

qualified, is utterly inconsistent with every idea of liberty, for the defence of which I have solemnly pledged my life and fortune to my countrymen; and this engagement I will sacredly adhere to so long as I shall live. *Amen.*

Now if you will take the poor advice of one, who is really a friend to England and Englishmen, and who hath even some Scotch blood in his veins, away with your fleets and your armies, acknowledge the independence of America, and as ambassadors, and not commissioners, solicit a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and alliance with the rising stars of this western world. Your nation totters on the brink of a stupendous precipice, and even delay will ruin her.

You have told the Congress, "If, after the time that may be necessary to consider this communication, and transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of war should continue, we call God and the world to witness that the evils, which must follow, are not to be imputed to Great-Britain." I wish you had spared your protestation. Matters of this kind may appear to you in a trivial light, as meer ornamental flowers of rhetoric, but they are serious things registered in the high chancery of Heaven. Remember the awful abuse of words like these by General Burgoyne, and remember his fate. There is one above us, who will take exemplary vengeance for every insult upon his majesty. You know that the cause of America is just. You know that she contends for that freedom, to which all men are intitled. That she contends against oppression, rapine, and more than savage barbarity. The blood of the innocent is upon your hands, and all the waters of the ocean will not wash it away. We again make our solemn appeal to the God of Heaven to decide between you and us. And we pray that in the doubtful scale of battle we may be successful, as we have justice on our side, and that the merciful saviour of the world may forgive our oppressors. I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

The friend of human nature,

And one who glories in the title of

AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, March 28.

EARLY yesterday morning Lord Stormont arrived in town from Paris. His lordship afterwards was at court, and had a conference with the king. Yesterday an order was sent to the custom-house to stop all French vessels in the river, and proper officers are to be sent on board them to prevent their sailing.

Yesterday orders were sent from the Secretary of State's office to the Lord Lieutenants of the different counties, to embody the militia of each county immediately.

It was this morning strongly reported, that letters of recall have been sent to Lord Grantham at the court of Madrid, and that he is expected in England in May, but will visit Lisbon in his way home.

We are told the Spanish ministry have acknowledged the independence of America, and that the Portuguese must do the same, or be defended by this country in case of a war.

The Spanish resident at this court has ordered all his moveables to be packed up, and holds himself in readiness to embark at an hour's notice.

Thursday the house of commons agreed to the report of the resolutions of the preceding day, on the supply, viz. That 1,406,923 l. be granted to his majesty to defray the extra expences of his majesty's land forces, and that 18,895 l. be granted for the charge of the augmentation to his majesty's forces.

It is said that on Sunday last a message was sent from a great personage to Lord Clarendon, with an offer for his coming into administration. What the particulars of the terms were, or whether they have been since accepted, or are now under deliberation, is not publicly known yet.

It is reported that a great personage is so well satisfied of the inimical sentiments of Spain, from some recent advices received by a noble Lord, that war will be declared on the same day against the united powers of France and Spain. This advice is said to be given by Lord Chatham, who experienced the perfidy of the latter last war, in assisting the French at the same time they were giving the court of London the fullest assurance of their perfect amity and neutrality.

Admiral Keppel in a fortnight will have twenty ships under his command, the best fitted out, and most completely manned, that ever sailed out of the ports of this kingdom.

The French mail did not arrive yesterday, though by the new regulation, and the fairness of the wind, it should have been here on Thursday. It is therefore supposed that all manner of intercourse is stopped.

YORKTOWN, June 27.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, dated head quarters, half after 11 A. M. June 18, 1778.

IHAVE the pleasure to inform Congress, that I was this minute advised by Mr. Roberts that the enemy evacuated the city early this morning. He was down at the middle ferry on this side, where he received the intelligence from a number of the citizens, who were on the opposite shore. They told him, that about 3000 of the troops had embarked on board transports. The destruction of the bridge prevented him crossing. I expect every moment official accounts on the subject, I have put six brigades in motion, and the rest of the army are preparing to follow with all possible dispatch.

P. S. A letter from Capt. M'Clean, dated Philadelphia, this minute came to hand, confirming the evacuation.

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CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, June 19.

"I was yesterday evening with a captain that speaks French; he commands a little vessel that is arrived about forty miles from hence, and came from Cape François, from whence he sailed the 17th of May. He told me there had arrived there, a little before his departure, 17 French ships of the line, some frigates, and 30 transports, with 3000 troops. We are ignorant of their destination."

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in Philadelphia, dated June 24.

"The main body of the enemy's army was at the Black Horse, 7 miles beyond Mountholly, last night. Their movements are very slow, 7 or 8 miles a day. Our army was at Princeton, and in advance last night, moving on towards the enemy, with a design of improving any favourable opportunity of attacking them. Near 400 deserters from the enemy have arrived at this place.—The rear of the enemy's fleet was yesterday at Reedy Island. Two divisions are gone down the river, to sea."

In the fore ground of this picture (draught) a Statesman turning the political wheel, like a brute, the wrong way round—against the stream of corruption—by Heaven!—instead of with it.

TRISTRAM SHANDY.

LORD NORTH's introductory speech to his motion for reconciliation with America, and the ready acquiescence of his boasted majority in parliament, must surprize and nauseate the whole world. What has been the language and the conduct of administration for years past? "The omnipotence and supremacy of parliament"—"Unconditional submission"—"Bring them to our feet"—"Delenda est Carthago"—"Substantial revenue," and a deal more of such bouncing nonsense.—"That the Americans were a race of cowards, poltroons and savages, (not a GRANT on the continent) whose very numbers would precipitate their destruction"—when frightened into heaps by a few regiments of Britons, they would smother in thousands by their own weight and their own fears. In the very midst of this furious career, this mighty huntsman of humankind, all at once is at fault; turns short on his heel, and starts off with equal speed on his own back scent, swallowing as he goes, those very threats, still vibrating in the air, with the whole pack in full cry close behind him, as hasty and as loud as if their leader had never changed his course. The corruption of the English parliament, it is true, is well known: But that they should be so lost to all sense of decent appearances, as thus to publish to the world how patiently and contemptibly they are led by the nose, forwards or backwards, just as the freaks or the fears of a premier shall direct, what could not before have been expected from the dangling dependents of even a British court. Yet such is the minister, and such the parliament, that now have the effrontery to demand our