

this state are subject, when in actual service. Whereupon the court are of opinion, ensign Baker is unworthy a commission in the militia of this state, and cashier him. Which sentence the president approves and directs the same to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Warner charged with the like offences, and having received the same sentence, it is approved in the like manner.

Lieutenant Sivitt charged with, First, deserting to the enemy; Secondly, not using the proper means to join his battalion in actual service. The court acquit him of the first charge, but find him guilty of the second, being a breach of the fifth article of the eighteenth section of the articles of war, and also that he is not deserving of a commission in the militia of this state, but ought to be cashiered. Which sentence the president approves, and orders to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Boehm charged in like manner, the court acquits him with honour.

Lieutenant Taylor charged in like manner, and is acquitted with honour.

Both which sentences the president approves.

Captain Kuper, captain Ryan, lieutenant Lille, lieutenant Everhart, lieutenant Duchee, and lieutenant Ingles, charged in like manner. The court are of opinion, from their situation they are not objects of their jurisdiction. The president therefore directs lieutenant Boehm, lieutenant Taylor, and those officers last mentioned, to be released from arrest and return to their duty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

The honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

WE the officers of artillery congratulate you, on your safe and happy arrival, with the troops under your command, at Easton.

We cannot help expressing the pleasure we feel, in reflecting on the many difficulties and dangers in the course of a campaign, through a large extent of a savage enemy's country, which we have been enabled, by your great abilities and military knowledge, to surmount.

We present to you our sincerest thanks, for the care and attention you have taken in making a comfortable provision (notwithstanding your many disappointments) for your army in general, and in particular for your generosity to the corps in which you have the honour to serve.

We beg your acceptance of our best wishes for the restoration and continuance of your health, and are, with the greatest esteem, dear general, your most obedient and very humble servants.

(In behalf of the corps)

THOMAS FOREST,

Lieut. col. commandant.

Easton, October 16, 1779.

General SULLIVAN's answer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite and friendly congratulations, on my safe arrival at this post, with the troops I have the honour to command, have my most sincere and cordial thanks.

The difficulties attending the late expedition against a savage, secret, and desultory enemy, far exceeded any idea which could possibly be formed by those, who were unacquainted with the country; and were such, as no exertions of mine could have surmounted, if the unparalleled ardour and persevering virtue of the officers and soldiers of the western army had not enabled me to completely overcome them.

The testimony you are pleased to give of my attention to the troops in general, and to your corps in particular, cannot fail to afford me the highest satisfaction. All the troops had a great claim to every possible attention, and the particular exertions of your corps, in transporting the artillery through a country before deemed impassable, could not fail of obtaining in return, every mark of generosity and gratitude in my power.

I thank you sincerely for your generous wishes for the restoration of my health, which, if re-established, I mean to devote, with unremitting ardour, to the service of my country.

I have the honour to be with very particular respect, gentlemen, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

An ADDRESS from the corps of light infantry to the honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the western army.

IMPRESSED with sentiments of esteem and gratitude, the light infantry under your honour's command, beg leave to congratulate you on the success of the expedition under your immediate care and inspection, which they are

confident has terminated in such a manner as to reflect the highest honour upon you as the commander, and must insure you the applause of every friend to his country. Confident they are, that it not been for your unparalleled actions and determined resolution, to fully answer the expectations of your country, and secure the peace and tranquillity of the frontiers, the oblation would never have been surmounted and the end of the expedition remain'd unanswered. With sincere wishes for your happiness, and a speedy restoration of your health, I have the honour to subscribe myself, in behalf of the corps,

Your honour's most obedient and very humble servant,
ADAM HUBLEY, Junior,
Lieut. colonel.

The honourable major-general Sullivan.

To this ADDRESS the general returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

IT IS SINCELY thank you for your very polite and flattering address, and for your congratulations, on the success of the expedition entrusted to my care. I am happy in being favoured with such pleasing evidence, that my conduct has given the officers and soldiers of your corps; that satisfaction which such brave and virtuous troops undoubtedly merit.

However sensible I may be that your generosity, has attributed more to my exertions than I can persuade myself I am entitled to; I cannot help acknowledging the satisfaction I feel in the testimony you have been pleased to give, of my having exerted those talents with which nature has furnished me, to answer the expectations of my country, to secure peace to its frontiers, and to give satisfaction to the brave troops I had the honour to command.

Your wishes for the restoration of my health demands my warmest thanks, and add to those feelings of gratitude with which your faithful and virtuous services have inspired me.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our ally, been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce and given success to those who sought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory.

Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint Thursday the ninth of December next; to be a day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hoists and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the Gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signal-ly great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of

peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and finally, that he would establish the independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

Done in Congress the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Pres:
Attest, CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Oct. 26. The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d inst. from Charlestown, South-Carolina, in letters and newspapers to the sd inst. of the operations of the combined arms under his excellency the count d'Estaing and major-general Lincoln.

Colonel Maitland, with so many of his troops as were inclined and able, had made his escape from Beaufort and joined general Prevost at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hospital, artillery, baggage and stores. The colonel, in order to effect his purpose, must have plunged through swamps, bogs and creeks which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away negroes.

The enemy were strongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abatis in the town of Savannah, where the soil is chiefly sand and the surface level; their number about 3000, exclusive of negroes and other rubbish which general Prevost had seduced to join him.

Count d'Estaing had landed 3000 troops and formed a junction with general Lincoln, who must have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaski and general McIntosh had been detached southerly, probably to secure the town of Sunbury about 40 miles distant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great prospect of success.

The allies finding general Prevost so strongly entrenched had determined, after a fruitless summons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general assault. The works would be compleat on the 1st of October, and it was expected the batteries, consisting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the same instant on the 2d or 3d.

Sorties in two attempts had been made by the besieged on our working parties; in both instances the assailants were beat back, and suffered greatly in killed and wounded.

The fugitive had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave resistance. It is said that on board the Experiment were general Vaughan or some other British general, and 20 other officers, and cash for paying the British troops in Georgia; that dispatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York intended for Georgia and South Carolina; in consequence of which 10 ships of the line had been detached by count d'Estaing for conveying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Chesapeake.

The Ariel, Fowey, and a sloop of 18 guns, British men of war; a large ship with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 suits of cloathing, &c. &c. and all the enemy's store and transport ships, had fallen into the French admiral's hands, besides many captures at sea.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly a British deputy, now superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern district, successor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina: these had been severely chastised by general Williamson, many of them killed and others made prisoners, their towns and provisions totally destroyed, and Cameron driven out of the nation. The general had returned from his expedition, and would join general Lincoln with about 1000 men on the 29th or 30th September.

The camps of the allies are in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full prospect of repossessing Savannah, and of having the British general, his troops, and the wrong governor Sir James Wright, prisoners of war within a week. Deserters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,
Sept. 29.

This day arrived here a Spanish sloop from Porto Rico, with dispatches for the honourable continental congress. The master of a schooner belonging to this port, was impressed from his vessel to conduct the sloop to the first port of the United States on the continent. The Spanish captain says, that a Spanish fleet had joined