

you—take care that they ascend no higher. Youse therefore; strive who shall do most for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotism which at the mention of disgrace and slavery blazed throughout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honestly and gloriously.—Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almost adoring the splendour of her rising.

By the unanimous order of CONGRESS,
JOHN JAY, President.
Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1779.

NEWBERN, Sept. 6.

Since our last, arrived here the schooner John, captain Dames, from Cape François, who brings the following most important account:

That he failed from the cape in company with count d'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 23 sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, and ten frigates, having on board 5000 troops, with a large fleet of merchant-ships, for the several ports in America. That he kept company with the fleet to the latitude of 23, and longitude 75, when he left them steering N. W. by W. and that it was reported in the fleet they were to join 12 sail of Spanish line off Augustine. That the expedition on which they were going was kept a profound secret, but that it was most undoubtedly for this continent, as he left them so near, and steering for Georgia.

We expect every hour a farther account of this grand armament, which assuredly is to clear this continent of the present murdering savage crew that at present infest it.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 25.

By an express, on his way from Charles-Town, South Carolina, to Philadelphia, we are informed, the French have landed 5000 men in Georgia, and blocked up all the English ships which are in that state.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from general Sullivan, dated Tioga, August 20, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to enclose your excellency a copy of a letter from general Clinton, by which you will find that the much desired junction will be formed to-morrow. I enclose you a copy of my orders to general Poor, who, in company with general Hand and 1000 chosen troops, have joined general Clinton. I hope, on Monday the 23d instant, to begin a rapid movement into the Indian country.

"I suppose the Indians must be collecting their force about French Catharine's or Conosadago; but I am convinced, that no force they have can now injure us. General Clinton burnt a small number of towns as he came down the river, which seemed to have been forsaken some time. Brandt was wounded in the foot at Minisink, and had arrived at Chemung before we burnt it; we took the mare he rode home, but he escaped, leaving her loaded with beans and corn: he is said to be rendered unfit for service for this campaign."

Copy of a letter from general Sullivan to general Washington, Newtown, August 30, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that having formed the junction with general Clinton without loss, we marched from Tioga the 26th in the afternoon; the rains had swelled the Cayuga so as to render our march to Chemung very difficult, as we had to ford the river twice in our route. We arrived there in the evening of the 28th, and marched for the place early in the morning of the 29th; about 11 o'clock a messenger from major Par (who commanded the rifle corps, an advance of the light troops of the army under general Hand) informed me, the enemy had (about a mile in front of the town) a very extensive breast-work erected on a rising ground, which commanded the road in which we were to pass with our artillery, and which would enable them to fire upon our flank and front at the same time. This breast-work they had endeavoured to make in a very artful manner, and had concealed themselves behind it in large numbers. I had before been apprised of the enemy's having a very large encampment at that place. I found that the work was in a bend of the river, which, by turning northward, formed a semicircle. There was a deep brook in front of this work, over which the road passed and then turned off to the right, parallel to the course of the rising ground upon which their works were constructed, which would enable them to flank the line of march of one column of our troops, had it advanced, without discovering the work. They had also posted on a hill about one hundred and fifty rods in their rear, and considerably on their left, a strong party, in order, as I suppose, to fall on our right flank, when we were engaged with the works in front, and to cover the retreat of the troops which occupied the works, in case they should be carried, and to take advantage of any disorder which might appear among our troops in the pursuit. This hill was very advantageously sited for their purpose, as it terminated in a bluff point about a mile in the rear of their works, and about two hundred yards from the river, leaving a hollow way between the hill and the river, of about 100 yards, and ending on the north in a very narrow defile. This hollow way was

clear of trees and bushes, and was occupied by them as a place of encampment for part of their army. General Hand formed the light corps of the army in the wood within four hundred yards of their works. The rifle-men in his front kept skirmishing with the enemy, who frequently sallied out and suddenly retired, apparently with a view of drawing our men into the works which they supposed had not been discovered, for the growth upon the hill being pine, interspersed with very low shrub oaks, and they having cut off oak shrubs and stuck them in the ground in front of their works, they had some occasion to suppose that we should not be able to distinguish them from those growing on the eminence. General Hand remained at his post until I arrived with the main army. General Poor's brigade, which formed the right wing of the main army, displayed in the rear of general Hand's. General Maxwell's brigade, which formed the left wing, came a-breast with general Poor, and remained in column ready to act as occasion might require.

"It was observed that there was another chain of hills terminating in a point rather in rear of our right, and about one mile distant from the right of our line. It was conjectured that the enemy had taken post upon one or both of the hills, in order to fall on our right and rear, when we attempted to attack their works. General Poor was therefore detached to gain the hill first described, and fall into the enemy's rear. Small reconnoitering parties were likewise detached to make discoveries at the other hill, and to give notice of any appearance of the enemy there; and still to guard more effectually against any attempt from that quarter, general Clinton's brigade, which forms the second line of the army, was ordered to turn off and follow in the rear of general Poor, to sustain him, in case of necessity, or to form a line to oppose any force which might fall in his rear, or attempt to gain the flank or rear of the army. When a sufficient space of time was given to general Poor to gain the hill in their rear, our artillery was to announce our attack in front, which was to be made by general Hand's corps, supported by general Maxwell's brigade, if necessary. General Maxwell's brigade was therefore held in a closed column, in order to give the necessary support to the attacking party, or to form a line to oppose any force which might attempt to attack us in our front or rear. Colonel DuBois, with the right flanking division of the army consisting of two hundred and fifty men, was advanced on the right of general Poor; and colonel Ogden, with the left flanking division of the army consisting of two hundred and fifty more, was posted near the river, with directions as soon as the attack began to advance along the side of the river and gain the enemy's right, to prevent their escaping across the Cayuga. General Poor moved on to gain the hill, and general Clinton followed as directed; but they were for some time delayed by a morass. General Poor had however arrived near the foot of the hill, when the cannonading began in front of their works; but upon attempting to ascend it, found a large body of the enemy posted there, who began a fire upon him, but he formed his troops, charged with bayonets, and sometimes fired upon them advancing. They retreated from tree to tree, and kept up an incessant fire until he gained the summit of the hill with his troops. General Clinton detached two regiments to reinforce general Poor, and followed himself with the residue of the brigade as directed. The two regiments arrived just before he gained the summit of the hill, and prevented the enemy from turning his right, which they were then attempting. Our cannonade in front, and I doubt not the unexpected fire from general Poor on the enemy's left, occasioned them instantly to abandon their works in the utmost confusion; they fled in the greatest disorder, leaving eleven of their Indian warriors and one female dead on the ground, with a great number of packs, blankets, arms, camp equipage, and a variety of their jewels, some of which are of considerable value. We took two prisoners, one a Tory, the other an enlisted negro in one of the Tory companies. They both agree that there were five companies of whites, and their main strength consisting of the Indian warriors of seven nations, and that this was the place where they meant to make their principal opposition, and that they had been waiting here eight days. Both the Butlers, Brandt, and captain M'Donald were here, each having a separate command. Brandt had been some time since slightly wounded in the foot, but is recovered. They further say, they sent off their wounded on horseback, many of them no doubt were carried off in canoes, and many of their dead must have been carried off or concealed, as we found many bloody packs, coats, shirts, and blankets, and, in short, every appearance not only of havoc but of fright and confusion was left behind them. The main army pursued them about a mile, and the light corps about three; but fear had given them too great speed to be overtaken. Our loss was 3 killed and 39 wounded, principally of general Poor's brigade; among the latter were major Titcomb, captain Cloyse and lieutenant M'Autay, all badly; the latter is since dead. The other two it is hoped will survive. The residue are principally slightly wounded. General Poor, his officers and men, deserve the highest praise for their intrepidity and soldierly conduct; as do colonel ProChar, and the whole artillery corps. Major Par and the rifle corps also distinguished themselves by their great vigilance and spirited conduct. In short, every officer and soldier conducted in a most soldierly manner; and those who were not immediately in the engagement, manifested their eagerness for the combat in every action. Indeed the conduct of the whole army was truly pleasing, and gave the most striking evidence that no equal number of troops can oppose their progress. I cannot help saying that the disposition of the enemy's troops and the construction of their works would have done honour to much greater officers than the unappreciated wretches who commanded them. The numbers of the enemy cannot be ascertained, but from the extent of their works and the posts they occupied, they must have been numerous.

"This place, in English called Newtown, is a large scattered settlement, abounding with extensive fields of the best corn and beans, so extensive and numerous as to keep the whole army this day industriously employed in destroying, and the business yet unfinished. From the vast quantity of corn planted at this place and its vicinities, I conclude it to have been designed as their principal magazine. Exclusive of this town, which contained about twenty houses, general Clinton and Poor on their yesterday's rout fell in with another of thirty buildings, about two miles to the east of this, which is also destroyed. The number of Indian towns destroyed since the commencement of the expedition, including those burnt by general Clinton previous to the junction, is I think fourteen, some of them considerable, others inconsiderable.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself with particular esteem, dear general,

Very much your humble servant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Last Sunday was sent into this port, by the ship General Pickering, belonging to Boston, the privateer brig Hope, of 14 carriage guns, commanded by capt. Hinde. The same day arrived the ship Molly, capt. Matthison, with 160 Hessian officers and privates on board, bound to Halifax, taken by the schooner Mars, capt. Taylor, with the sloop Comet, capt. Decator, in sight.
CHARLES-TOWN, South Carolina, Sept. 4.

Late last night the lieutenant of marines of the armed brig Bellona, came up to town with intelligence of his excellency count d'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, 20 frigates and 3 courvettes or sloops, being at anchor on Thursday noon, in 14 fathom water, off Tybee; on board the fleet are 5000 land forces. A frigate had been dispatched with an express to this town; it is imagined the high wind we had on Thursday night has occasioned her standing off; but as the weather is now favourable, she is hourly looked for. Pilots are now going to the count. This great and unexpected aid cannot fail giving the highest satisfaction to every real friend of America, and affords the happy prospect of soon seeing the virtuous few of our sister state of Georgia, reinstated in their possessions, and a speedy stop being put to the ravages of our haughty invaders.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779. **RESOLVED**, That no private act shall pass this house upon any petition whatever, unless notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners in some gazette printed in this state eight successive weeks, and by advertising at the court-house of the county where such petitioner or petitioners reside, at least eight weeks before the session of assembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing such petition.
By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

PORT-TOBACCO RACES.

To be run for, on the 12th of this instant, October, over the course near this city, the three mile heats, a purse of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall agreeable to the rules of racing. On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the two mile heats, a purse of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for size, 126 the standard, and rise and fall agreeable to the rules of racing. Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse, the winning horse the preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Thomas Reeder in Port-Tobacco, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non subscribers to pay sixty dollars the first day and forty dollars the second day; subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute agreeable to the rules of racing. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely.

Benedict, September 22, 1779.
THE subscriber has from seven to ten thousand weight of fresh beef for sale, which he will engage to deliver at Benedict any time between this and the tenth of November, where there are proper houses and other conveniences for salting and curing the same. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Joseph Anderson, merchant, Benedict.
CHARLES S. SMITH.