

Guns.

Apollo,
Gallatea,
Ariel,

28
20
20

Repairing at New-York.

The Renown and Redoubtable, one 50, the other 64 guns, laying at Hell Gate, from Newport, by the last accounts could not get through.—The Leviathan, a store ship, nearly fitted at New-York, to carry 70 guns.

Extract of a letter from an officer on Rhode Island, to another in this town, dated August 11, 1778.

"The cannonade, which continued very brisk for about two hours, was occasioned by the French fleet's passing the enemy's batteries as they were going out to sea after the fleet which lay at the mouth of the harbour. They first appeared in sight yesterday, just at night—their numbers not known.—from the best accounts there are not more than eight sail of the line, besides a large number of frigates. The admiral sent to general Sullivan, that he should attack them in the morning, which obliged the land army to lay on their oars till the event is known. The British, as soon as they saw the French, came to sail, every one making off the best he could. It was said the French fleet gained upon them.

"The advance of the army is composed of light troops, independent companies, and fifty men from each brigade, commanded by colonel Livingston, the right wing of the army by general Green, the left by the marquis de la Fayette, the second line by general Hancock, and the reserve by colonel West.

"The army are in fine spirits and are determined to return victorious."

A letter from a gentleman in the army on Rhode Island, to a general officer in this town, dated August 11, says, "I embrace this first moment since our landing to inform you, that at nine o'clock yesterday, landed with the first line of the army, the artillery of which I command, the enemy having left their works here the evening before. We have not yet got to logger heads. The heavy artillery is mostly over, its probable we shall move forward this afternoon; our distance from the enemy is 7 miles. An English fleet of eight sail of the line, and 25 sail of other vessels, appeared yesterday, near the evening, to the mouth of the harbour of Newport. The French fleet sailed out this morning to meet them. The cannonade from the enemy's forts as they passed them, and from the ships, was beyond description. We are in anxious expectation for the event, as our further proceeding depends much upon it."

TRENTON, Aug. 19.

WE hear from Morristown, that his excellency the governor, upon intelligence that a number of people in Scooley's mountain had enlisted in the enemy's service, had several of them apprehended and committed to gaol.

Among all the romantic stories (says a correspondent) which the Tories propagate to delude the ignorant and credulous, their account of the French fleet is the most triumphantly impudent.—This they represent as being dispatched by his most christian majesty to co-operate with lord Howe's squadron for suppressing the revolt in America.

We hear from good authority, that this day se'nnight two British commissaries deserted from the enemy at New-York, and came over to Jersey. They report that many of their acquaintance intend to embrace the first opportunity to do the like; so great is their aversion to their present hopeless situation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

Extract of a letter from the camp at White Plains, dated Aug. 22.

A fleet of one hundred transports was this morning discovered off Frogg's point, and continued there. The troops at fort Independence have also struck their tents, and seem to be preparing for a movement. What this means a few days will tell us.

Yesterday morning the noted highwayman James Fitzpatrick, blacksmith, sent up from Chester, on a warrant from the chief justice, for the more secure confinement, was lodged in the public jail of this city. He is to be sent back for trial in due time.

What opinion (says a correspondent) must the public entertain

of the political principles of the honourable Congress of the United States of America, when some members openly and zealously espouse the cause of the most infamous Tories, while others, who call themselves leading members, officiously undertake the managements of balls, graced with *Messienza ladies*, equally noted for their Tory principles and their late fondness for British debauchees and macaronies.

Sept. 1. The privateer sloop Comet, capt. Taylor, of Egg harbour, has brought into a safe port a brig from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton; also a schooner from France (retaken) with dry goods.

The sloop Chance has taken and carried into Egg harbour a ship from London, laden with porter, loaf sugar, and dry goods. Her invoice amounts to upwards of 19,000 l. sterling.

Extract of a letter dated camp at White Plains, August 24.

"A few days ago Galloway asked lieutenant-col. B—r, who went in with a flag, if he thought there was a possibility of his getting to Philadelphia without losing his life. Capt. R—n was with col. B—r. The enemy would not permit Galloway or Dan. Cox to speak to either of them without an officer being present."

Extract from the Martinico gazette of June 11.

"Mr. Bingham, agent of the Congress, yesterday gave a concert, supper, and ball, to celebrate the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between France and the United States of America. The general and his lady honoured this assembly with their presence. The entertainment was at once splendid and well conducted. More than two hundred of all ranks were present.—What particularly attracted the attention of the company was, upwards of forty ladies, dressed with the utmost magnificence, and a part of whose dress corresponded with the occasion. Their head dress, *ad independence*, was composed of thirteen curls, seven on one side and six on the other. The Americans are indebted to them in the meantime for this small sacrifice they have made in departing from perfect order and proportion; but it is expected that next year, by the revolt of Canada, the states, and consequently the curls, will be brought to an even number. The varied pleasures of the dance made time slip away insensibly, so that when Aurora with her rosy fingers looked in upon them she found the ball going on with as much spirit and animation as at first. Americans and French seemed to be but one people, and to have but one heart."

Extract of a letter from general Sullivan to general Washington, dated head quarters, before Newport, Aug. 21, 1778.

"The Languedoc, and another French ship of the line, are arrived here. The former lost all her masts in the late gale of wind. They have brought in the Senegal of 18 guns, and a bombketch, part of lord Howe's shattered fleet. It is uncertain whether count d'Estaing will remain here or proceed to Boston, but it is probable he will give us the assistance of his troops.—The enemy, soon after we had opened a four gun battery of 18 pounders, evacuated a redoubt. I have raised batteries far advanced within this; and shall to-morrow morning have 28 pieces of heavy cannon playing upon their works from a small distance; and I hope soon to drive them from all their advanced redoubts, and to have their lines open to our future operations.

"The Isis, Renown, and Prescott, are all the ships of lord Howe's fleet returned to New-York, the 20th of August."

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, dated August 23, 1778.

"I have just time to acquaint you by this opportunity, which departs early in the morning, with the arrival this evening of a French frigate called the Concord of 36 guns. She brings certain intelligence of a declaration of war on the 2d of July, a farther testimony of which she has given us in the capture of the Minerva, an English frigate of 32 guns, which she met with some where in the neighbourhood of this island, the particulars have not yet transpired, as they are but just come to an anchor. However, it appears, from the condition of the latter, that the engagement has been pretty obstinate, she having lost her mizzen and foretopmast, and is greatly damaged in her sails & rigging."