

privateer sunk the King's ships, but the letter of marque escaped, tho' much damaged."

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday night from Lynn-Regis assures us, that Capt. Cunningham's privateer, from Dunkirk, took three prizes off Barnham flatts, on the coast of Norfolk, on Friday morning last; and that the next day he sent the master of one of them, with six other prisoners, in a boat to Lynn, demanding the sum of 10,000l. to be immediately raised for him, and in case of refusal, he declared he would burn the town. This insolent message was treated by the Corporation with the contempt it deserved. After tacking several times toward the Lincolnshire shore, a fresh gale springing up, he stood out to sea, directing his course due North.

The vessel which had on board the furniture and baggage of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who went to the Isle of Man, to visit that part of his diocese, has fallen into the hands of an American privateer.

The Unity, Worth, from Lisbon to Corke, was taken the 5th of October last, by the True American privateer, Captain Hotham, and carried into Salem.

Authentic account of the cargo of the Amphitrite, Zephyr and Romaine, three French ships lately arrived in America from France:

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|--|---------|
| 160 cannon, 4 pounders, carriage and harness complete, at 20l. | 3,200   |
| 75,000 suits of clothes, hats, shoes and stockings, at 3l.     | 225,000 |
| 60,000 stand of arms complete, at 3l.                          | 180,000 |
| 150 tons of gunpowder, at 50l.                                 | 7,500   |
| 400 tons of lead,  |         |
| 130,000 flints,  | 100     |
| 60 tons of lead in ball, at 25l.                               | 900     |
| 120 officers.  |         |

#### LANCASTER, November 1.

WE are assured from York-town, where Congress now sit, that Indian affairs at no time, were in a more promising way. Through the interposition of Congress, *Rattle-trap* and *Turkey's tail* were sent by numerous tribes of the southern Indians to their northern brethren. Gen. Schuyler had advised that 140 of them had joined Gen. Gates, and that more might be expected. This last circumstance had doubtless been in consequence of the important blow given the savages near fort Schuyler, by the brave, but unfortunate Gen. Herkimer, who headed the intrepid militia of New-York State, and of the signal victory soon after gained by the formidable militia of New-Hampshire, led by that hardy foldier, Gen. Stark, assisted by the gallant Colonels Warner, Brown, and some continental troops.

The surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his whole remaining army, must determine the Indians, who have been under British influence, distressing and massacring the frontier inhabitants, to sue for pardon and peace.

We must not omit, that the tribe of St. Francis, in the neighbourhood of Canada, have desired protection for their families, and liberty to remove to Connecticut.

The State of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, has ordered taxes to be levied, to bring into the Treasury in one year £. 455060 lawful money, or £. 568000 - 15 - 0 Pennsylvania currency.

At the sitting of the legislature of Pennsylvania, at this town, an annual tax of five shillings in the pound, was directed to be laid on all estates real and personal, for the purpose of sinking the paper money.

By accounts from the eastward, we find that the enemy in their late irruption into the State of New-York, had committed great devastation, in burning farmers and gentlemen's houses, particularly the seat of the widow of the great General Montgomery. The fine town of Esopus or Kington, suffered the same horrid destruction. How barbarous such proceedings! They mark how desperate the enemy consider their cause.

To the Printer, at LANCASTER.

S I R,

Please to make the following public, and you will oblige many of your friends, &c.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

A Lover of Justice.

Head-Quarters, White Marsh, Nov. 1.

A General Court Martial, of which Gen. Sullivan was President, was held the 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th of October last, for the trial of Gen. Wayne, on the following charge, viz.

"That he had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under his command, on the night of the 20th September last, and notwithstanding that intelligence neglected making a disposition until it was too late, either to annoy the enemy, or make a retreat without the utmost danger and confu-

lion;" upon which the court pronounced the following sentence."

The court having fully considered the charge against Brigadier Gen. Wayne, and the evidence produced to them; unanimously of opinion, that Gen. Wayne is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him; but that he on the night of the 20th ultimo (that is of September) did every thing that could be expected from an *active, brave and vigilant officer*, under the orders he then had. The court do acquit him with the highest honour.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

The action of that night has caused much speculation,—the tongue of slander has not been idle. However sanguine some gentlemen were in their attempt to detract from the merits of the General, and his faithful officers and soldiers (who with unparalleled bravery stood the bayonet of the enemy, saved all the artillery, and in the face of every difficulty and danger, effected an honourable retreat with the loss of no more than 160 men killed wounded and taken) yet they find themselves egregiously disappointed.

IN CONGRESS, October 6, 1777.

Resolved,

THAT so much of the resolution of the 23d day of March 1776, as directs, that the wages of seamen and mariners taken on board British merchant vessels; be paid and deducted out of the prize money, be repealed and made null and void.

Resolved,

That all masters, officers, and mariners, and all subjects of the king of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any continental vessel of war, be hereafter considered as prisoners of war; and treated as such; and that the seamen and mariners of such prize be confined in the gaols or other secure place in the state to which the prize shall be carried; and it is recommended to the several states to consider and treat all captains, officers, and mariners, and all subjects of the King of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any vessel fitted out by, or carried into, any state, by any privateer or letter of marque, as prisoners of war.

Resolved,

That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states, to pass laws, declaring, that any person, his aider or abettor, who shall wilfully and maliciously burn or destroy, or attempt or conspire to burn or destroy, any magazine of provisions, or military or naval stores, belonging to the United States; or if any master, officer, seamen, mariner, or other person, intrusted with the navigation or care of any continental vessels, shall wilfully and maliciously burn or destroy any such vessel, or shall wilfully betray, or voluntarily yield or deliver, or attempt and conspire to betray, yield, or deliver such vessel to the enemies of the United States, such person, his aider or abettor, on legal conviction thereof, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

All printers are desired to insert and continue the foregoing resolutions in their public news-papers at least six months.

IN CONGRESS, October 14.

WHEREAS the British nation have received into their ports, and condemned in their courts of admiralty, as lawful prize, several vessels and their cargoes belonging to these states, which the masters and mariners in breach of the trust and confidence reposed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the British crown;

Resolved therefore,

That any vessel or cargo, the property of any British subject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda or any of the Bahama islands, brought into any of the ports or harbours of any of these united States, by the master or mariners, shall be adjudged lawful prize, and divided among the captors, in the same proportion as if taken by any continental vessel of war.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

OCTOBER 15.

Ordered, That the committee of commerce take effectual measures to make the foregoing resolution as public as possible.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter dated White Marsh, Nov. 6.

SINCE my last, from Whippen camp, we have advanced the army to this place, about twelve miles from Philadelphia. Nothing, however, of any importance, has taken place in consequence. The enemy keep themselves close within their lines, which now extend from the Delaware to Schuylkill, and cross about one mile above the town. Their principal object at present seems to be our forts below the city, on which they have made several unsuccessful attempts. Whilst they are in our possession, it separates them from their shipping, which must distress them greatly for want of provisions and other necessaries.