

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1777.

NEW-LONDON, November 7.

By a gentleman (a native of Boston) who made his escape from New-York, and arrived here last Sunday we are informed, that he was taken in March last, in a ship bound from Newbury to Bourdeaux, and carried from Newbury to Bourdeaux, and carried from Newbury to Bourdeaux...

BOSTON, November 13.

Last Thursday morning the ship Syren, of 28 guns, and a schooner, ran ashore at Point-Beaufort, the two last were taken with about 40 prisoners, and 4 wounded. It was expected the Syren would give up as soon as an 18 pounder fired upon her, which would be ready the next morning.

By two gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who arrived in town last evening from New-London, which they left last Friday, we learn, that the Syren frigate, above-mentioned, was entirely bilged, and that the crew had made prisoners of the crew, consisting of about 180 men, and had also secured her guns, &c. of about 60000 l. worth of money.

On Thursday last arrived at Cambridge lieut. gen. John Burgoyne, Esq; with the British, and on Friday the British troops, in the full powers of health, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war at the mouthward, to the brave and intrepid major gen. Gates, whose name ought to be retained with gratitude in the memory of every American.

Monday last arrived at a safe port at the eastward, a prize brigantine, double decked, from London, bound for the West-Indies, taken by capt. M'Kee, in the privateer brigantine M'Clary, belonging to Portsmouth. The value of her cargo amounts to 12,000 l. sterling, in the following articles, viz. English goods, 13 chests of tea, 1000 lbs. sugar, cheese, steel, porter, hard ware, pyramids, &c. The captain of the prize informs, that the commanding gen. Burgoyne had taken Ticonderoga, and his progress towards Albany, looking upon it that America was conquered, 35 sail came out with his laden with the like articles, bound to different ports in America.

Tuesday last a vessel arrived here in a short passage from St. Peter's, Newfoundland, the master of which informs, that a packet had arrived there from France in 30 days, with orders for the governor and inhabitants to evacuate that place in 8 days, as a war with Great-Britain was inevitable; in consequence of which, several vessels with all kinds of goods were preparing for these ports.

Capt. Skimmer, in his late cruise (a few days before he arrived) came across a French vessel bound from the Cape for Old France, the master of which came on board him, and informed him, that a vessel arrived at the Cape from France a day or two before he sailed, with dispatches for the governor and among others, one was an account that a new Nabob had arose in the East-Indies, and cut off every British subject in Calcutta, &c. man, woman and child, to the number of about 40,000 souls. It is thought this was done in retaliation of general Clive's humane treatment to those people some years since.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Aug. 1, 1777.

"The armaments in France and Spain are still kept up, and a powerful confederacy is forming against Great-Britain.—The destination of the fleet that sailed from Cadiz the 13th of November, which was kept a profound secret, is no longer a mystery.—It appeared before the island of St. Catharine, belonging to Portugal, summoned it to surrender, and upon a refusal reduced it in a few days. But a good understanding has taken place betwixt the courts of Madrid and Lisbon since the death of the late king, and orders have been sent into the South-Seas for hostilities immediately to cease on each side. The Spaniards are exceedingly strong in South-America, and the West-Indies; they have 22 ships of the line at the Havannah, these armaments will not be inactive. The inhabitants of Jamaica are greatly alarmed, inasmuch that they are erecting new and repairing the old fortifications throughout the whole island; the war will certainly commence in these seas, and from the present appearance of affairs it cannot be far off. Packet boats are often passing betwixt this and the Spanish islands with letters to and from the general. A 74 gun ship and 3 frigates have lately arrived here, which, with those that were on the station before, will make a respectable armament."

LANCASTER, December 3.

In CONGRESS, November 28, 1777.

Resolved, That whenever any expedition, which may be undertaken either by sea or land, by order or at the expense of the United States, shall fail in the execution, or whenever any important post, fort or fortress, garrisoned and defended at the expense of the United States, shall be evacuated, or taken by the enemy, it be an established rule in congress to institute an enquiry into the causes of the failure of such expedition, or into the loss of such post, fort or fortress, and into the conduct of the principal officer or officers conducting the expedition to failing, or commanding the post, fort or fortress so evacuated, or taken by the enemy. The enquiry so instituted to be conducted in such manner as congress shall deem best adapted for the investigation of truth in the respective cases.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

We hear that the enemy have lately evacuated the fortresses of Ticonderoga, Mount-Independence, forts Montgomery, Constitution, and Fort-Washington, and withdrawn their troops within the heights of Kings-bridge, near New-York.

YORK-TOWN.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Samuel Kirkland, missionary and interpreter for the Six Nations: Together with a message from the Six Nation Chiefs, to the general Gates, commanding the army of the United States, in the northern department, dated at Onondaga, October 31, 1777.

To the honourable major-general GATES, commander in chief of the northern department of the United States.

SIR, I DELIVERED your message to the Oneida Sachems, informing them of the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and his whole army; and presented the warriors your request, that a number of their best men (not exceeding thirty or forty) should immediately repair to Albany, where they would receive further directions. I also sent their lead warriors with a belt of information to the Onondagoes four days ago: To each of the above you have the following replies.

From the SACHEM of ONEIDA.

Brother chief warrior ARMOUCKTEA, THIS is good news you have sent us—it is great news. You have taken the general, and his army, who thought to march through all America with his army, making a wide road.—This is the fortune of war. The who are too proud are sometimes humbled: It is proved true in this instance—and it is perfectly right. We thank God for what has taken place.

Brother, We Sachems have nothing to say to the warriors. We have given them up for the field—I they must act as they think wit.

Brother, We thank you for so speedily informing us of your conquest.—We wish you success in all your future undertakings.

SAGHARAT, - WHITE SKINS. OJESTAREE, GRASSHOPPER.

From the WARRIORS.

Brother, WE rejoice greatly in your success—it revives our minds. Two of our head warriors are abroad: Upon their return you shall immediately hear from us.—A few only at present accompany your messenger down to Albany.

QUIDLESS, PETER. THAGNECTORIS.

From the ONONDAGO SACHEMS and WARRIORS.

Brother ARMOUCKTEA, WE have heard your voice—Your belt has come in good-time, and brings great news.

Brother, We congratulate you upon the extraordinary success of your army. Your enemy, once very strong in that quarter, are now subdued.—This is matter of great rejoicing. Indeed we have long expected it would be his fate, as he talked very proudly amongst all the Indians, and told what he would do to the Americans.—He despised them. The army he sent against Fort-Schuyler spake very insolently—quite too proud—"That they would trample all down before them, and at first sight of them the fort would vanish"—but now the proud are brought low! This is right.

Brother, We send your belt of intelligence forward to the Cayugas, and Senecas.—We hope its influence will be very extensive.—We expect it will soon reach Niagara.

Brother, The great God has brought about this happy revolution, as you observed in your speech to us. We must all ascribe the honour, the wisdom, and victory to him.

Brother, We wish you a continuation of success. Farewell.

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from general Gates, dated Albany, November 16, 1777.

"I have now the pleasure to acquaint the congress, that the enemy have confirmed my opinion of their intentions, by burning and destroying all the works and buildings upon Mount-Independence and Ticonderoga, and precipitately retreating to the lake, and St. John's. The heavy stores, &c. they threw into the lake, and it is believed carried off only the brass artillery, the powder, the provisions and the garrison."

"I take it for granted, that general Putnam and gen. George Clinton acquainted your excellency that the enemy abandoned all the forts and posts upon the North-River the 28th ult. and retreated to New-York; and that Fort-Independence, near Kings-Bridge, is also evacuated and destroyed."

Extract of a letter from general Washington, dated November 26, 1777.

"The marquis de la Fayette went to Jersey with gen. Green, and I find he has not been inactive there; this you will perceive by the following extract from a letter just received from gen. Green. "The marquis, with about 400 militia, and the rifle corps, attacked the enemy's picquet last evening—killed about twenty, wounded many more, and took about 20 prisoners. The marquis is charmed with the spirited behaviour of the militia and rifle corps. They drove the enemy about half a mile, and kept the ground until dark. The enemy's picquet consisted of about 300, and were reinforced during the skirmish. The marquis is determined to be in the way of danger."

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer in France to his friend, a general officer, in the service of the United American States, dated Angus, March 6, 1777.

"You are then engaged, my dear —, in the cause of America; for this glorious cause my blood is warmed. May you, my friend, prosper well in it and may heaven make it prosper, and you an instrument to insure its success. Whatever your motives, my dear friend, for launching in a career, in many respects so different from that you have hitherto run, I applaud them with all my soul; and were I hale and strong as I am weak and delicate, I would myself embark in so noble a cause with the greatest alacrity, and share the fate and dangers you are to encounter. Great and arduous as is your task, you are certainly equal to it. You have to assert the rights of humanity, and the freedom of an empire, which if once established, will not have its parallel in history, against the general enemies of mankind, and the cruel and tyrannical oppressors of your own miserable country. The more odious, that themselves, jealous of liberty to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, they have committed fewer crimes in defence of their own, than in depriving of theirs, every nation that they could master. I flatter myself their sentiments are congenial to your own. I love an Englishman as I love my soul, but I am far from being enamoured with the nation, and I abhor their government. May you, my friend, inspire the same way of thinking to the men you are going to train to the art of war. May you indemnify them for the loss of so gallant an officer as Lee, which I am afraid is too true. And what ever your success be, be assured of my vows for you, and your cause.—Now, in the decline of life, I shall reflect with pleasure, on an eminent continent, being armed in defence of their undoubted rights; and no less pleasing will it be to me to think, that the companion of my youth, and the friend of my age, my dear, was a principal in so glorious an enterprise."

ANNAPOLIS, December 18.

From the LONDON PUBLIC ADVERTISER, May 21.

A certain SPEECH verified.

Most gracious S—,

TAX'D as we are beyond our strength, You ask, and here receive More than you want, and therefore more Than men so tax'd should give.

This tamely told, my royal S—, Your faithful minions bend, And hope, what they have given like fools You'll like a wife man spend.

To the PUBLIC.

Eik-Ridge landing, Nov. 17, 1777.

AS SALT is much wanting in this state, and the people that have convenient places for making it, cannot make any great quantity for want of proper pans to boil it down in—This is, therefore, to acquaint all persons who have a mind to make salt, that the subscriber will furnish them with pans ready made of sheet iron, and engaged tight, to contain any number of gallons, they giving for each pan the full of good merchantable salt; and to encourage many to carry on these most necessary works, he will deliver any person pans, who will give him good security that they will (after allowing them sufficient time to make it) deliver him as many gallons of salt as the pans they take contain.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

South-River, October 19, 1777.

STOLEN out of the house of Mrs. Jemima Selby (in the night) from her and the subscriber, a sum of money of about 69 l. currency, amongst which was a silver dollar, six English shillings, and other small pieces of silver, together with several papers. Any person or persons who informs against the thief shall, on conviction, receive a reward of 50 dollars from the subscriber, or 10 dollars for the papers alone.

EUGENE FERRIS.

In this engagement, it is confidently reported, that Lord Cornwallis was wounded.