

fined the head whigs as hostages for performance; they eat and carried off better than 9000 sheep, and about 350 cattle; 400 arms, &c. were delivered up; they burnt a brig that was unrigged and ashore, 3 or 4 small vessels, all the boats they could find; even took some up that were sunk in 4 fathom of water, and destroyed them; carried off and destroyed all the corn and roots, two miles round Holme's Hole harbour; dug up the ground to search for goods the people had concealed; even so curious were they in searching, as to disturb the ashes of the dead; Many houses had all rifled, and their windows broke; they told the inhabitants that they wanted to visit Falmouth, but we were (as they termed it) a pack of damn'd rebels, and had 5000 strong, with a plenty of artillery; that the rebels fought well at Bedford, and had given them a good trimming; that they could have done more there, but the rebels were as thick as bees.— They seized the rate-bills, and all the public money, in the hands of the collectors. [Thus does a nation, while they hold out terms of negotiation, conciliation and peace in one hand, carry destruction, robbery, and devastation in the other.]

'Tis said the above plundering fleet has since arrived at New York, with their booty.

Last Monday returned into port, from a cruise the private armed ship, General Hancock, lately commanded by Captain Ishmael Hardy. On the 9th instant, she fell in with the Levant English frigate, of 32 guns, who about two o'clock, P. M. hoisted a blue English ensign, jack and pendant, and gave a bow gun. The Hancock hoisted continental colours, and got ready for engaging. The Levant then gave two guns, and came along side the Hancock, upon which she hailed her, but they made no reply; the fire then became general; at a quarter past 2 o'clock the Levant's ensign staff was shot away, when they were asked if they had struck; their answer was, "No, no, fire away, and be damn'd." At half past 2, Capt. Hardy received a wound in his right shoulder, by a musket ball, which lodged in the vertebrae of his neck; he fell, and was carried below. The first Lieutenant then took the command, and engaged broadside for broadside till 4 o'clock, when the Levant blew up, part of which fell on board the Hancock. The boats were got out, and saved the boatswain and 17 hands, 10 of whom were wounded. They informed, that the Levant was navigated with 97 seamen, exclusive of landmen and boys, and commanded by Capt. John Martin—She was from Merchant Bay, in Jamaica, bound to Bristol, and loaded with 380 hogsheads of sugar, 180 puncheons of rum, 10 tons of stufk, a quantity of manogany, and had on board 20,000 pounds sterling in bills of exchange, and 17,000 dollars in specie: Also, that 5 months ago, they cruised off South Carolina, in pursuit of the Randolph frigate, in which time they took eleven prizes. The Hancock had four men killed, exclusive of the Captain, 2 lost their arms, and 1 lost his leg, besides 18 badly wounded.

F I S H - K I L L, October 1.

By a Gentleman from New Jersey we are informed that last Tuesday week between 5 and 8000 troops, with 17 field pieces, under the command of General Cornwallis, arrived at the English neighbourhood from New York. On Wednesday morning they surpris'd a picket of militia stationed near that place—about 300 militia, under the command of Col. Gilbert Cooper, immediately collected, who drove off the cattle, and kept the ground within four miles of the enemy. On Sunday Col. Baylor's regiment of light horse arrived at Old Tappa, who were surpris'd at daylight the next morning by a party of the enemy, when near 100 were killed and taken.

We hear young Mr. Bogart, son of Mr. Nicholas Bogart, of New York, was a few days ago inhumanly killed by the enemy in New Jersey.

Lord HOWE's PUBLIC ORDERS—Extracted from Rivington's Gazette.

"The bravery of the officers and ship's company of the Isis, amongst which the volunteers from the transports and the soldiers of the 23d regiment have been particularly noticed, in a late action with a French 74 gun ship, bearing a flag at the mizen-top mast-head, and thence supped the Zele; and the distinguished ability and resolution of Capt. Raynor shewn on that occasion, claim from the Admiral this public acknowledgment of their meritorious services, by which they have furnished a bright example for the imitation of the British fleet.

BALTIMORE, October 13.

Upwards of 100 persons, inhabitants of the state of South Carolina (several of them gentlemen of distinction) lately em-

barked at, and sailed from the ports of Charlestown and Georgetown, for Europe and the West Indies, declining to give that test of allegiance to that state which its laws require.

We hear from Philadelphia that a few days ago Abraham Car-lyle, once a reputable citizen, was found guilty of high treason at the court of Oyer and Terminer now sitting there.

Three ships, fourteen brigantines, six schooners, one bilander, and one sloop, all of them British property, and several of them very richly laden, have been lately captured by American cruisers, and carried into the Middle Admiralty district, in the state of Massachusetts Bay. Several valuable prizes have been lately sent into other districts in New England.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Nantz, dated July 25th, 1778.

"The price of American produce hath rather fallen lately—owing to the uncertainty of Congress ratifying the treaty with this country; but since the confirmation of that event, and the commencement of hostilities against England, the prices begin to rise again."

The Continental packet, Capt. Read, and the brig Bacchus, Capt. Wells, from this port, are safe arrived at Nantz.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE following passage, taken from the life of the celebrated Gustavus, King of Sweden, is inscribed to the commander in chief, and to all the general and other officers of the American army.

"There was no irregularity in Gustavus's army that gave him so much uneasiness, and which he was at so much pains to root out, as that gothick, detestable, and barbarous practice of duelling. Often did he take occasion to express his disapprobation of it, and resentment against it: The laws of his kingdom and of his army were very severe against it, but still more or less did it long keep footing among his troops; but at last an occasion offered, which obliged him in the most public and remarkable manner to take notice of it, in so much that duelling was afterwards as much ridiculed in his army as it had been formerly patronized and supported. The story was: A quarrel happened between two general officers of his army, both of them esteemed by the King: Their dispute happened to reach the King's ear, and he used means to get matters made up in a friendly manner, the cause of the quarrel being very slight; but the two gentlemen seemed determined to stand upon the false point of honour, and were not at all disposed to settle matters amicably, even when they knew that the King had said that it would be agreeable to him to have the thing done away. Their behaviour vexed the King a good deal, and he then sent them a message, telling them that he knew of their quarrel, and that they had given and accepted a challenge, which being the case, he desired them to name the day, place, and weapons to decide their difference, as he intended being present to see the decision of it. Accordingly this was done. The King, at the time appointed, came to the spot with several attendants, having previously ordered a gallows to be brought, and to be erected in his presence. Then calling the gentlemen, he said, "You are now to decide this affair of honour, as you term it, in your own way immediately; you are to fight till one of you is killed on the spot; the survivor I order immediately to be hanged on that gallows as a murderer, and the murdered person to be hung by one leg on the same gibbet, for having been so openly guilty of a breach of the civil and military laws of his country, and of my positive and express orders against duelling. To your prayers you may retire for an hour if you incline it, and I will wait that time in this tent. But I do not see with what face either of you can or dare address God Almighty, and pray his pardon and forgiveness, when you at that moment refuse to forgive one another so trifling an offence."—And so turning from them, he retired to his tent, where he had not long been when one of his attendants came to him with a most humble message from the duellists, beseeching his Majesty to admit them into his presence; where being entered, they in the most submissive manner acknowledged their fault and folly, earnestly entreated his forgiveness, declaring their readiness, in the most public manner, to acknowledge their error, and to proclaim their hearty reconciliation with each other, as they hoped and prayed his Majesty and God Almighty would be reconciled to them. The scene was very affecting. His Majesty saw their reconciliation with pleasure, and taking them by the hand, said, "He hoped their friendship would now be more firmly connected than ever, and that they would heartily concur with himself and all his officers to put an end to so shameful and unmanly a practice." And it had the desired effect; for no duels were almost ever afterwards heard of in that army."