

would publicly avow her sentiments, in supporting the American cause, had we but five ships of war in the world, I would give my vote that instant to declare war against her, as the only reparation which could satisfy the injured honour of a great nation."

His Lordship concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most dutifully representing to his Royal Wisdom, that this House is deeply penetrated with the view of impending ruin to this kingdom, from the continuation of an unnatural war against the British Colonies in America, and most humbly to advise his Majesty to take the most speedy and effectual measures for putting a stop to such fatal hostilities, upon the only just and solid foundation; namely, the removal of accumulated grievances: And to assure his Majesty, that this House will enter upon this great and necessary work, with cheerfulness and dispatch, in order to open to his Majesty, the only means of regaining the affections of the British Colonies, and of securing to Great-Britain the commercial advantages of those invaluable possessions. Fully persuaded that to heal, and to redress, will be more congenial to the goodness and magnanimity of his Majesty, and more prevalent over the hearts of generous and free-born subjects, than the rigours of chastisement and horrors of civil war, which hitherto have served only to sharpen resentment, and if continued, must end in finally dissolving all ties between Great-Britain and the Colonies."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

Mr. DUNLAP,

Please to publish the two following letters, and oblige your humble servant,

A. R. ST. CLAIR.

SIR,

Philadelphia, August 30, 1777.

I HAVE seen your letter to Mr. Loudon, prelatory to that of Mr. Livius to you. Various have been the sentiments with respect to the concluding paragraph, but it has been generally supposed to contain an intimation that the officer to whom the defence of Ticonderoga was committed was not trust worthy, and intended to convey that idea. I would not wish to misunderstand it nor to put a forced construction upon it; I therefore leave it to yourself to explain, and that explanation, whatever it is, I expect you will be good enough to return me by the bearer. The gentleman is one of my Aids de Camp, and will wait for it.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A. R. ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Major General SULLIVAN.

SIR,

Philadelphia, August 30, 1777.

NOTHING but a sincere desire to convince General St. Clair that I would not wish to say any thing in the Gazette way that might operate in the least against an officer who is about to have a trial by the proper judges, would induce me to explain a general observation in my letter which the subject led to, and which might with as much propriety be applied to one as another: But to satisfy you on this point, I had not you in idea at the time, and should have made the same observations if Ticonderoga had remained in our hands, or had never existed. It was a natural observation, and the construing it to point particularly at you is doing violence to every rule of construction that I know any thing about.

Sir, I am your very humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

The Hon. Major General ST. CLAIR.

JAMES IRVIN, Esq; of this city, (late Colonel of a Pennsylvania battalion in the continental Army,) is appointed a Brigadier General of this State.

IN CONGRESS, June 14, 1777.

Resolved, That the FLAG of the United States be THIRTEEN STRIPES alternate red and white; that the Union be THIRTEEN STARS white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, August 27, 1777.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee on the mode of conducting the enquiry into the causes of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the general officers in the Northern department at the time of the evacuation; whereupon,

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of Congress be appointed and authorized to correspond with public bodies, or private persons, by letter or otherwise, in this and the neighbouring States, in order to collect the clearest and fullest evidence of the state of the army in the Northern department, and also of the state of the troops, military stores and provisions at the said posts, before and at the time when the evacuation was determined upon.

To call for and examine the minutes of the Council of War; and to enquire what orders were given, from time to time, by the Commander in Chief of that department.

To inquire particularly if the barracks and stores were destroyed, or left standing.

To inquire of the Quarter Master General, and Commissary General, what quantity of provision had been laid up at Ticonderoga, or near it, for the use of the garrison, and what measures were taken or taking for throwing in farther supplies.

To inform themselves, as fully as possible, of the number, appointment, and movements of the enemy from the time of their landing to the time of evacuating the fort; and also of the number, quality and condition of the garrison, and if any and what measures were taken to gain intelligence of the strength of the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or the Commanding Officer at Ticonderoga.

To inquire of the Clothier General what clothing, from time to time, had been issued for the use of the Northern department; and from other public officers, into the expenditures of such general issues.

To inquire into the number, equipment, and behaviour of the militia, and the term of service for which they were engaged, at and before the time of the evacuation; into the situation and condition of the lines at Ticonderoga, and the fortifications upon Mount Independence. What works had been thrown up by the enemy, what posts they had taken, and the distance of their works; what orders had been given by the Commanding Officer for directing and regulating a retreat, and the manner in which the retreat was conducted; what orders were given relative to the sick, and what care taken of them. Whether any Continental troops, and what number, were at Albany, or in the neighbourhood, how long they had been there, and why they were not ordered to Ticonderoga.

To inquire into the number and size of cannon, and whether any were removed before the evacuation; the quantity and species of military stores; the state of the arms, both of the Continental soldiers and militia; whether the troops were furnished with bayonets, and whether there were any, and what number of, pikes or spears proper for defending lines.

That upon such inquiry and collection of facts, a copy of the whole be transmitted, by the said Committee, to General Washington, and that thereupon he appoint a Court Martial for the trial of the General Officers who were in the Northern department when Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were evacuated, agreeable to the rules and articles of war.

August 28. Congress proceeded to the election of the Committee to collect evidence and facts relative to the evacuation of Ticonderoga, &c. and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Laurens, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. John Adams, were elected.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a principal House in Bilboa, who have distinguished themselves by their zealous attachment to the American cause, and successful endeavours to serve it. Dated May 30, 77.

"We have only time at present to inform you of our having this day received permission from the Court of Spain to land and dispose of, or ship for any foreign port, all the tobacco that may be consigned to us from the Thirteen United States of America. As this is a privilege granted only to our House, we must beg the favour of your having it inserted in your news papers, that it may come to the knowledge of such as are willing to speculate in the article aforesaid.

We are, &c.

JOSEPH GARDOQUI, and SONS."

* * To all FORESTALLERS and RAISERS of the price of GOODS and PROVISIONS. Take notice that a storm is brewing against you. Warning the first.

NEW BERN, October 3, 1777.

In our last, we gave an Account of the Randolph Frigate having carried a large Ship into Charles-Town, which was first taken by the Privateer Nancy, of this Port, Capt. Palmer, and afterwards re-taken by a large Ship from Jamaica, mounting 20 Guns; by Letters from Mr. Stanly's Agent in Charles-Town, the Account is confirmed; the Ship is called the Severn, mounting 10 Guns, from Jamaica to Bristol, and is valued at 40,000l. Sterl. Capt. Palmer engaged and took her at the head of the Jamaica Fleet on the 4th of August last. The other Vessel taken by Capt. Palmer is a Snow called the Lavermay, from Jamaica to Pensacola, with Rum and Slaves, said to be worth 35,000l. Proc. Capt. Palmer conducted her into Savannah, in Georgia, himself, and is preparing for another Cruize.

By a Gentleman from Williamsburg, we are informed, that just before he set out, an Express arrived there from Baltimore, with an Account, that General Howe having detached a Party, about 2500 Men, to take Possession of the great Lancaster Road, which lay about 6 or 8 Miles from him, General Washington got timely Notice of the Movement, had a sufficient Party there to receive them, who surrounded, killed and took every Man of them. This Account was generally believed, and that from the Vicinity of the two Armies they must, before this Time, have had a general Engagement.