

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Prevost has also brought a Triplicate of another Letter from Major-General Prevost to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, St. John's Island, 12 Miles from Charles-Town, June 10, 1779, of which the following is an Extract; neither the Original or Duplicate having been received.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Prevost to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, St. John's Island, 12 Miles from Charles-Town, June 10, 1779.*

I would have been happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship with the Surrender of Charles-Town.

I shall relate to your Lordship the Means by which our Progress was so little interrupted, and the Reasons for bringing His Majesty's Army into this Province.

Towards the latter End of April I received Information that General Lincoln (who till then had occupied a Position on the North Side of Savannah River, by which he equally covered every Part of a River at all Times extremely difficult, but deemed impassable in Times of Freshes, and in the Face of an Army) had marched the best Part of his Army towards Augusta, to penetrate from thence into Georgia, and to protect a Meeting of the Rebel Delegates appointed to meet at Augusta on the 10th Ultimo; this Consideration, added to a Wish to preserve the Reputation of His Majesty's Arms, by acting on the Offensive, and to oblige Mr. Lincoln to quit his Project, and to procure Provisions from this Province for our Army, induced me to penetrate into Carolina. The Corps of Observation of the Rebel Army being about 2,000 Men, but chiefly Militia, under the Command of Brigadier-General Moultrie, surprised to see the British Troops emerging from Swamps deemed impassable, were struck with such a Panic as to make but a weak Resistance, at the several strong Passes through which we had to pass in Pursuit of them, and fled, with the greatest Hurry and Consternation, towards Charles-Town. The Enemies were so well persuaded that we only meant to forage the Country, that it was not till some Days after our Progress into South Carolina, that General Lincoln could be persuaded to retreat, and come to the Assistance of Charles-Town; towards which he immediately detached a Body of Infantry, mounted for the Purpose of Dispatch, and after collecting all the Militia of the upper Parts of the Country, he proceeded himself towards Dorchester. The Facility with which the British Army had proceeded towards Charles-Town, notwithstanding the Numbers of Rivers, Creeks and Swamps, and the natural Impediments of the Country, added to the repeated Suggestions of the Friends of Government we met with, who assured us positively, that Charles-Town would certainly surrender at our Approach, induced me, with the Advice of all the Field Officers of the Army, to make the Attempt; and Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, who commanded the Advance, had Orders to summon them the 12th Ult.; but I have the greatest Reason to believe, that the Want of a Naval Force to co-operate with us, our Want of Battering Artillery, and momentary Expectations of a Reinforcement, and the Approach of General Lincoln's Army, actuated them in the Proposal they made of a Neutrality for their Province, and the Refusal of the generous Offers made to them if

they would surrender. The numerous Artillery mounted on their Ramparts, their Shipping and Gallies covering and flanking their Lines; our small Numbers, not having more than 2000 fit for Duty; and the Risk of staking the Safety of this small but spirited Army, and the Province of Georgia, induced me, and every Member of the Council of War held on this Occasion, to resolve to return to the South-side of Ashley River, where a Part of the Troops had been left to secure the Passage of that River, and our Retreat if necessary. From that Time the Troops have been chiefly on the Islands of St. James and St. John, in Hopes and Expectations of the Supplies which our long unexpected March, the heavy Rains, the many Rivers we had to cross, had rendered indispensable to us; the first that came, for Want of a sufficient Naval Force, was partly taken and destroyed, and the Rest drove back by a few Rebel Privateers. His Majesty's Ships the Perseus and Rose are since arrived off the Coast with the Ammunition and Provisions we wanted.

I shall shortly change my Quarters to Beaufort, where the Advantage of keeping a Footing in Carolina, and quartering the Troops during the great Heat of the Weather, and the unhealthy Season, in the best Situation, are combined with that of being the most eligible Position for effectually covering and securing Georgia from any Attempt of the Enemy.

*St. James's, September 25.*

There will be no Levée at St. James's on Wednesday next, the 29th Instant.

*Lord Chamberlain's-Office, Sept. 25, 1779.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be no Drawing-Room at St. James's on Thursday next the 30th-Instant.

*Naples, August 24.* Mount Vesuvius is quiet at present, and the Court will remove to Portici this Day.

*Florence, September 4.* On the 31st of August, at Night, the Great Dutchess was happily brought to Bed of a Prince, who was christened with great Pomp the next Day at Noon, by the Names of Victor Antoine; the King and Queen of Sardinia being Sponsors.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 24th of September, 1779,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty was graciously pleased, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th Day of October, 1776, to promise and declare, That the Bounties of Five Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Two Pounds Ten-Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, fit for His Majesty's Service, should be paid in the Manner thereby directed, to every such Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who should, on or before the 31st of December then following, enter themselves to serve in His Majesty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board such Tenders as should be employed for raising Men for the Service of the Royal Navy: And whereas His Majesty was also pleased, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 8th Day of November, 1776, to promise and declare, That a Reward