

which took a quantity of rum, sugar, &c. from the sloop, with which she was coming to the southward on a trading voyage.—The hands on board the Monmouth told the people of the sloop that she was one of a fleet of 14 sail of the line which had been out about ten weeks from England, bound to America, but 3 weeks before had been parted in a storm, in which the Monmouth lost her main-mast. They treated the crew of the sloop with great civility, and, after much difficulty, were prevailed upon to let them go. [Quere, was not this a ship of lord Howe's scattered fleet, the captain whereof thought it not amiss to amuse us with the idea of the arrival of another British fleet in the American seas, and for this purpose has let go his empty vessel?]

It is said that a number of British ships of war are on shore upon Long-Island, among which is the Eagle, of 64 guns, on board which lord Howe hoisted his flag when he came out as one of the commissioners, with the pretended offers of peace; and likewise that several have been seen going into New-York very much shattered, having jury masts and other marks of distress.

We learn that two British frigates remained on that station; these will undoubtedly suffer the fate of the four above mentioned: The enemy have been so accustomed to burning and destroying as to render it habitual to them.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

"In the packet arrived the right hon. the marquis of Lindsey, only son of his grace the duke of Ancaster, the hon. Charles Stuart, son of the earl of Bute, and lieutenant colonel of the 26th regiment: These two noble personages left America last year, on their private affairs; ensign William Kent, of the Devonshire militia, a volunteer; Dr. Beckenbush; Mr. John Temple, of Boston, with his lady and family; Mr. John Levi, partner with Mr. Samuel, merchant of this city; Mr. Hogg and Mr. Marshall, of North Carolina; Mr. James Graham, and Mr. William Tellfair, of London, merchants; Mr. Tunno, late of South Carolina, merchant.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this town, dated Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1778.

"CAPTAIN Green informs, that the captain of a vessel just come up says, that there are 7 ships in this bay, as high as Reedy island—not known whether of force, but presumed so, as they sent their boats after a privateer bound out, which boats the privateer beat off, and got into harbour.—The above is confirmed by a letter from Mr. Fisher. This account affords various conjectures; some think they are British merchantmen bound here, not knowing of the evacuation of the city; some say without convoy.—Our marine committee have ordered several armed vessels and galleys to join the French frigate at Chester, to act against the above vessels. From all I can collect, I believe lord Howe's fleet were dispersed by the storm last monday week, and that some of them came in at the capes of this bay."

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. HENRY FISHER to the honourable NAVY BOARD, at Philadelphia, dated Lewis-Town, August 17, 1778.

Gentlemen,

"On Saturday last came in and anchored in our road, a 60 gun ship; she lay there about 3 hours and then hove up, went out, anchored abreast of the light house. On Saturday about 4 o'clock, came in a small black sloop which she brought to; last night the ship and sloop went to sea, and have not been seen since. This day about noon, came in 7 ships, which I take to be storeships; at most there is not above one armed ship amongst them, and she a sloop of war; they are all standing up the bay, with the wind southerly; they appear as if they were much at a loss to know what to do; they go up under a very small sail, and to all appearance, will not go farther than the Brown. I believe they have lost convoy."

Extract of a letter from General Sullivan to General Washington, dated Head-Quarters, Rhode-Island, August 13, 1778.

"I despair of deriving any immediate advantage from our allies, as they must have been driven to a distance, if not entirely from our coast.

"I am sorry your Excellency's letter respecting the enemy's

burning their shipping did not come to hand until they had burnt every vessel of force, and sunk almost all their other vessels of whatever denomination, to block up the channel."

Extract of a letter from General Sullivan to the President of Congress, dated Head-Quarters, Rhode Island, Aug. 14, 1778.

"In my last, I had the honour to inform your Excellency of my being in possession of the north part of this island, and of the arrival of the British fleet the instant we had landed, and also of the sailing of Count d'Estaing in pursuit of them. On the 10th, I ordered the army to march the 11th, at six o'clock in the morning, but was prevented by a violent storm on the night of the 10th,—our tents were blown down.

"The intelligence from the council of Massachusetts informing, that admiral Byron with 13 sail of the line was seen and spoke to off the Western islands, the 24th of June last, did not arrive until the day after the Count d'Estaing had sailed.—The fleet which the Count gave chase to, consisted of only 5 sail of the line, some frigates and transports, under the command of lord Howe.—They landed no where here.

"The flower of their army consists of

2 Hessian regiments, 600 each,	1200
2 Anspach ditto, 500 ditto,	1000
Brown and Fanning's,	600
22d, 38th, 43d, and 50th British, 400 ditto,	1600
2 Hessian regiments, 500 ditto,	1000
Also, we may add seamen,	1000
	6500

"My number on the island, are about 9000 rank and file.—Deserters come out in great numbers."

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 4.

"CAPTAIN Montgomery, who is arrived at Hampton, in seven days from Boston, informs, that he met with the French fleet going round cape Cod, in foggy weather, bound to Boston, to rent, the admiral having lost his topmast, yards, &c. as did several others of the fleet, in the late gulf. They had taken the Senegal and a bomb vessel, part of admiral Byron's squadron.—The French informed Capt. Montgomery that the day after the gale a French 74 met an English 64, and engaged her three glaces, when the 64 struck, but two other English men of war heaving in sight, the 74 was obliged to sheer off.

Capt. Ridley, of the privateer from New-York who took capt. Conway from Baltimore, said an embargo was laid on all the vessels at New-York, except four, which sailed with him before the embargo took place.

I. C. one of capt. Conway's crew, a prisoner on board the privateer when the Dolphin, capt. Applewhaite, was taken, declares, that the lieutenant of the privateer, on coming on board, asked capt. Applewhaite what his cargo consisted of, who made answer 100 barrels of flour, some bread, tobacco, &c. the capt. of the privateer observed that it was a most acceptable cargo at New-York, where they were in a most starving condition. Pray ought not government to enquire into this affair? Did the owners of the Dolphin clear out this bread, flour, &c.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Aug. 24.

"There is abundant reason to suppose that an engagement has happened at sea between the French squadron and Lord Howe's fleet. Reports are strong that the latter has got a drubbing, and there is reason to believe it from the superiority of the French, and the great ability and spirit of count d'Estaing. General Sullivan's last letter placed him under regular approaches, within 200 paces of the enemy's works round the town of Newport, and gave us reason to expect a speedy and favourable issue. We expect soon to receive authentic accounts of these two great events.

"By our last accounts from England, a very extensive commotion has taken place in Ireland, so that the former is obliged to send all the troops they can spare to the latter."

We are credibly informed that the Raleigh frigate, of 32 guns, and the Resistance brigantine, of 16, are ordered to cruize between cape Henlopen and Edenton, in order to catch the Goodriches, who, we hear, have very fast sailing Bermuda vessels, and are infesting our coasts.