

The following account of Lord Cornwallis's operations was published in Rivington's Royal New York Gazette Extraordinary of July 16. in consequence of orders from the commander in chief.

Adjutant-General's office, July 15.

Lord Cornwallis, after passing James River, at Westover, moved to Hanover Court-house, and crossed the South Anna, the Marquis de la Fayette keeping about twenty miles distant from him. From this place his Lordship detached Lt-Col^s Tarleton and Simcoe, the former of whom took some members of the assembly at Charlotte Ville, and destroyed there, and on his return, 1000 stand of good arms, some cloathing, and other stores, and between 4 and 5000 barrels of powder, without opposition. Baron Stuben, who commanded about 800 twelve-months men and militia, retired, with great precipitation, from the point of Fork, before Lt-Col. Simcoe, who, after using every exertion to attack his rear-guard, destroyed there, and at the places adjacent, about 3300 stand of arms (then under repair), some salt, harness, &c. and about 150 barrel of powder. His Lordship then moved by Richmond, and arrived at Williamsburgh on the 25th of June; having, in addition to the articles already mentioned, destroyed on this expedition, in different places, above 2000 hogshheads of tobacco, a great number of iron guns, ten brass French 24 pounders, and brought off four brass thirteen-inch mortars, five brass eight-inch howitzers, four long brass nine pounders, all French, and a considerable quantity of shot and shells. On the 26th, as Lt-Col. Simcoe was returning with his corps and the yagers from the destruction of some boats and stores on the Chickahomany, he was attacked by a much superior force of the enemy, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and three officers and twenty-eight privates taken prisoners.

His Lordship having an intention to cross James River, marched, on the 4th instant, to a camp near James Town, and made his arrangements accordingly.

On the 6th, information was brought him about noon, of the approach of the enemy; and about four in the afternoon, a large body attacked his out-posts: but concluding, that the enemy would not bring a considerable force within his reach, unless they supposed nothing was left but a rear-guard, his Lordship took

every means to convince them of his weakness; which had the desired effect; for about sun-set, a body of troops, with artillery, began to form in front of his camp; he then put the troops under arms, and ordered the army to advance in two lines.

The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit. There being nothing but militia opposed to the light infantry, the action was soon over on the right; but Lt-Col. Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th, and 80th regiments, which formed the left wing, meeting the Pennsylvania line and detachment of the Marquis de Fayette's continentals, with two six pounders, a smart action ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon: the cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the evening prevented them.

His Lordship commends the spirit and good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army; but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly, and his Lordship says, Lt-Col. Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserved the highest praise. The force of the enemy in the field was about 2000 continentals and militia; and their loss he believes between 2 and 300; and that half an hour more day-light would probably have given him the greatest part of the corps."

Extract of a letter from Bernardo de Galvez, chief commander of the expedition against Pensacola, to D. Joseph de Galvez, published in the Madrid Gazette of Aug. 7.

"I have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency, that the forts and place of Pensacola surrendered to his Majesty's arms on May 9. [375.] after twelve days of open trenches, and the sixty-first since our landing in St Rose island. We found there 143 pieces of cannon, 4 mortars, 6 obusses and 40 swivels, with a great quantity of ammunition, and warlike stores.

Since the beginning of last April, the English have spent not less than 72,000 l. Sterling for the fortifications only. Our engineers value the three new forts, exclusive of that which was blown up, and the old-town fort, with their respective barracks and store-houses, at more than 1,500,000 crowns. Our own loss is 91 killed and 202 wounded; that of the English 300, exclusive of auxiliaries

liaries and natives. From the list of prisoners, the information given by deserters, the number of those who were blown into the air, and the light infantry that fled into Georgia a few moments before the capitulation, it appears that the forts, &c. were defended by 1700 men, besides a great number of negroes and natives; the latter being in the woods, remained masters of the fields, and the adjacent country. We allow daily for 400 prisoners, among whom are two Generals, the one Don Pedro Chester, Captain General and Vice-Admiral of the province, and the other Major-General Don Juan Campbell.

The well-timed reinforcements sent me from the Havannah, under the command of Com. Don Joseph Solano, contributed, in a great measure, to the success of this expedition. The Commodore, after having offered to me and landed part of his crews to assist me, remained at anchor off a dangerous coast as long as he supposed us in want of his assistance: a proof that Spanish ships stand not in fear of a lee-shore."

The commander in chief expresses his obligations to the Chevalier de Monteil, Commodore in his Most Christian Majesty's service, for contributing all in his power for the good of the common cause, and who had taken the necessary measures, along with D. Juan Tomases, to attack fort St George by sea; but the blowing up of the half moon, with 105 men, by a grenade from one of the batteries lighting up a magazine of gun-powder, and the surrender of the place, deprived them of the opportunity they wished for.

From the supplement to the Paris Gazette of Aug. 10.

"His Majesty's fleet under the command of Count de Grasse, had come to its moorings off Martinico, April 28. In the afternoon of the same day, one of the enemy's advice-boats was discovered [377.]; at eight in the evening the admiral received information, that Fort-Royal was blocked up by seventeen English men of war, five frigates, and other armed ships. Our fleet remained at anchor all night in sight of point Salineres, and the next morning at day-break failed with the convoy for Fort-Royal. At half past eleven, a. m. the two fleets came within gun-shot of each other. The action began, and whilst the two fleets were engaged, Count de Grasse ordered

the convoy to the harbour of Fort-Royal. From the very beginning of the engagement, the enemy bore away with crowded sails, and were chased as far as thirty leagues to the westward of St Lucia. Having lost all hopes of coming up with them, our fleet returned to Martinico, May 6.

As soon as Count de Grasse could join the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor-General of Martinique, they planned together an attack upon Tobago. But in order to conceal their real design, and divert the attention of the enemy, it was agreed to make a sham attempt on St Lucia with 1500 men, who embarked in boats for that purpose.

In consequence of the above arrangement, the Marquis set out for the pretended expedition on May 3. and on the 9th the fleet sailed with a reinforcement of troops on board; that part of them destined for Tobago, commanded by the Sieur de Blanchelande, went towards that island under the protection of the Pluto and Serapis. The 10th at midnight, the other detachment landed under the batteries of Gros Ilet. The enemy's fire did us no sort of damage. At two, a. m. all our men were on shore, and the boats under sail; the fleet keeping to the windward of St Lucia, in order to protect their expedition. The guard was surprised, the centinel killed, and the officer, with ninety-four men, who occupied Gros Ilet, taken prisoners.

The Marquis de Bouillé, informed of the position of the enemy, who had recalled all their out-posts, and of their having received, two days before, a reinforcement of 600 men, thought it not prudent to make any attempt on Morne Fortune. In the night of the 12th, the general reembarked with 1500 men, having only two missing, and carrying off with him 120 prisoners, and a great quantity of cloathing, firelocks, &c.

The fleet kept cruising to the windward of St Lucia till the 15th, when they returned to Fort-Royal: Here the Marquis embarked with 3000 men, sailed the 25th, and on the 30th arrived to the windward, and in sight of Tobago. Some of the enemy's ships were descried to the windward; these were a division of six sail, with as many transports, having on board reinforcements for the island. The division was chased by our fleet, but could not be closed with, and only