

of November, 1775, of the 5th and 19th of February, and the 23d of August and 25th of September, 1776, of the 16th of April, the 13th of August, and the 3d and 10th of October, 1777, of the 19th of June, the 7th and 26th of August, and the 10th of September, 1778, and of the 17th of May, 1780, has thought proper to permit and allow the Exportation of, and carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Arms and Ammunition, under certain Conditions and Restrictions mentioned in the said Orders: His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General, Lieutenant-General, or Principal Officers of the Ordnance, for His Majesty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Three Months, to commence from the said 23d of Day this Instant February, presume to transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ship or lade any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on Board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, except in the Cases comprized within the aforementioned Orders in Council, without Leave or Permission in that Behalf first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in the 29th Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Saltpetre, and to enforce the Law for empowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and Ammunition; and also to empower His Majesty to restrain the carrying Coastwise of Saltpetre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition."—And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Faulkener.

Whitehall, February 17, 1781.

BY the Antelope Packet, which sailed from Charles Town the 18th of January, Dispatches have been received from the Earl Cornwallis, Major-General Leslie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, of which the following are Extracts and Copy.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Wyncesborough, December 18, 1780.

AS your Lordship will doubtless be glad to hear, by every safe Opportunity, the State of Affairs in the Southern District, I have the Honor of transmitting to you Copy of my Letter to the Commander in Chief on the 3d of this Month. As this Letter explains fully our past Operations, and present Situation, I have only to add, that Major-General Leslie is safely arrived, with his whole Fleet, at Charles Town.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Camp, at Wyncesborough, December 3, 1780.

IHAD the Honor to inform your Excellency, that Major Ferguson had taken infinite Pains with some of the Militia of Ninety-six. He ob-

tained my Permission to make an Incurtion into Tryon County, whilst the Sickness of my Army prevented my moving. As he had only Militia and the small Remains of his own Corps, without Baggage or Artillery, and as he promised to come back if he heard of any superior Force, I thought he could do no Harm, and might help to keep alive the Spirits of our Friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the Slowness of our Motions: The Event proved unfortunate without any Fault of Major Ferguson's. A numerous and unexpected Enemy came from the Mountains; as they had good Horses their Movements were rapid: Major Ferguson was tempted to stay near the Mountains longer than he intended, in Hopes of cutting off Colonel Clarke on his Return from Georgia. He was not aware that the Enemy was so near him; and in endeavouring to execute my Orders of passing the Catawba, and joining me at Charlotte Town, he was attacked by a very superior Force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain.

Wyncesborough, my present Position, is an healthy Spot, well situated to protect the greatest Part of the Northern Frontier, and to assist Camden and Ninety-six.

Sumpter having passed the Broad River, and joined Branan, Clarke, &c. I detached Major M^r Arthur with the 1st Battalion of the 7th, and the 63d Regiment, after having sent my Aid de Camp, Lieutenant Money, to take the Command of it, to Brierly's Ferry on Broad River, in order to cover our Mills, and to give some Check to the Enemy's March to Ninety-six. At the same Time I recalled Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton from the Low Country. Tarleton was so fortunate as to pass not only the Wateree, but the Broad River, without General Sumpter's being apprized of it, who having increased his Corps to One Thousand, had passed the Ennoree, and was on the Point of attacking our Hundred Militia at Williams's House, Fifteen Miles from Ninety-six, and where I believe he would not have met with much Resistance. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton would have surprised him on the South of Ennoree, had not a Deserter of the 63d given Notice of his March: He however cut to Pieces his Rear Guard in passing that River, and pursued his Main Body with such Rapidity, that he could not safely pass the Tyger, and was obliged to halt on a very strong Position, at a Place called Black Stocks, close to it. Tarleton had with him only his Cavalry, and the 63d mounted, his Infantry and a Three-pounder being several Miles behind. The Enemy not being able to retreat with Safety, and being informed of Tarleton's Approach and Want of Infantry by a Woman who passed him on the March, and contrived by a nearer Road to get to them, were encouraged by their great Superiority of Numbers, and began to fire on the 63d, who were dismounted. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, to save them from considerable Loss, was obliged to attack, although at some Hazard, and drove the Enemy with Loss over the River: Sumpter was dangerously wounded, Three of their Colonels killed, and about 120 Men killed, wounded, or taken. On our Side about 50 were killed and wounded. Lieutenants Gibson and Cope of the 63d were amongst the former, and my Aid de Camp Lieutenant Money, who was a most promising Officer, died of his Wounds a few Days after. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, as soon as he had taken Care of his Wounded, pursued and dispersed the remaining Part of Sumpter's Corps; and then having assembled some Militia under Mr. Cunningham, whom I appointed Brigadier-General of the Militia of that District, and who has by far the greatest Influence in that Country, he returned to the Broad River, where he at present remains; as well as Major M^r Arthur in the Neighbourhood of Brierly's Ferry.

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