

For *extraordinary* and *Plenipotentiary* from the King of Great-Britain, who had frequent occasions of addressing your High Mightinesses in the name of the King his master, to engage you by all the motives of national interest, of friendship, and even regard to treaties, to put a stop to the clandestine commerce which is carried on betwixt your subjects and the rebels.

If the measures which your High Mightinesses had thought proper to take had been as efficacious as your assurances was friendly, the subscriber would not have found himself under the disagreeable necessity of laying before your High Mightinesses facts of a most serious and alarming nature.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, has hitherto supported with a singular degree of patience, the reprehensible conduct of your subjects in regard to their interested commerce at St. Eustatia, and through that island with America. His Majesty always flattered himself that in giving time to your High Mightinesses to consider and examine the unjustifiable conduct of your subjects, you would have taken the necessary measures to correct such abuses, would have retained your subjects in proper bounds, and would have taught them to pay a proper respect to the friendship of Great-Britain.

The complaints which I have now to lay before you are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this Memorial, when your High Mightinesses, with no less astonishment than indignation, will see, that after having permitted an illicit commerce with the American rebels at St. Eustatia, your new Governor, the Sieur de Graaf, has dared to be so unmindful of his duty as to connive at the arming of American vessels, and has permitted the capture of an English vessel by an American pirate, under the very cannon of his forts, and as an additional insult to the English nation and to all the other powers of Europe, hath from his principal fort returned a salute to the rebel colours.

To all the friendly representations made by our Governor of the neighbouring island of St. Kitts, upon these notorious facts, the Sieur de Graaf has answered in the most vague and unsatisfactory manner, and hath refused to enter into any explanation whatever with a member of the King's Council, despatched for that purpose by our said Governor.

After having laid the annexed pieces before you, I have nothing farther to add than that the King, who hath read them with no less surprise than indignation, hath given me positive orders, to demand of your High Mightinesses a formal disavowal of the salute returned to the rebel colours by the fort Orange, at St. Eustatia, and the dissolution and immediate recall of Governor Graaf, and likewise to declare on his part, that until this satisfaction is given (and he will not regard simple assurances or promises) he shall not wait a moment in adopting such measures as may best conduce to the interest and dignity of his Crown.

Hague, February 21, 1777.

The answer of their High Mightinesses was "that they had no account to render to him of their conduct," and after mature deliberation, they resolved to demand satisfaction for the affront offered them by the Memorial, and in the mean while ordered 12 sail of the line to be got in readiness."

June 10. Yesterday about 3 o'clock, we had one severe lightning, accompanied with thunder, which struck the steeple of Christ's Church, but did no other damage to it than melted one half the Crown near the top of the spire.

It is remarkable (says a correspondent) that most of the catastrophes of the reign of the present tyrant of Britain have been preceded by some omens that were characteristic of them. The impotence of his arms in America was indicated by the sword of State being forgotten in the procession at his coronation, and the loss of the colonies by the loss of the brightest jewel in his Crown upon the same occasion. *Quere.* Should not the partial destruction of the ensign of royalty on the church steeple, suggest to us that in Philadelphia the Crown of Britain will fall to pieces upon the head of King George, should his troops be so mad as to transfer the seat of war to this place?

WILLIAMSBURG, June 20.

ON Monday last arrived here from Newbern in North Carolina, on their way to the Northward, the chevalier D'Enford, colonel, De Bailleul, major, and Olry, captain, of the royal corps of French engineers; also mess. De Goir and Matheos, the first a captain, and the other a lieutenant, in the royal artillery of France. These gentlemen are from Nantz, and came strongly recommended by Dr. Franklin to the Hon. Congress.

The Massachusetts state have ordered that all their militia, from 16 years old and upwards, immediately equip themselves with every thing necessary for immediate action, and hold themselves in readiness to march, at a minute's warning, to any place within their own territories, or to any of the united states that may hereafter be attacked by our unjust and cruel enemies.

In consequence of pressing orders, by a flag of truce from Capt. Parker, on Sunday last, the Gentlemen who were to take

their passage on board the ship Albion left Nansemond immediately.

Extract of a letter from general Washington's head quarters, dated June 7, 1777.

"I think we shall have a movement about Tuesday or Wednesday next. In the course of last week between 20 and 30 deserters came over to us. A few days ago we sent out a scouting party, from which a lieut. Martin, with 10 men, was detached as an advance scout, who soon fell in with and engaged a party of Hessians and British light horse, 15 in number. At the first fire he killed the commander of the gang; but they spurring up, our men gave way, and left the lieutenant on the field, who was soon surrounded, and (although calling out for quarter) was butchered with the greatest cruelty; 17 wounds were plain to be seen, most of which, it is said, were mortal. The body, with a flag, was sent to the enemy, but they would not view it. The letter which accompanied it they did receive, and promised an answer in a few days."

A Prussian Gentleman, who is now in this city on his way to the Congress, where he is sent by Dr. Franklin from France, informs us, that on his passage hither he spoke a vessel, the captain of which informed him that the King of Prussia was actually on his march at the head of 25,000 men to take possession of the Electorate of Hanover.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 22.

THE Cotsworth Pinckney privateer, of this port, about a fortnight since, attempted to board an armed ship, Capt. Loftus, lying off St. Augustine bar, but a guard of soldiers being on board, she was obliged to sheer off, and received some damage from the fire of the ship's guns. The privateer soon after fell in with the packet from Falmouth, mounted with 12 guns, from whom she escaped, and soon after that was chased by an armed sloop of 14 guns, commanded by one Moubray, from whom she was fortunate enough also to escape, and got into Savannah river. The privateer had only a few fivels and less than 20 men.

The Priscilla privateer schooner, Captain Powke, of this port, on the night of the 16th of last month, unfortunately struck on the Abrollo rock, near Turk's island, and all the crew, excepting two French sailors, perished. These were taken off the wreck by a Bermudian sloop, and arrived here a few days since.

Extract of a letter from Dewitt's Corner, on the western frontiers, May 15.

"The commissioners appointed by the States of South Carolina and Georgia, to treat with the Cherokees, are here; there are 600 Indians come in, and more daily coming, so that it is expected the talks will soon come on. The Indians are in want of provisions, and I believe are heartily sorry for their rashness."

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

SUNDAY last one Martin, a well known itinerant preacher, was apprehended here, and committed to close keeping, being charged with attempting to retail commissions for General Howe in Connecticut, to which State he has been since sent, under a proper guard.

On Monday last 13 sail of square rigged vessels arrived at Newport from New York. A seaman, who escaped from the last mentioned place the day after they sailed, is arrived here, and informs that the above vessels have not brought many troops, as was at first conjectured; but they are to take on board part of those that have been stationed on Rhode Island. He also informs, that fresh provisions are very scarce and dear at New-York; that the Tories, who go there for protection, have their choice either to bear arms or be committed to goal; and that he saw forty wounded officers, who had been in the Danbury expedition, landed at that place from one vessel.

Thursday night last a British soldier deserted from Rhode Island. He informs, that about 2000 of the enemy were ordered to embark at this day, but with what view he does not pretend to say.

The account brought here last week of the arrival of the brig Cabot at Portsmouth, proves to be without foundation.

It is computed, that for every barrel of provisions destroyed by the enemy at Danbury, five others have been taken from them by the American cruizers within a month past.

NEW-LONDON, May 16.

A letter from a Gentleman in Point Petre, Guadaloupe, to his brother in this town, dated March 30th, says four prizes have been carried in there by American privateers, worth five millions of livres, which are near 200,000l. this currency.

FISH-KILL, May 29.

WEEK before last, Capt. Roosa and his Lieutenant, two noted Tories, lately taken in arms, as they were marching towards the enemy, were hanged at Esopus, in this State, as a suitable reward for their treasonable practices. They had deluded a num-