

...ed for them to put their intentions into execution, by seven of the rebels jumping into their long boat to fasten the tackles and get her hoisted on board; when Mr. Murphy gave the signal, and immediately knocked down the centinel and took his arms; he was bravely seconded by his two gallant companions, one of whom threw a piece of metal into the boat, which started a plank in her bottom, and then cut her painter, soon after which the and the seven rebels went down. Success crowned the endeavours of the three heroes, who after destroying twenty-four of the pirates, gave quarters to the remaining five, and then stood after the vessel out of which they were taken, which they retook, and brought both vessels into the Hook yesterday afternoon.

Capt. White of the privateer brig Spitfire, arrived here from Georgia, informs us, that fifteen hundred of the royal army, under the command of col. Maitland, crossed the river Savannah, on the evening of the twenty-seventh ult. to Purisburgh, on the Carolina side, where they surprized the rebel gen. Lincoln with two thousand congress troops, killed about one hundred and fifty, took about three hundred prisoners and obliged the remainder to run, many of them almost naked, into the woods. Capt. White has taken six valuable prizes during his cruise, one of them, on the fifth of Feb. named the St. Maria, a fine ship richly laden with indigo and tobacco. He also informs us, that capt. Slow, in an armed boat from St. Augustine, on the twenty-fifth ult. captured a brig from Calais to Charlestown, laden with salt and dry goods, the master of which says, that previous to his departure a packet boat arrived from England, which brought accounts of twenty thousand British troops being ready to embark for America, under convoy of seventeen men of war, and that their embarkation was to take place with the greatest expedition; that the French court reproached the Spaniards for remaining supine spectators while the navy of Great-Britain are ruining the commerce of France.

**WILLIAMSBURG, May 22.**

By advices which his excellency the governor has received from the Illinois, we learn, that Mr. Hamilton the governor of Detroit, came down this spring with a party of regulars, Canadians and savages, and retook the post of St. Vincent, on the Wawash, garrisoned by a small detachment from the Illinois: that the brave col. Clarke, considering himself as reduced by this event, to the alternative of hazarding every thing on one desperate effort, or of abandoning our western acquisitions, determined to march with his whole force consisting of about 150 men, including some militia of the place, and make a vigorous attack on the enemy. The arrangements he made for this purpose were as judicious as the enterprise itself was heroic and arduous; he found Mr. Hamilton with his party in the fort, which he immediately besieged, so closely and vigorously, that in eighteen hours the whole were made prisoners. A scalping party of Indians, which Mr. Hamilton had sent out, returned to the fort soon after the surrender of it to the American arms, with the savage trophies of their success, and instantly suffered the vengeance due to their outrages on humanity. Col. Clarke has sent in governor Hamilton, Monsieur Dechang, judge of the court at Detroit, and capt. Lemout, with about 15 prisoners. They were when last heard of at New-London, in Bedford county. The exploits which col. Clarke sent with the particulars of this expedition, was murdered by the savages on his way, and the dispatches destroyed: it is also said, that a very large quantity of goods brought from Detroit, for the purpose of rewarding the barbarities of their Indian allies, was taken at the same time by col. Clarke.

A letter from the captain commandant at Detroit to governor Hamilton has been intercepted, which complains that since the departure of the latter, the inhabitants were all getting traitorous hearts.

The enemy, by the last accounts, after having burnt the town of Suffolk, destroyed the provisions there, and plundered its inhabitants retreated to Portsmouth, where they are taking the provisions they have taken in their predatory excursions to the adjacent counties.

To shew the barbarous and unmanly disposition of those invaders of our country, we submit to the public the following facts, authenticated by the testimony of one of the parties concerned. Four boys, viz. John Phupp, Thomas Walke, Thomas Lawton, and Peter Bowdon, who were on their way from Mr. Andrews's school near Suffolk, to their parents in Princess Anne county, were overtaken by three of their light horse, and after striking one of them with a cutlass, and the most abusive language, robbed them of their shoes and knee buckles, handkerchiefs, money, and all the cloaths they had, telling them at the same time, they might think themselves fortunate in not meeting with the Hessians instead of them, as they would not only have robbed them, but would have put them to death. How are the laurels of the British valour fallen, when women and boys are now become the objects of their vengeance!

Several deserters have come in from the enemy; and inform, that their design is not to stay there long; that many others were determined to desert, on account of the bad usage they receive.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 1.**

By capt. Newton Cannon, of the schooner Lady Washington, who on Sunday night arrived in this port, in 11 days from Providence, we learn, that he heard there from several British captains of vessels, of general Lincoln's having routed the British forces in South-Carolina, somewhere about Purysburg, and killed and taken 1400 of them, but he could gather no further particulars.

**S I R,**

Being in the greatest haste to dispatch your express, I have not time to give you any very particular information, concerning the present invasion; let it suffice therefore to inform Congress that the enemy's ships are nearly the same as was mentioned in my former letter; with regard to the number of the troops, which landed

and took Portsmouth, and afterwards proceeded, burnt, plundered and destroyed Suffolk, committing various barbarities, we are still ignorant, as the accounts from deserters differ widely; perhaps, however, it may not exceed 2000 or 2500 men.

I trust that we have a sufficient number of troops stationed in certain proportions at this place, York, Hampton, and on the south side of James's river.

When any further particulars come to my knowledge, they shall be communicated to Congress without delay. I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,  
**P. HENRY.**

To the hon. the president of Congress.

P. S. I am pretty certain that the land forces are commanded by general Matthews, and the fleet by Sir George Collier.

**S I R,**

I received the letter which accompanies this, yesterday, from South-Carolina, by express; and by desire of lieutenant gov. Bee, transmit it to you for the perusal of Congress. With great regard, I have the honour to be, Sir, your excellency's most obedient servant.

**P. HENRY.**

His excellency the president of Congress.

**Charlestown, South Carolina, May 5, 1779.**

The enemy having crossed from Georgia into this state, and by a rapid movement got between gen. Lincoln and Charlestown, are bending their whole force this way; they were this morning within 68 miles of us, and are pursuing gen. Moutrie, who with about 1500 men is retreating before them. Gov. Rutledge, with about 350 men, had marched from Orangeburg on Monday, to join gen. Moutrie, but I much fear will be too late. Gen. Lincoln intended coming on their rear, but they were at least four days march ahead of him.

In this situation I thought it my duty once more to request the aid of our brethren of Virginia. No time is to be lost. Indeed I fear any assistance will come too late. I am, with great esteem, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
**THEO. BEE.**

Col. John Autens received a slight wound in the arm, in a skirmish with the enemy's advanced party yesterday, and his horse was also shot. He is in a good way. Pray let his father know this, as I have not time to write to him.

His excellency Patrick Henry, Esqj  
Governor of Virginia.

By order of congress,  
**CHARLES A. HOMSON, secr.**

**ANNAPOLIS, June 4.**

We are well informed, that Great Britain intends to send out a considerable reinforcement, under the convoy of a large fleet.

By a letter to his excellency our governor from his excellency the governor of Virginia we are informed, that the enemy, who lately invaded that state, with a fleet of ships, consisting of the Reasonable of 64 guns, the Rainbow of 40, the Otter of 14, and sundry other armed and unarmed vessels, commanded by commodore Sir George Collier, together with a number of land forces, amounting to 1500 or 2000, commanded by major gen. Matthew, evacuated Portsmouth on Tuesday the 25th ult. after committing ravages and depredations of the most cruel and unmanly sort. After their departure from Portsmouth, they drew up their whole fleet before Hampton, and by a parade of their flat-bottomed boats, threatened a descent on that place; but a considerable body of troops, under col. Marshall, were so well prepared to receive them, and maintained so firm a countenance, that they did not choose to hazard the experiment. On the 27th, about noon, they hoisted sail, and proceeded to sea. No conjecture can be made concerning their destination, from their course, but from the uncomon quantity, and particular kind of some of their plunder, there can be little doubt, that they will return to New-York.

**ExtraB of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 1.**

"Part of the troops under gen. Washington are in motion, and I believe will take a station nearer New-York than the present.—No late European intelligence. We have a report from Charlestown by the way of Providence, that an action has taken place in that state much in our favour.—It is attended with such circumstances as to gain the belief of the delegates of that state. The captain and crew of the vessel from Providence are Americans, who had been taken and were permitted to purchase a vessel and to sail for New-York. They have however stumbled upon the port of Philadelphia. Their story is, that the day before they left that place, a vessel with rice arrived in a short passage from Charlestown in a bye port. One of the crew, a little boy, inadvertently blabbed out that there was a great illumination where he had been. This excited the curiosity of the standers by, and upon questioning the boy further, he said it was on account of a great battle fought near Charlestown. Others of the crew, when taken before an officer, confirmed what the boy had said, and mentioned further, that the capture by the American frigates of the Jason and Maria, and the eight transports under their convoy, bound for Georgia from New-York, had thrown them into the greatest difficulties, and laid them under the necessity of making a rapid and sudden march for Charlestown, or of doing worse—1400 it is said are killed and taken. The accounts these people bring, when putting dates together, would carry this action as far back as the 13th of May, which is later than any intelligence we have had from authority. By lieutenant gov. Bee's letter of the 5th of May it appears the enemy had crossed the Savannah river, and were moving on rapidly towards Charlestown, and were at that time within 68 miles; that gen. Lincoln was in their rear, gen. Moutrie in front, and gov. Rutledge at Orangeburg, with a small body of militia. If it has so happened that the enemy were attacked by these several divisions of gen. Lincoln's army at different points at the same time, it is probable they fought with suc-

**ExtraB of a letter from Williamsburg, May 22.**

The enemy have at length quitted us, after plundering Portsmouth and the adjacent country in a most cruel and barbarous manner. The merchandise in the town is carried off, and the provisions so such a degree as to leave the inhabitants in the utmost distress and misery. They are undoubtedly returned to New-York. Suffolk is entirely burnt, together with a very large quantity of provisions, goods, &c.

The invasion was so sudden that scarce any thing escaped them at Portsmouth. The property in my hands which was lost might have sold for £. 500,000.

I had some expectation of saving a large quantity of dry goods which I had removed up a distant creek, but was surprized the same night by a party of horse and foot, who kill'd or took our whole party, except myself, indeed for several minutes they gave no quarter. Happily for me I got away from the midst of them, and tho' closely sought after for five or six days together, I finally got to this city, having lost my baggage, money, and most of my papers and books. I had about 30 men with me, and was betrayed by some of the tory inhabitants, who conducted the enemy to the spot.

Is it not very extraordinary, that two or three hundred men marched above twenty miles by land and burnt Suffolk unmolested? In short, they scarcely lost a man in this expedition. I hope your people are more spirited, for I truly fear you will have a visit from them, and likely this place, during the summer.

The enemy's force here was about 1200 or 1000 land forces, one ship of the line, one frigate, a number of privateers and armed boats, and a row-galley mounting two twenty-four pounders."

**TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779.**

Ordered, that all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury,  
**JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.**

The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

**THERE** is at the plantation of Marmaduke Simms, near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12½ hands high, branded on the near buttock I. K. and has one white foot behind; he appears to have been shod all round, though only one shoe now remains upon him. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. **IX P 6 Del.**

**Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.**

**N**OW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away.

**W 3 BENJAMIN PURNELL, Sheriff.**

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**ANNAPOLIS, May 10, 1779.**  
**L**OST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 692 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested, to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stoped at the Loan-Office. **JAMES DICK.**

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry.

**PART** of four tracts of land, containing 306½ acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 10 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 10 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paved garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow, about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers who live on the said land.  
**TALBOT, JOHN, FRANKLIN & REBECCA WILLIAMS.**

**T**HE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND, now in force, from BACON's collection up to the present government, has sent subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers for ten dollars each copy.—He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpose.—Subscriptions are taken in at his office.  
**FREDERICK GREEN.**

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