

that the Emperor of Germany, notwithstanding the assertions in the London papers, that he intended a visit to England, has gone from France to his own dominions. In his secret conference with the King of France, it cannot be supposed that Hanover was forgot. Though Lord North assured the House of Commons on the 14th May, that Capt. Cunningham, who carried the Harwich packet into Dunkirk, and at the instance of Lord Stormont was confined for a breach of treaty respecting that port, would be treated in France as a pirate, it is now certain, that he and his crew are released, and that he was soon to sail on another cruise in a ship of 130 tons, and 20 guns, a prime sailer.

From the same papers we learn, Capt. Burnell, who lately navigated in Chesapeake Bay, in a small vessel of 20 tons, having furnished her with 4 guns and 16 men, crossed the Atlantic and went to Guernsey, so near the fort there as to receive a gun from it—that requiring a little way, he sent his boat ashore and surpris'd two British officers in hunting, an Aid Major and a Lieutenant, and carried them to Cherburgh, in France; but before he arrived there he took two prizes, one a ship belonging to Guernsey, from Rotterdam, 120 tons laden with brandy, &c. valued from 7 to 10,000l. sterling.—The French were astonished at the sight of this little vessel and her prize, and much applaud Burnell's generosity to his prisoners. A reward was offered in Guernsey for taking him and two principal inhabitants of Guernsey came to France to reclaim the British officers. Burnell was trepanned on board a British cutter in Cherburgh, and carried to England, but it is thought the British officers will be detained as hostages for him.

*Extract from a letter, dated Bourdeaux, July 6, 1777.*

“The Captains Weeks, Johnson and Bell, have been out on a short cruise, and have taken 17 prizes; Johnson and six of the prizes have arrived at the northward.”

#### WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 26.

*Copy of a letter from the Governor of Maryland to his Excellency the Governor, dated Baltimore, Thursday 1 o'clock, Sept. 18, 1777.*

SIR,

THE last of the enemy's fleet have just passed the mouth of this river, and we suppose are, as we have been informed by deserters, under orders for Delaware; it may be material for you to know the whole are gone down, and therefore send this by express. Our latest accounts from Philadelphia and its neighbourhoods are by Gentlemen who come from thence. General Washington's head quarters are at the City Tavern, in Philadelphia; our army—except the light horse, are said to be on that side the river Schuylkill; our loss not more than 600, the enemy's from 1500 to 2000; two of their General officers killed, and a third has a leg broken, and amputated; that the enemy had made no movement of consequence so late as Sunday night. It is said, in a letter of last Saturday from Mr. Chaie to myself, that the enemy had sent to New-York for a reinforcement; that 1500 of Gen. Putnam's army were ordered to Philadelphia, and 4000 Jersey militia called for, and expected. A Gentleman of this place, who left Philadelphia on Sunday, informs me that the 1500 and the 4000 were expected to be in there on Monday. General Howe may possibly wait for his reinforcement, or we may be unfortunate. I would submit to your consideration whether it may not eventually be of singular service to march a part of your militia, who I understand are already equip'd and collected. I shall push forward all the militia I can. If, as I wish, the matter should be finished in our favour before the militia can get up from such distances, the credit which will be derived to America from the militia being every where in motion, will be well worth the expence. It is expected, in Philadelphia, that General Burgoyne is well drubbed, but is not confirmed. I am, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

To Governor HENRY.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

#### CHARLESTOWN, September 11.

On Saturday last John MacQueen, Esq; of this place, who went a volunteer with Capt. Bidde, came up to town in the Randolph's boat, and brought us accounts, that on Wednesday evening, September 3d, they saw five sail, which they kept sight of till morning, and then, after some little resistance, took two ships and two brigs; the fifth, a small sloop, making her escape while Capt. Biddle was manning the rest. The largest ship is the True-Briton, of 20 six pounders, and 74 men, commanded by Capt. Venture, bound from Jamaica for New-York, with a Cargo of 399 hhds rum, 20 hhds sugar, 7 hhds coffee, &c. The other ship is the Severn, Capt. James Henderson, from Jamaica for London, and carries 8 six pounders; her Cargo consists of 35 hhds rum, 195 hhds, and 74 tierces sugar, 50 bags ginger, and 11 tons of logwood. She had been taken by Capt. Palmer, in North-Carolina privateer, and was re-taken by the True-Briton. One brig is the Charming-Peggy, Capt. Philip Lyon,

bound from Jamaica for New-York, with 250 hhds rum; the other a Frenchman, a prize to the True-Briton. On Sunday her Randolph and her prizes all got in,

A Snow, laden with rum and sugar, taken by Capt. Palmer, is arrived in Georgia.

Letters from France mention, that the friends of America in England were so sanguine, that they had opened Policies in London, receiving 20 Guineas, to return 100, if at the end of three years the King had two provinces in North-America.

The British Parliament was prorogued on June 5 to Monday July 21. The King's Speech, at the end of the session, was much the same as last year's.

*Extract of a letter from a Carolinian in France.*

“The House of Commons have granted the King 12,386,000l sterling for the expences of the current year. The following is the purport of Lord North's speech on opening the Budget, taken from Lloyd's Evening Post of May 16.—He said, “he allowed the public Burdens to be heavy, but he expected that the ensuing Campaign would determine our troubles in America, and that a revenue (if not considerable at first) might be drawn from that Country, which would assist in lightening the heavy pressure of taxes, under which we labour: That at present we stood on the very best and most friendly terms with every power in Europe; and not only in that respect, but from every other distant and disconnected appearance whatever, there was not the least probability of the general tranquility of Europe being interrupted.” His Lordship thus openly avowing his intentions, must convince every reasonable man with you how very necessary it is to endeavour, by every means, to oppose and disappoint him.

“Mr. A. Lee is lately gone to the Court of Berlin; the nature of his visit is not known here, but I hope it will prove of service to our much injured country. Late Letters from England say, unless General Howe can obtain some signal advantage the ensuing Campaign, Administration intend to recall all the troops, except what would be sufficient to garrison New-York, as their engagement with the Prince of Hesse expires this year; but that they will not give up the matter, but will keep a number of frigates to distress our trade.”

As every Whig may not know what Gen. Burgoyne means by military execution, the following extract from Smollet's History of England, vol. VII. page 475, 8vo. will furnish them with a specimen of what they are to expect unless they behave like men, and drive these invaders of our country and rights to the place from whence they came.

IMMEDIATELY after the decisive action at Colloden, the Duke of Cumberland took possession of Inverness, and ordered six and thirty deserters to be executed, then he detached several parties to ravage the country. One of these apprehended the Lady of Mackintosh, who was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, plundered her house, and drove away her cattle, though her husband was actually in the service of the government. In a word, all the jails of Great Britain, from the capital northwards, were filled with those unfortunate captives, and great numbers of them were crowded into the holds of ships together, where they perished in the most deplorable manner, for want of air and exercise. In the month of May, the Duke of Cumberland advanced with the army into the Highlands, as far as fort Augustus, where he encamped, and sent off detachments on all hands, to hunt down the fugitives, and lay waste the country with fire and sword. The castles of Glengary and Lochiel were plundered and burned; every house, hut, or habitation, met with the same fate without distinction; all the cattle and provision were carried off; the men were either shot upon the mountains, like wild beasts, or put to death in cold blood, without form or trial; the women, after having seen their husbands and fathers murdered, were subjected to brutal violation, and then turned out naked with their children, to starve on the barren heaths. One whole family was inclosed in a barn, and consumed to ashes. Those ministers of vengeance were so alert in the execution of their office, that in a few days there were neither houses, cottages, man, nor beast, to be seen in the compass of fifty miles; all was ruin, silence, and desolation. The humane reader cannot reflect upon such a scene without grief and horror.

#### BALTIMORE, Sept. 23, 1777.

A Gentleman just arrived from Camp informs, that General Washington crossed over the Scuykill on Friday Night, with four divisions of his army, and are now encamped near Swede's Ford, in front of the enemy, lying on this side of Scuykill.—Generals Wane, Maxwell, and the militia under Gen. Potter, in the rear of the enemy, whose camp is at the Valley Forge, about 5 or 6 miles from the Swede's Ford. General Smallwood, with 2500 of the Maryland militia, joined Gen. Wane on Sunday Morning, all in high spirits.