

...ed for them to put their intentions into execution, by seven of the rebels jumping into their long boat to fetch the tackle and get her hoisted on board; when Mr. Murphy gave the signal, and immediately knocked down the sentinel 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 she 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 proceeded for the vessel out of which they retook, and brought away afternoon.

Capt. White of here from Georgia, is the royal army, and crossed the river Savannah the 7th ult. to where they surprized thousand congresses and fifty, took aboard the remainder, led into the woods, and during the night of Feb. named the with indigo and the capt. Slow, in an the twenty-fifth ult. Charleston, laden of which says that boat arrived from E twenty thousand of America, under and that their emb greatest expedition, the Spaniards for the navy of Great-Brit France.

WILLIAM

By advices which ceived from the Illir the governor of Det party of regulus, C the post of St. Vingo by a small detatch brave col. Clarke, f this event, to the on one desperate eff acquisitions, determi consisting of about the place, and make The arrangements b dious as the enter he found Mr. Han which he immediatel y, that in eight-een cis. A scalping pa ron had sent out, re render of it to the A phies of their succed geance due to their e has lent in governa judge of the court al about 25. prisoners. New-London, in Bet col. Clarke sent with was murdered by the patches destroyed: it tity of goods brought rewarding the barbar taken at the same time

A letter from the governor Hamilton ha plains that since the de tants were all getting tr

The enemy, by tieal the town of Suffolk, de plundered its in abita where they are latine then depredatory ex u

To show the barbar those invaders of our the following facts, at one of the parties co Phupp, Thomas Wal Bow son, who were a school near Suffolk, county, were overtak and after striking one most abusive language knee buckles, hand cloaths they had, te might think themse the Hessians instead of have robbed them, b How are the laurels o women and boys are vengeance!

Several deserters ha inform, that their de many others were, de the bad usage they re

PHILIP

By capt. Newton Washington, who in 11 days from Pr there from several R Lincoln's having rolins, somewhere taken 1400 of them ticulars.

SIR,

Being in the gre have not time to gi tion, concerning th therefore to inform. C nearly the same as was 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,

or our own: Let your good sense decide upon the comparison: Let even their prejudiced understandings decide upon it; and you need not be apprehensive of the determination.

Whichever supposed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amused their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the scale so much against them, that their visionary schemes vanish as the unwholesome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the sun.

An alliance has been formed between his Most Christian Majesty and these states, on the basis of the most perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us in this instance and others, has so fully manifested his sincerity and kindness, as to excite on our part correspondent sentiments of confidence and affection.

Observing the interests of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with those of America, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent designs of the Author of Nature, who unquestionably intend'd men to partake of certain rights and portions of happiness, his majesty perceived the attainment of these views to be founded on the single proposition of a separation between America and Great-Britain.

The resentment and confusion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you should entertain of the magnanimity and consummate wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty on this occasion.

They perceive, that selecting this grand and just idea from all those specious ones that might have confused or misdirected inferior judgment or virtue, and satisfied with the advantages which must result from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himself and these states, not only by establishing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cause of jealousy and suspicion. They also perceive with similar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not desiring an acquisition of dominion on this continent, or an exclusion of other nations from a share of its commercial advantages, so useful to them, has given no alarm to those nations, but in fact has interested them in the accomplishment of his generous undertaking to dissolve the monopoly thereof by Great-Britain, which has already contributed to elevate her to her present power and haughtiness, and threatened if continued to raise both to a height insupportable to the rest of Europe.

In short, their own best informed statesmen and writers confess, that your cause is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adversaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well-grounded conclusions, that the final event must prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed, we have the best reason to believe that we shall soon form other alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to these states.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this contest, do you imagine they can now flatter themselves with a hope of conquering you, unless you are false to yourselves?

When unprepared, undisciplined, and unsupported, you opposed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then, if at any time, was conquest to be apprehended. Yet what progress towards it have their violent and incessant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly wasting their blood and treasure in the dishonourable enterprize, they deigned at length to offer terms of accommodation with respectful addresses to that once despised body the congress, whose humble supplications ONLY for peace,

Done in CONGRESS by unanimous consent, this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOHN JAY, PRESIDENT.

Attest. **CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.**

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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Extra of a letter from William Jay, May 23. 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 loss in my opinion is 10,000.

liberty and safety, they had contemptuously rejected, since of its being an unconstitutional assembly. Nay, those desirous of seducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had so far and so rashly wandered, they made most specious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illustrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms.—Foiled again, and stung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controversy, or to resume their former modes of persecuting it. They chose the latter. Again the savages are stimulated to horrid massacres of women and children, and domestics to the murder of their fathers. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miserable deaths in galls and prison-ships. To complete the sanguinary system, all the "EXTREMITIES of war" are by authority denounced against you.

Piously endeavour to derive this consolation from their remorseless fury, that "the Father of Mercies" looks down with disapprobation on such audacious defiance of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms assumed by you in your righteous cause, have not been sullied by any unjustifiable severities.

Your enemies despairing however, as it seems, of the success of their united forces against our main army, have divided them, as if their design was to harrahs you by predatory, desultory operations. If you are assiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence.

Resolve yourselves therefore, that this campaign may finish the great work you have so nobly carried on for several years past. What nation ever engaged in such a contest under such a complication of disadvantages, so soon surmounted many of them, and in so short a period of time had to certain a prospect of a speedy and happy conclusion. We will venture to pronounce that so remarkable an instance exists not in the annals of mankind. We will remember what you did at the commencement of this war. You saw the iminent diffidence between your circumstances and those of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel must decide on no less than your lives, liberties and estates. All these you greatly put to every hazard, resolving rather to die freemen than to live slaves; and justice will oblige the impartial world to confess you have uniformly acted on the same generous principle. Consider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with success. Persevere; and you ensure peace, freedom, safety, glory, sovereignty, and felicity to yourselves, your children, and your children's children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly importune their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down to your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for completing your labours.

Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public uses—link the emissions of your respective states—provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually superintend the behaviour of public officers—diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.

(XXXIV) M A B O Extra of a million for individ the British trade, and repairs for the May 10. Since from South-Carol continent. On Monday last Port from Martin being had been re ships as to make that admiral Byro ture out, as sickne his fleet. Last Sunday t sent into New-L 10 guns, from Ne Since our last f ports from statia ports of the Weib ported, that adm were fill at their ay capital movem disposition at bot ferriosity of Syron That not long f war of the line, a far from Martini pried off, sent take care of them detachments, bot general action. By the above v having embarked as indicated fom St. Kitts was in feet, and every p of the island. One of the last that a large num force, had arriv is probably the France to the W arrived here, ar March. This ar feet of France a British in those f By the same cl of the line, belon were hauled up them having bur In a speech wh his judges of the haviour of coun combat. P R O Yesterday arriv ed from Guadal captured by the vateer, of New Conkling. Th manned seven p and that her cre boys, with 17 p took possession murdered capt. doer and 3 bo York. The continen rived in port on them a brig of York, which w hours; the ener capt. Hacker 4 prize is a valuat Thursday mo 70 tons, captur bour, by the ar General Sullivi Martindale. S Providence to Monmouth pri tender, and ag bore. Her car A midshipman own man of v Early on Sat Rhode-Island l lected a confid on "the appea thought proper taly a part of N E V Thursday last to New-York, Putnam. Sunday was capt. Drew, of bour by the B feet of twenty York to Rhod a British frigate