

that you be upon your guard, and though I do not mean to descend to particulars, yet I must beg you to consider, that as the cause of France is your cause, so her honour is your honour; and the man who strikes at the one, with the same blow, makes a stroke at the other.

It you shall be so wise as to cultivate the friendship of this nation, she will carry you gloriously and triumphantly through the war; nor will the advantages of your connection cease even when peace shall have been established. For as she is, without question, the most enlightened nation of the world, her friendship will be a continual honour to you. She will introduce you to the best company in the world; she will place you by her side; and you may shortly be as far before Great-Britain in letters, in polished manners and social behaviour, and in every grace that adorns humanity, as you are now before her in the justice of your cause, and the bravery with which you have asserted it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON, June 26.

IN consequence of some dispatches received from general Conway, governor of Jersey, orders are given for several pieces of cannon to be immediately sent to that island, and an additional number of troops.

One of admiral Arbuthnot's small frigates has sent into Forbay a French privateer which he took cruising off Scilly.

The French, after the capture of Senegal, dispatched two 40 gun frigates, and two small armed vessels, to attack James Fort, on the river Gambia, which struck the colours at discretion on the 11th of February last, being in no condition to repel even a sloop of war.

The French destroyed the fortifications, and sent the ordnance for Senegal, to strengthen that place.

The force that took Fort James were going down the coast, and intended to destroy the fortifications on Bance Island in their way; and accordingly, all the small craft of light draft, taken in the river Gambia, were fitted out for that purpose.

The vote of credit for the present year, is 13,828,000 pounds. Alarming as such a sum is, it has been given away without a single murmur; but perhaps the body politic, like the body natural, when in a state of general mortification, is incapable of feeling any kind of pain.

If the war continues another year, we shall certainly have a poll tax, that not a subject, high or low, rich or poor, in his majesty's dominions, should escape the pressure of the present administration.

The contest for the vacant blue ribbon, it is thought, will be decided in favour of lord S—, who every body is of opinion, richly deserves a string.

Extra of a letter from Malaga, May 7.

The two French men of war that took the Montreal frigate will sail with the first fair wind for Brest, but admiral Duff, at Gibraltar, is determined to attack them; so that until they are either got clear off, or are taken, the trade will not pass hence, and then it will be under convoy.

By a gentleman arrived in town last night from Plymouth, we learn, that there are there more than 3800 French prisoners, and that the second battalion of royal Scots had arrived to do duty over them.

A letter from Holland by the last mail, mentions, that the Dutch have 12 sail of men of war fit for sea; that the ships sailing from thence would consist of three different convoys, and by the time they returned 12 sail more would be ready to relieve them.

We hear the extraordinary equipments of ships ordered by the States General on the 26th ult. in consequence of the unanimous resolutions of the provinces of Holland and Friesland, are now carrying on in the different dock-yards in the departments of the admiralty of the republic.

By a vessel from Norway we learn, that the coast swarms with French privateers, and that there are three which mount 30 guns each.

By a gentleman lately arrived from France we are informed, that the French troops are in motion through the provinces of Normandy Picardy, Orleans, and Brittany, in order to form a camp under the walls of Brest, for an invasion of Ireland. The plan of proceeding is so different from that under Confians,

whose expedition failed, from their having to go round for their troops, by which means three winds were necessary; they are now to sail out at once, with the transports, so that if one wind favours them, they may escape the English fleet. The army is to be commanded by marshal d'Armentiers, and to consist of 15,000 men.

PARIS, May 27. We believe it will give our readers pleasure to have the particulars of the gold lately taken on board the Prince of Orange packet-boat, one of the richest prizes we have made this year. 38,160 ducates of gold, 2 double-ducates, 5 pieces of ducates, 1407 guineas, 220 half guineas, 8 ingots of gold, 60 sovereigns, 75 quarters of a sovereign, 94 double pieces of the queen, 186 half pieces of ditto, 101 portuguisés, 15 pieces of gold, of Philip IVth, 43 half pieces ditto.

The whole weighing 755 marks, 4 ounces, and three grains. A mark is 8 ounces.

Advice received from Bayona, confirms the capture of the Montreal, a British frigate, in the Mediterranean. Another frigate, which some call the Surprise, others the Inetis, escaped to Gibraltar, after being severely handled.

The American, one of our cruisers, captain la Cotejdiere, is returned to Granville; she has taken a vessel ransomed for eighteen thousand livres.

On the 19th of April, the Prince de Montbarry, one of our cruisers of 20 guns, attacked the ship Montague, coming from Leghorn, with 40 men, 12 guns and 8 obusers; after a smart engagement of two hours and a half, the Montague being totally disabled, surrendered. She was said to be worth five hundred thousand pound sterl. but we are assured the cargo amounts to one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. This prize was brought into Granville on the 22d of May.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, August 10.

Yesterday the flag of truce which lately failed from this place for Savannah, returned here, and brought a number of prisoners. By a gentleman who came in the flag we learn—That on Saturday the 7th inst. a fleet of about 37 vessels, sailed from Tybee, under convoy of the Perseus, an armed brig, and two sloops, for New-York—That the Ariel, a 20 gun ship, was to cruise off this bar until the fleet passed by—That some time last week Sir James Wallace was married to Miss Nancy Wright, daughter of Sir James Wright, governor of Savannah—That Sir James, in the Experiment, mounting 50 twelve pounders, was to sail on the 8th instant for New-York, with his lady and her sister—That the little pilot boat that was carried off from this place the 1st instant, had arrived at Savannah, where she had been condemned, and was going out on a cruise—That the troops in Savannah are very sickly, particularly the Hessians, who died from 4 to 14 of a day—That they have no less than five hospitals in Savannah, the barracks one of them, a building made to contain at least 1000 men—That a report prevailed, that colonel Prevost, with the 60th regiment, were to sail in a few days, for the West-Indies.

The same day upwards of sixty negroes, and a small privateer from St. Augustine, manned with Grecians, taken by captain Spencer at the Southward, arrived here. Captain Spencer during his cruise took a number of prisoners, which he let go on parole, with the officers and men belonging to the privateer.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated August 16, 1779.

"A vessel having arrived at Antigua from Cork, brings advices to the 26th of June, which mention, that the Spanish ambassador had made a declaration to the court of London, which gave them to understand, that his Catholic Majesty intended to take an acting part with France. Likewise of the French fleet sailing from Brest the 4th of June with upwards of 40 sail of men of war; that a fleet of 31 sail of the line, together with some frigates, had sailed from Cadiz, that they were to be joined by nine sail of the line from Ferrol, and to form a junction with the French fleet, in order to reign triumphant in the European seas, as well as in these—A report prevails, that Barbados is taken."

August 13. By a vessel from St. Eustatia, and another from Cape François, arrived here

since our last: we have the following intelligence received by them.

The British fleet passed by St. Eustatia on the 14th, and the next day got into Basseterre road in St. Christopher's, where on the 18th the count passed by them within gun shot, but could not prevail on them to quit their station. He therefore bore away for Cape François, where he arrived on the 29th of last month. Besides 3000 land forces he brought with him, 7000 were under orders to embark from the cape and the mole. The destination was universally said to be Jamaica, where there was then no naval or land force adequate to any effectual opposition to so formidable an armament as the count's.

A squadron, we hear, was also fitting out for the reduction of the Bahama islands.

Admiral Byron had sent a frigate express to Jamaica, informing the governor and admiral of the count's intentions, and; it is added, the little probability of his being able to give them any assistance.

On Sunday last returned from a week's cruise to the southward, the privateer schooner Witch of this port, commanded by captain Samuel Spencer, having recovered 63 negroes that were taken from this state by the enemy; made about 20 prisoners, whom he released on parole; and taken a small privateer, sloop belonging to East-Florida. The prize schooner arrived here on Monday.

We hear, that since the return of general Mackintosh from the northward in Georgia, a military force is collecting in the interior part of that country, to put themselves under his command, that may be very serviceable; that the free citizens of that state have lately held a convention, whereat they chose counsellors; and are shortly to have another, to choose assemblymen—after which they propose to elect a governor and other state officers; whence it is probable, that Sir James Wright will not be so easy in his government, as he was flattered, or flattered himself he should, at the time of his departure from England.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

A letter has been received here from a person of good intelligence, mentioning, that orders had been received from England to make preparation for the embarkation of the troops, in Rhode-Island and New-York, for a long voyage. As the domination of Britain upon the sea, is now on the wane, it is highly probable the fore-sighted part of the government of that nation may begin to be anxious for the safe return of the troops that have been so long employed here to the most cruel and dishonourable purposes; but as the British ministry have gone on in the American war with an astonishing obstinacy and infatuation, so it is by no means to be relied on, that they will soon leave us. It is therefore without dispute the part of America, encouraged by the present highly favourable appearances in Europe and the West-Indies, to make every exertion for a speedy and happy close of the war.

Mention is made in some of our last advices from New-York, that an embarkation is going on in that city of a considerable body of troops, which some suppose for the West-Indies, that the enemy were fortifying there with much industry, and discovered more uneasy apprehensions than they have done at any time since the commencement of the war. These advices add, that the American prisoners are treated with less cruelty than they have heretofore experienced.

The bravery of our troops in gaining the heights at Majoraggadoce, defended by British veterans, was such, that had Wolfe seen it, he had felt the keenest envy. Amongst the heroes who fell in the attack, was Mr. Francis Davis, son of Mr. William Davis, of this town, merchant. The intrepidity of this young gentleman there, was more conspicuous, if possible, than his cool conduct and personal bravery in the action at Newport, the 30th of August, 1778.

We hear from undoubted authority, that the desertions from the enemy at and near New-York, have been uncommonly numerous this summer. Since the glorious *camp de main*, by which the fortress at Stony-Point was carried, no less than 400 have deserted from the British and German troops; so that it is computed, that with the killed and taken in that attack, and in the successful onset at Powles-Hook, together with deserters since, the forces of the enemy have been diminished by twelve hundred.

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