

At various follies many guns I fir'd,
Hk 'em point blank, and thought the foe re-
tir'd,—

But vainly thought—for to my great surprize,
They now are rank and file before my eyes!
Nay to retreat may even me oblige;—
The works of Folly stand the longest Siege!
With what brisk firing, and what thunder-
claps.

Did I attack those high-built castles—cups!
But towering still, they swell in lofty state,
Nor strike one ribband to capitulate!—
Whilst broux behind, thus peeping, and thus
beut,

Are the besieg'd, behind the battlement:
But you are conquerors, Ladies—have no
dread.

Henceforth in peace enjoy the cloud-cap'd beaut
We scorn to ape the French, their tricks give
o'er,

Nor at your rigging fire one cannon more!
And now ye bucks and bucklings of the age,
Tho' caps are clear, your hats shall feel my
rage:

The high-cock'd, half-cock'd Quaker, and
the flogger,
Have at ye all!—I'll hit you—who ye touch.

We read in history—one *Will son Tull*,
An honest Swiss, with arrows shot so well
On his son's head, he aim'd with so much care,
He'd hit an apple, and not touch one hair:
So I, with such like skill, but much less pain,
Will strike your hats off, and not touch your
brain: [fellows!

To cure our head-ack! an't you pretty
Pray who can see thro' your broad-brim'd
umbrellas? [Dandy

That went hand in glove, by slim Sir Dandy
Seems to be sticking in a poor fashioning cand'e—
We look in his holy thro'—but what fair the
Third the broad cloud that's round his head
can see.

Time was, when Britons to the boxes came,
Quite space, and *Chapeau bas!* address'd each
name.

Now in Ray's hats, and dirty boots they come,
Loak knowing, thus—to every female due be;
But roar out—Hey, Jack! so, Will! you
there, Tom!

Both sides have errors, that there's no con-
cealing:
We'd low'r our heads, had but men's hearts
some feeling.

Valence, my spark, play'd off his modish airs,
But nature gave his wit to cope with their's.
Our sex have some small faults won't bear de-
fending,

And tho' near perfect, want a little mending.
Let Love step forth, and claim from both il-
legiance, [sidence.

And bring back Caps and Hats to due ob-

On a fine Sun-Setting and Moon-Rising—

SEE! the bright Monarch of the Day
In Ocean slips his beams,
While from his rising a parting ray
In military glory beams.

The Moon, pale Empress of the Night,
In sweet succession reigns;
And nicely paired with silver light
The mountains, vales, and plains.

The planets in progression rise,
And shine from Pole to Pole:
Their pleasing dunes delight our eyes,
And charm th' attentive soul.

The stars arch in grandeur glows
Thro' all its ample round:
Great God! thy power no limit knows,
Thy wisdom knows no bound!

Marshall.

W. O.

FLEETWOOD SHEPHEARD'S *EPITAPH,
written by himself, in my Lord Dorset's
Common Prayer-Book, at Court-Hall.

O, vos qui de salute vestra securi peccatis,
Orate pro animâ miserimi peccatoris

FLEETWOOD SHEPHEARD,
Etiânum viventis et ubi nunquam est peccantis,
Qui fide exiguâ et tamen spe invidiosissimâ
Optat et expectat, quam non meruit,

Felicem resurâtionem,
Anno Religiosis et liberatis restitute tertio,
Kerum potentibus
Fortissimo Willicimo et formosissima Maria.

By another Hand.

Sta. Victor:

Sive tu Veneri seu Baccho vixeris Dionæus,
Et si quando a fontis et poculis necat,
Reminiscere defuncti in Venere et Baccho
fratris

FLEETWOOD SHEPHEARD,
Qui vitis et (quod in ipso vitiosissimum erat)
Ingenuo piè renunciavit,

Apolline jam nulli, Venere nulla,
Et (quod magis dolendum) Baccho nullo.
Cui nihil non in vultu erubescit præter frontem,
Nec ulla meretrici dupliciter præter Baby-
lonicam.

Fortitudine et fabricate pari:
Quippe qui nulli hosti bellum unquam in-
dixerit.

Si excipias Dorsetem:
Qui Comiti Forsteni à viso,
Poetaron: Mæcenati a dactylis et spondeis,
Et cubiculo regio a sanctioribus Bibliis,
Nihil unquam facere dixit quod salvo pudore,
Nec liberè quod sua religione
dici potuit.

Promissorum usque et usque profusus,
Montes aureos pollicetur:
At ubi bonæ fidei hominem sperabis
Poetam; sed sola illa vice verum induit
Anno paupertatis publicæ

Et (si paupertati Pocius sem per adharcat)
Anno publicæ Poëcos restituit tertio,
Cum de bicipite nostro Parnasso certaret
Hinc biceps Drydenus,
I de bicornis Shadwellus,
Quorum hic de facto, ille de jure,
Archipoeta cluit.

Continuation of American Affairs from p. 546.

IN the London Gazette of Dec. 27, General Clinton's Letter to the American Congress, with the Answer, included in his Excellency's dispatches to Lord Geo. Germain, is laid before the public, and are as follow: To HENRY LAURENT, Esq. Professor, &c.

New-York, Sept. 19, 1778.

"Sir, Nothing but his Majesty's positive instructions, of which I send you an extract, could have induced me to trouble you or the American Congress again on the subject of the troops detained in New England, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Saratoga. The neglect of the requisitions already made on this subject is altogether unprecedented among parties at war. I now, however, repeat the demand, that the convention of Saratoga be fulfilled, and offer, by express and recent authority from the King, received since the date of the 1 to requisition made by his Majesty's Commissioners, to renew, in his Majesty's name, all the conditions stipulated by Lieutenant General Burgoyne, in respect to the troops serving under his command.

"In this I mean to discharge my duty not only to the King, whose orders I obey, but to the unhappy people likewise, whose affairs are committed to you, and who I hope will have the candour to acquit me of the consequences that must follow from the new system of war you are pleased to introduce. I have the honour to be, &c. H. CLINTON.

Answer.
Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

"Sir, Your Letter of the 19th was laid before Congress, and I am directed to inform you that the Congress of the United States of America make no answer to infant letters.

I am, &c. C. THOMSON, Secy.

Gen. Clinton then, in a Letter dated New-York, Oct. 8, proceeds to acquaint Lord Geo. Germain with the employment of the troops after their return from the expedition to Bedford (see p. 241) when he proposed taking a forward position, as well to procure a supply of provisions, as to observe the motions of the Rebel Army, and to favour an expedition to Egg Harbour, at which place the enemy had a number of privateers, and considerable fort works.

Accordingly, on the 22d of September, he requested Lord Cornwallis to take post between New-Bridge on the Hackinlock River in Jersey, and Hudson's River, and Lieut. Gen. Mifflin between Wepperham on the left of these rivers and the Bronx.

In this situation, with the assistance of the Flat-boat, the army could be assembled on either side of the North River in 24 hours, but Washington's not in ten days. To have done so in Jersey, he must have quitted his mountains, and risked a general action in a country little favourable to him.

As by this movement the provinces of Jersey and New York were opened, a continu-

able supply of provisions was obtained, and many families came in.

Gen. Washington did not seem to show the least disposition to assemble his army, and the militia kept at a distance however, by a well-projected plan of Lord Cornwallis, an almost entire regiment of the enemy's light dragoons were surprized and carried off for the particulars his Excellency refers to the report of Lord Cornwallis.

Accordingly his Lordship writes, that having received intelligence that a considerable body of militia and a regiment of light dragoons were assembled in the neighbourhood of Taspan, in order to interrupt his foraging, he determined to attempt to surprize them. Three detachments from the right column alarmed the militia, who were posted near New Taspan, of his design, who fled; but the left column, commanded by Major Gen. Grey, were so fortunate as not to be discovered; and by the Major's prudent management he surprized the village of Old Taspan, where the regiment of dragoons lay, and entirely surprized them, so that very few escaped, being either killed or taken. He likewise fell in with a small party of militia, a few of whom were killed, and some taken prisoners. Thus ended this expedition.

Lord Cornwallis, in another Letter to Lord Geo. Germain, dated New-York, Oct. 25, refers his Lordship to two reports made by Capt. Ferguson of the 90th regiment, for an account of the success of the expedition to Egg Harbour, which his excellency had mentioned in his Letter of the 8th.

The first Report is dated Little Egg Harbour, Oct. 10th, in which Capt. Ferguson acquaints the general with the difficulties that had attended the expedition, chiefly owing to bad weather, and the shallowness of the water, which prevented the ships from passing the bar till the enemy were apprized of their design; but that the galleys and small craft had made their way as far as Chefont Neck, 20 miles inland, where there were several vessels and about a dozen hoopes for the reception of prize goods, and the accommodation of their privateers men. Here the enemy had erected a work with embrasures for six guns on a level with the water, to rake the channel, but none were mounted; and the skulking banditti, who had got together for its defence, were soon dispersed and driven into the woods.

The seamen were employed all the evening (Oct. 5.) and the next day till noon in destroying ten capital vessels; and the soldiers in demolishing the village, which was the principal resort of this nest of pirates. Had we, says he, arrived by surprize, we meant to have pushed forwards with celerity to the Forks, within 55 miles of Philadelphia. But as the alarm had been given, and the militia reinforced, it was judged impracticable, and therefore it was determined to return without loss of time, and endeavor

EGG HARBOUR



to employ the troops with effect elsewhere; but some of our vessels having run aground, an opportunity offered without interrupting our progress to make a few descents, to penetrate some miles into the country, destroy three salt works, and raise to the ground the stores and settlements of a chairman of their committees, a captain of militia, and one of two other violent rebels, who had shares in the prizes brought in here, and who had all been active in fomenting the rebellion, oppressing the people, and forcing them against their inclination to assist in their crimes. But no injury was offered to the peaceable inhabitants. We neither lost a man by the enemy nor by defection, and one only was wounded in the leg. This first report of Capt. Ferguson is dated Oct. 10. The other is dated Little Egg Harbour, Oct. 15, and is a farther proof of the alacrity with which this gallant officer engaged in the service he was sent upon: for, notwithstanding that he had received letters both from his General and from Admiral Gambier, ordering the immediate return of the detachment under his command, the wind being contrary, and having an idle day, he determined to employ it in an attempt that was to be made with safety, and with a probability of success. Accordingly, having received information by a captain and six soldiers, deserters from Polaski's legion, that Polaski's whole corps were cantoned within a mile of a bridge which it appeared easy to force, at about eleven at night (Oct. 14.) 250 men were embarked, and, after rowing ten miles, landed at four in the morning within a mile of the castle, which was happily secured, and 50 men left for its defence. The remainder of the detachment then pushed forwards upon the infantry of the legion, cantoned in three different boules, who were almost all got together; they numbered about 30 among the ones of whom one was a lieutenant, one a captain, and one an adjutant. It being a night attack, little quarter could of course be given; so that there were only five prisoners. As a rebel, Col. Professor, was within two miles with a corps of artillery, and the militia of the country, it was thought hazardous to attempt any thing farther, particularly after the lessons of recall. Capt. Ferguson says, that the rebels attempted to harass them in their retreat, but with great modesty; so that they required at leisure, and embarked in safety. The captain who came over to them was a Frenchman, named Brumelle. He and the deserters informed, that Polaski had, in public orders, lately directed no quarter to be given; it was therefore, says Capt. Ferguson, with particular justification, that the detachment marched against a man capable of issuing an order so unworthy a gentleman and a soldier. The captain in a postscript adds, that they had an opportunity of destroying a part of the baggage and equipage of Polaski's legion, by

burning their quarters; but as the houses belonged to some inoffensive Quakers, who suffered sufficiently in the confusion of the night's scramble, he believed his general, to whom his letter was addressed, would think with them that *the injury to be thereby done to the enemy would not have compensated for the sufferings of these innocent people.*

Rear Admiral Gardner's letters to the Admiralty give an account from the report of Capt. Collins who commanded the Squadron on this expedition, of all the particulars above related, with some explanations, particularly that the delay occasioned by bad weather gave the enemy an opportunity to get four of their privateers out to sea; that the ten vessels found in harbour were mostly British, among them the Venus of London, and others of considerable size, all of them scuttled and dismantled, and some sunk; that the Granby and Greenwich armed sloops grounded in their passage; that the Greenwich was obliged to be left behind, covered by the Dependence galley for her protection; that Capt. Ferguson's detachment, by a quick motion, got into the enemy's quarters almost undiscovered; that the attack was made with the bayonet, and that the number killed was as above related.

Capt. Collins adds besides, that they had found at Chelut Neck a brig laden with lumber, the cargo of which he had put on board the transports, and set fire to the vessel along with the others. Such are the facts relative to this expedition faithfully extracted from the reports of the officers who commanded it, whose relations, differing only in manner and not in substance, would be tedious in the repetition.

In this Gazette is likewise an Extract from Lieut. Gov. Stuart's Letter to Lord George Germain, dated Dominica, Sept. 29, giving an account of the surrender of that island to the French on terms of the most honourable capitulation. The force the French brought against it consisted of 4 frigates, 10 other armed sloops and schooners, with 20 transports, having on board at least 2000 men. The troops on the island to oppose this force (as appears by an article in the capitulation) consisted of six officers, and ninety-four men, being non-commissioned officers, artillery, and privates, besides the militia, all of whom were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and, except the privates, were allowed to continue in the island upon their parole, or remove with their effects to any of the neighbouring islands. The privates were to be carried to England by the shortest passage in a good vessel, with provisions for the voyage. In all other respects things are to remain just as they were found till the peace. Only the sovereignty of the French King is to be acknowledged instead of that of his Britannic Majesty.

By the accuracy with which the articles of capitulation (in number 27) appears to have