

pared to oppose them in their passage, wherever it was probable the enemy would attempt it, but he had placed two considerable bodies of troops on their rear, which, however, by some misfortune or other, were surprised by the enemy, and prevented from performing the service intended. But this is not all; it was of more consequence to prevent the enemy from going to Reading, where our stores were, than to Philadelphia, and where there were only some cowardly Tories and Quakers. And when they fled to our right, the former appeared to be their principal object, and not the latter. From what has been said, I hope the difficulty above mentioned will be removed, and no one will suspect our General of neglect, or want of military skill. Indeed his vigilance and activity were so wonderfully displayed in his conducting the retreat from Long Island and through the Jerseys, and so much military skill and spirit of enterprise exhibited on his attack on Trenton and Princeton, that no one could possibly suspect him of either. But if any one is so ignorant of the true character of this great man, and illustrious warrior, as to entertain any doubts of the propriety of the whole of his conduct in opposing the enemy's march to Philadelphia, I trust he will acknowledge his error on hearing the confirmation of the accounts just received of his having surprised and defeated the enemy stationed at Germantown.

BOSTON, September 11.

TUESDAY last, arrived at a late port, from a cruise, the ship Oliver Cromwell, Seth Harding, Esq; commander, with a prize ship, which has been employed as a packet from Jamaica to London; she mounts 16 carriage guns, carries, it is said, upwards of 50 men; who, we are told, together with a Captain of a 50 gun ship, were landed at the Eastward, and are now on the road to this town. She had on board, a large number of dollars, and a quantity of wrought plate, of which proper care has been taken.

Same day arrived at the same port, a prize brig, laden with oil, &c. taken by the Tartar, Capt. James Grimes.

Capt. Bunker from Machias, informs, that on Thursday the 28th ult. three of the enemy's frigates, with a brig, commanded by the noted Dawson, paid a visit at that place; the frigates anchored at some distance below the town, while Dawson kept under way, till he came opposite a breastwork thrown up about half a mile from the town, garrisoned with only 12 men, when he saluted it with a broadside, which was returned from a two pounder, and two sixvls, several rounds, when Dawson sent his boat to go ashore; but a few of our men being in ambush just where they were about to land, and as soon as they came within musket shot an Indian, who desired the first shot, fired and killed a man at the bow oar, when they immediately put back for the brig. After which a number of boats, with about 300 marines and mariners, went ashore and burnt two dwelling houses, two barns full of hay, and a grist mill. By this time about 150 of the militia had mustered, who attacked and drove the enemy off; on seeing which, Dawson weighed anchor, and was endeavouring to get down, when he luckily ran aground, and our people attacked him with small arms only so warmly, as not a man durst show his head above deck, till the above boats came to tow him off, which our people beat off, having killed upwards of 60 of the enemy; and it is thought that if a thick fog had not arose, they would have near killed all the enemy, if not destroyed Dawson. Our loss was only one, Mr. James Foster killed, and Mr. Jonas Farnsworth wounded, tho' not dangerous.

Thursday last arrived at a safe port the richest prize, tis said, taken during the war; having on board 247 bales of the first and second cloths, besides a great quantity of other valuable articles. She was bound from London for Leghorn, and taken by Capt. John Lee of Newbury Port.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6.

Early on Thursday morning a party of troops, under Col. Cornell, surprized a midshipman, and 15 marines and sailors, belonging to the Juno frigate, on the island of Providence. They immediately laid down their arms, but afterwards resumed them, and fired on our troops, without doing any execution; the fire was returned, when a corporal of marines and one private were killed, and two others wounded, one of them mortally. The remainder of the party were made prisoners, and arrived here the same day.

Thursday night a party of men from Seconet landed on Rhode Island, and brought off a midshipman, two seamen, and a tent in which they lay.

We hear that a ship from England, bound to New York, with 1600 hogheads of salt, and a quantity of dry goods, is taken and carried into a safe port at the eastward.

A small schooner from Rhode Island, mounting four carriage guns, has lately captured several vessels. She last week took Capt. Malem, in a sloop from this port, bound for the West Indies, and sent him to Newport.

NEW BERN, October 31, 1777.

In the late Battle of Germantown, fighting under the illustrious WASHINGTON, in the glorious Cause of Freedom, the common Inheritance of Mankind, lately invaded by the bloody Legions of a most inexorable Tyrant, fell the brave, but unfortunate Brigadier General NASH. He was posted at the Head of the Troops of this State, as a Corps de Reserve, when the winged Messenger of Death, a Cannon Ball, summoned him to the peaceful Regions of Bliss; it struck him on the Thigh, tore his Body in a most dreadful Manner, and killed his Horse under him. Every Assistance was immediately offered, but in vain; and he now lies in the Dust, with the other Worthies of America, who have fell sacrifices in the great Cause, and whose Blood cries aloud to Heaven for Vengeance on the Authors of this great national Calamity. General NASH was among the first in this State who stood forth in Vindication of injured Innocence and the Rights of Humanity, and very early took the Field as Lieutenant Colonel in the first Regiment of this State, where his superior Abilities and exalted Merit soon raised him to the honourable Command from which he fell. Coolness and Intrepidity in the Day of Battle formed him for a Commander, and a polite, complacent and easy Behaviour, gained him great Esteem in the Army. In private Life, he was the Gentleman, the social Companion, the Friend of Mankind. In Domestic, the most tender, affectionate, and indulgent. If his Country, Society, his Friends and Relations, are deprived of so valuable a Member, how severe must be the Stroke on his mournful and widowed Lady, who, with two tender Infants, the dear Pledges of their conjugal Felicity, are left to lament his Loss in unutterable Woe. If any Alleviation can sooth the sobbing Breast of his disconsolate Widow, it must be the great and glorious Cause in which he fell; no less than that of endeavouring to free the Land from the Depredations of bloody Tyrant, who are wasting our Country with Fire and Sword, and spreading among us every Species of Devolation, even the brutal Violation of Female Chastity.

On Saturday last, sailed from this Port, on an intended Voyage to Jamaica, a second Scotch Transport, having on Board a Number of Gentlemen of that Nation, particularly Messrs. Aschbold and John Hamilton, Gentlemen that have long resided in America, and, with great Reputation, acquired very considerable Fortunes, but are unhappily under the fatal ministerial Delusion, which has driven such Numbers of their Countrymen away, the sure and certain Subjugation of America by the British Troops, when they may return in Safety, and not only re-possess their own Estates, but, for their Loyalty, share among them those of their Neighbours, the rebellious Americans. As there are great Numbers of these infatuated and over-loyal People returned from America to their own Country, the Chance is much against them, that they experience a Completion of Churchill's Prophecy, before they see the triumphant Day when they may return to America in Safety.

To the Printer of the NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SIR,
THE Public is much indebted to your ingenious Correspondent, Mr. H. B. for the profound Discoveries he has made and published in your last Gazette. He has now made it manifest to the World; that the national Debt of Great Britain in Silver Coin is equal in Burthen to 60,800,000 lb. Troy Weight, and that that is equal in Burthen to 55,600,000 lb. Averdupoise Weight. He has also, by the most exact and curious Calculations, settled the following important Questions in Arithmetick, viz. 1st. It requires one Waggon to carry a Burthen of 2000 lb. how many Waggon will it require to carry 55,600,000 lb? 2^{dly}. If one loaded Waggon requires 4 Horses to draw it, how many Horses will be requisite to draw 27,800 loaded Waggon? 3^{dly}. If one Waggon and Team requires 18 Yards to move in (which this curious Gentleman thinks is a Space as small as will consist with the Safety of the fore Horses) how many Yards will it require for 27,800 Waggon and Teams to move in, allowing the same Space of Yards, to avoid injuring the Noses of the fore Horses?

In these and the like absurd Speculations has this ingenious Gentleman toiled, with a View, as I conceive, to account for the Policy of Great Britain in commencing and carrying on the present War against America; for it (as he makes it plainly appear) the national Debt, when thus mounted in Waggon, is likely to occupy a Line almost as long as the Island of Great Britain, found Policy directs the Necessity of enlarging their Dominions, in order that the Waggon may have more Room to move in, so as not to endanger the Noses of the fore Horses; and to answer this important End he thinks the present War was commenced against America, which it is well known was before this Content no Part of the British Dominions. And, Sir, as I have no Knowledge of the Author of this exquisite Piece, I must beg