

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, Sept. 17.

"A detachment from Col. Meigs's regiment, under the command of Major Gray, lately brought off from Long Island fifteen prisoners and killed three; they were all from this state."

All the houses and barns on the German Flats (up the Mohawk river, in the state of New York) except the church and the mill on the north side, and the church and Harkemer's on the south side, were burnt on the 17th ult. by a body of near 500 of the enemy, principally Indians. They also carried off 96 fat oxen, which were designed for fort Stanwix.

His Excellency Gen. Washington's head quarters are removed from White Plains to Fredericksburg, in New York State, 22 miles eastward of Fish Kill, where, and in its vicinity, the grand American army are now encamped.

The New York Packet, printed at Fish Kill, mentions that the enemy are throwing the salt out of the store houses in New York into the East River.

It is said Spain hath offered her mediation, to compose the differences between France and Great Britain.

A letter from Holland advises, that the English Consul at Lisbon has given notice to his countrymen there, "that in case a war should break out between Great Britain and France, the Court of Portugal would endeavour to observe a strict neutrality." The same letter mentions, "that many people look upon the independency of the Americans as by no means advantageous to the Spaniards, whose rich ships from America to Europe may be hereafter exposed to great danger, which makes the court of Madrid very backward in acknowledging the independency of the Americans; and it is a matter of doubt, whether they will ever be prevailed upon to consent to it, tho' France strongly urges them to that measure."

Another letter from Holland, dated in June, says, "The proposals for a treaty between the Americans and the United Provinces now lie before the States; the answer the Americans received on the delivery of them was, that the business required a very serious attention; they they should nevertheless use every dispatch it would admit of, and as soon as the States had come to a determination, they should immediately be made acquainted therewith."

The Lomana, Lematta, from South Carolina to Nantz, laden with rice, indigo and tobacco, is taken and carried into Dublin. A tender, belonging to the Goodriches, was lately carried into Virginia by Capt. Barron of that state.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Barrows to his friend in this town, dated at Cape Francois, Sept. 12, 1778.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you of two English frigates having been brought into this place since I arrived. They were taken, with their two tenders, by two French frigates of equal force. The English frigates are the Active and Minerva, of 32 guns each. The tenders are schooners, one of 12 four pounders, and the other of 16 swivels."

We are credibly informed that the inhabitants of Bermuda are universally well disposed towards the American cause, and sincerely wish the United States that freedom and independence they are (as they express it) so nobly struggling to secure. As a proof of their sincerity, on the 10th of last month the principal inhabitants of that island had a special meeting, in which they resolved not to purchase any American prize vessels or goods that should be taken and brought there by any of his Britannic Majesty's ships, or the privateers or letters of marque of any of his subjects. At this meeting it was agreed, that any person violating this resolve, should forfeit his whole estate; and a committee was appointed to see that it be strictly complied with.

Our informant adds, that had not the notorious Goodrich precipitately left Bermuda, the inhabitants would have expelled him by force of arms, for which purpose they were making the necessary preparations when he left St. George's harbour.

A Gentleman just arrived from Philadelphia, informs us that a few days ago about 70 American light dragoons, under the command of Col. Baylor, were surprized in the night, about six miles from Hackinsack, by a body of the enemy, who massacred 46 of them on the spot, and took the remainder, including C. I. Baylor, Major Clow, and Capt. Swann, prisoners.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 16.

Intelligence from the south western frontiers of this state.

Col. Clark, with a body of militia, has taken possession of fort Chartres, and the other western posts between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. The commandant is on his way to this city, a prisoner. Capt. Boone, the famous partisan, has lately crossed the Ohio with a small detachment of men, and near the Shawanese

towns repulsed a party of the enemy, and brought in one scalp, without any loss on his side. Major Smith has marched with three companies of the militia of Washington county to support the garrisons in Kentucky. The noted Cherokee Chief Chacoonascen, or Dragging Canoe, is lately dead, which event it is likely will unite the nation in the interest of America.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, August 2, 1778.

CAPT. Faulkner, of his Majesty's ship the *Victory*, arrived at this office yesterday in the afternoon, with a letter from the Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships employed to the Westward, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

S I R, *Victory, at sea, July 30, 1778.*

My letters of the 23d and 24th instant, by the *Peggy and Union* cutters, acquainted you, for their Lordships Information, that I was in pursuit, with the King's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ships of war.

From that time till the 27th, the winds constantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, sometimes blowing strong, and the French fleet always to windward, going off. I made use of every method to close in with them that was possible, keeping the King's ships at the same time collected as much as the nature of a pursuit would admit of, and which became necessary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the disinclination that appeared in them to allow of my bringing the King's ships close up to a regular engagement, this left but little other chance of getting in with them than by seizing the opportunity that offered the morning of the 27th, by the wind's admitting of the van of the King's fleet under my command leading up with, and closing their centre and rear.

The French began firing upon the headmost of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Harland's division, and the ships with him, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ships and the Vice Admiral soon returned, as did every ship as they could close up. The chase had occasioned their being extended, nevertheless they were all soon in battle.

The fleets being upon different tacks, passed each other very close; the object of the French seemed to be disabling the King's ships in their masts and sails, in which they so far succeeded, as to prevent many of the ships of my fleet being able to follow me, when I wore to stand after the French fleet. This obliged me to wear again to join those ships and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the King's fleet towards the close of the day which I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing it without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with us next morning; but they had been so beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being such that they could make their own shores before there was any chance of the King's fleet getting up with them, in the state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, left me no choice of what was proper and advisable to do. The spirited conduct of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, and the Captains of the fleet, supported by their officers and men, deserve much commendation.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I send Capt. Faulkner, Captain of the *Victory*, with this account to their Lordships, and am, Sir, your's, **A. KEPPEL.**

Philip Stephens, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty.

List of men killed and wounded in the action with the French fleet the 27th of July, 1778.

<i>Ships names.</i>	<i>killed.</i>	<i>wounded.</i>	<i>Ships names.</i>	<i>killed.</i>	<i>wounded.</i>
March,	2	9	Prince George,	5	15
Exeter,	4	0	Vengeance,	4	18
Queen,	1	2	Worcester,	3	5
Srewsbury,	3	6	Elizabeth,	—	7
Berwick,	10	11	Defiance,	8	17
Stirling Castle,	2	11	Robuste,	5	17
Courageux,	6	13	Formidable,	16	49
Thunderer,	2	5	Ocean,	2	18
Vigilant,	2	3	America,	1	17
Sandwich,	2	20	Terrible,	9	21
Valiant,	6	26	Egmont,	12	19
Victory,	11	24	Ramilies,	12	16
Foudroyant,	5	18			
			Total.	133	373

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieut. Nicholas Clifford, 2d of the *Formidable*.
 Lieut. William Samwell, 3d of the *Shrewsbury*.
 Lieut. John McDonald, of the marines, *Prince George*.
 Surgeon of the *Elizabeth*. **A. KEPPEL.**