ships and other vessels from New-York were seen in the Western Sound the evening before, steering towards Rhode-Island. As there was a probability of their being the van of the enemy's grand fleet, who might have it in view to penetrate the country by way of this town, orders were issued for the militia to hold themselves in readiness, and expresses dispatched to the Massachusetts state, requesting assistance, if necessary. The fleet disappeared on Monday, and the master of a vessel, arrived at South-Carolina, informs, that he saw 21 sail of vessels the same day, steering S. E. from Block-Island, distant about three leagues.—The highest praise is due to the militia of this and the Massachusetts state, who at this busy season were with great spirit assembling in arms to defend their country.

The fleet above mentioned are supposed to be empty transports or victuallers, bound to Europe under convoy.

On Monday a sloop was taken near Point-Judith, by a small privateer. She was bound from Newport to Long-Island, for wood.

FISH-KILL, August 7.

We learn from the northward, by a soldier who had been made a prisoner on the retreat from Concord, but had since made his escape, that there were in the house in which he was confined, 170 of the enemy wounded, and that in an open field near that place he had seen 130 of their dead.

Extract of a letter from Fort Stanwix, July 23.

"We have received frequent intelligence here that Sir John Johnson has ordered col. Butler to send about 200 Indians to visit the fort and parts adjoining, who were to set out the 3d. of August from near Oswego. And that Sir John, with about 1000 troops, made up of British, Tories, and vagabond Canadians, are with Butler, and all the Indians they can muster to follow as soon as possible."

Extract of another letter from Fort Stanwix, July 28.

"Yesterday 5 o'clock the garrison was alarmed by the firing of four guns, when a party were immediately sent out to the place, which was about 500 yards from the fort; but the villains were fled, having shot, scalped, and tomahawked two girls, and wounded a third. The girls had been out gathering raspberries. By the best discoveries we could make they appear to have been four Indians who perpetrated these murders. We had four men with arms who had just passed by that place; but these mercenaries of Britain came not to fight, but to lie in wait to murder; and it is equally the same to them, if they can get a scalp, whether it be from a soldier or an innocent babe. These Indians, we are informed, are some of those sent out by Sir John Johnson, col. Ciole and Butler."

Extract of a letter from Albany, August 4.

"As to news we have but little of consequence; our army have daily skirmishes with parties of Indians and regulars.—The Indians daily scalp men, women, and children, and, by what I can learn, there is very little difference between the regulars and Indians, for when Miss M'Crea was butchered and scalped; a large number of regulars, were at a little distance, spectators of the horrid scene."

"Our army will come to Stillwater this day or tomorrow; col. Warner's party increases, he has now 3000 with him, and daily receives reinforcements."

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY for the State of NEW-YORK, July 30, 1777.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; has been duly elected governor of this state of New-York, and hath this day qualified himself for the execution of his office by taking in this council the oaths required by the constitution of this state, to enable him to exercise his said office: This council do therefore, hereby, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this state, proclaim and declare the said GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; governor, general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of this state; to whom the good people of this state are to pay all due obedience, according to the laws and constitution thereof.

By order of the council of safety,
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, president,
GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Extract of a letter from Lewisdown, August 8, 1777.

"I here is one frigate and tender lying at the Brown's one frigate and tender in our road, and two frigates that cruize off and on, near the cape; sometimes they come in and stay a tide, then out to sea. On Tuesday last capt. Murphy went up to Cedar Creek, to take possession of some craft that were there, that the Tories go off to the ships to trade with; but upon his entering the creek he found a sloop that had lately arrived from New-York with several articles, such as rum, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, &c. he boarded her, but the men that belonged to her took to the marsh, capt. Murphy pursued but could not come up with them, however he took 4 other gentlemen that were going down to trade with ba. on, eggs, &c. The captain brought the sloop out, and got down to the creek's mouth that night, but could not get his prize in; the next morning there came a schooner and tender belonging to the ship in our road, and three cutters, to retake the sloop, upon which a smart engagement began, which lasted above half an hour, when, to capt. Murphy's credit, he made them flee off, although the schooner's metal must have been much heavier than the barge's; the cutters were obliged to tow the schooner off, and I am certain she must have received some considerable damage, for I was looking with a glass the whole time of the action. Capt. Murphy received very little damage, save being burnt in the face with his own gun, by her blowing from the touch-hole. The sloop got safe into our creek, where he would be glad to have your orders. There is a constant trade from the ships to Cedar Creek, and I think if you could spare one of your small galleys, the vessels they trade in might be taken; they are a sloop and schooner, and mount two 6 pounders and some swivels each; they are there once or twice a week certainly. Col. Richardson is encamped about 13 miles from this; he has taken up several of our d—nd rascals of Tories; and I believe he will do a great deal of service here."

Last week divers persons who have last been in office under the late hereditary government of Pennsylvania, or otherwise in the service of the king of Great-Britain, were arrested, and imprisoned on parole, with a convenient degree of liberty; they, however, considering themselves as prisoners of war. This was done for the public security, by his excellency the president in council, in his character of commander in chief. These gentlemen are to be considered as servants and subjects of the enemy, at least they had not renounced him, nor given any pledge or assurance of their fidelity to the state. They must be subjects of the one, or the other. There can be no neutrals. It was not fit they should go longer at large.

We hear that John Penn, Esq; late governor of Pennsylvania, and of the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Suffex upon Delaware; and Benjamin Chew, Esq; late chief justice, register general of wills, &c. and of the council of Pennsylvania, having declined signing paroles, are to be secured at Fredericksburg in Virginia.

From Ipswich, in the state of Massachusetts, we hear, that a fleet of about 100 sail had been discovered the 1st of this instant off the heights of Gloucester, or Cape Anne; but by advice from gen. Heath, of the 2d inst. it is said that they were supposed to be some cruizers, with their prizes, increased to that number by the force of imagination.

IN CONGRESS, June 30, 1777.

CONGRESS, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the letters from Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq; president of the convention of the state of New-York, dated 20th of January and 1st of March, 1777; the resolutions passed in committee of safety for the state of New-York, at Fish-Kill, 20th of January, 1777, transmitted with the above letters; a petition signed Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden; Heman Allen, and Reuben Jones, in the name and behalf of the people-filing themselves inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants, dated New-Hampshire Grants, Westminster, 15th January, 1777; a letter from Pierre Van Cortlandt, Esq; president of the council of safety of New-York, dated 28th May, 1777; and a printed paper, signed, "A word to the wise is sufficient," containing an extract from the minutes of congress, and a letter to the inhabitants of Vermont, signed Thomas Young, dated Philadelphia, 11th April, 1777; laid before congress the 23d instant by the delegates of New-York; and after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, That the committee have had under consideration the letters and papers to them referred, and have come to sundry resolutions thereupon, which he is ready to report whenever the congress shall please to receive them.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

The report from the committee of the whole was then read, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That congress is composed of delegates chosen by, and representing, the communities respectively inhabiting the territories of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, as they respectively stood at the time of its first institution; that it was instituted for the purpose of securing and defending the commu-

ties aforesaid against the usurpations, oppressions, and hostile invasions of Great-Britain; and that therefore it cannot be intended that congress, by any of its proceedings would do, recommend, or countenance, anything injurious to the rights and justifications of several communities which it represents.

Resolved, That the independent government attempted to be established by the people filing themselves inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants, can derive no countenance or justification from the act of congress declaring the United Colonies to be independent of the crown of Great-Britain, nor from any other act or resolution of congress;

Resolved, That the petition of Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen and Reuben Jones, in the name and behalf of the people-filing themselves aforesaid, praying "that their declaration, that they would consider themselves as a free and independent state, may be received, that they district in the said petition described may be ranked among the free and independent states; and that delegates therefrom may be admitted to seats in congress," be dismissed.

Resolved, That congress, by raising and ordering the regiment commanded by col. Warner, never intended to give any encouragement to the claim of the people aforesaid to be considered as an independent state, but that the reason which induced congress to form the corps was, that many officers of different states who had served in Canada, and alleged that they would soon raise a regiment, but were then unprovided for might be reinstated in the service of the United States.

Whereas a printed paper, addressed to the inhabitants of the district aforesaid, dated Philadelphia, 11th April, 1777, and subscribed, "Thomas Young," was laid before congress on the 23d instant, by the delegates of New-York, to which address is prefixed the resolution of congress of the fifteenth of May, 1776, and in which are contained the following paragraphs:

"I have taken the minds of several of the leading members of the honourable the continental congress, and can assure you that you have nothing to do but to send attested copies of the recommendation to take up government to every township in your district, and invite all the freeholders and inhabitants to meet in their respective townships, and choose members for a general convention, to meet at an early day, to choose delegates for the general congress and committee of safety, and to form a constitution for your state. Your friends here tell me that some are in doubt whether delegates from your district would be admitted into congress; tell you to organize fairly, and make the experiment, and I will ensure you success at the risk of my reputation as a man of honour or common sense. Indeed they can by no means refuse you. You have as good a right to choose how you will be governed, and by whom, as they had."

Resolved, That the contents of the said paragraph are derogatory to the honour of congress, and a gross misrepresentation of the resolution of congress therein referred to, and tend to deceive and mislead the people to whom they are addressed.

Extract from the journals,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary

IN CONGRESS, August 6, 1777.

THE committee of treasury report, that they have conferred with the managers of the States lottery, and find that a considerable number of tickets remain unsold in the hands of the managers, as well as of their agents in the several states; and that from the present state of the lottery, and the uncertainty of the enemy's intentions, the committee recommend the drawing to be postponed till the sixth day of November next; and that a further quantity of tickets be transmitted to the several states, and that it be recommended to their respective executive powers to give all the assistance they can to expedite the sales thereof.

Resolved, That congress concur with this report, and direct the board of treasury to cause the same to be carried into effect.

Copy from the journals,
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, dep. secretary.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) June 26.

ARTICLES of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded on, and signed at Dewit's corner, the 20th day of May, 1779, between the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, and the Cherokee Indians.

Article 1. The Cherokee nation acknowledges, that the troops during the last summer repeatedly defeated their forces, victoriously penetrated through their lower towns, middle settlements and valleys, and quietly and unopposed built, held, and continue to occupy, the fort at Seneca, thereby did effect and maintain the conquest of all the Cherokee lands, eastward of the Unacaye mountain; and to and for their people did acquire, possess, and yet continue to hold, in and over the said lands, all and singular the rights incidental to conquest; and the Cherokee nation, in consequence thereof, do cede the said lands to the said people; the people of South-Carolina.

Article 2. South-Carolina will immediately send a supply of goods into the Cherokee nation and settlements for sale, and permit the Cherokees, during their good behaviour, to inhabit the middle settlements and valleys westward of the highest part of the Occonee mountain; but they shall not beyond a line extended south-west and north-east across the highest part of the Occonee mountain, proceed or advance, without permission from the commanding officer at Fort Rutledge; to apply for which, one runner may at any time be sent by the Cherokees; Provided nevertheless, that during this present year the Cherokees may raise, gather and remove the corn they have planted on the east side of the Occonee mountain.

Article 3. The government of South-Carolina will endeavour that the Cherokees be furnished with supplies of goods as usual; and that the trade shall be put under the best regulations. Every person who, without a proper pass or licence, shall arrive in the Cherokee nation or settlements, the Cherokees shall immediately apprehend, and deliver to the commanding officer at Fort Rutledge, and seize to their own use all the cattle, horses, goods and effects, conducted into their settlements by every such person.

Article 4. Every white person, who instigates, or endeavoured to instigate, the Cherokees to the late war,